Public Document Pack

Cabinet

Monday 12 December 2022 at 10.00 am
Conference Hall - Brent Civic Centre, Engineers Way, Wembley, HA9 0FJ

Please note this will be held as a physical meeting which all Cabinet members will be required to attend in person.

The meeting will be open for the press and public to attend or alternatively can be followed via the live webcast. The link to follow proceedings via the live webcast is available HERE

Membership:

Lead Member Councillors:	**Portfolio**
M.Butt (Chair)	Leader of the Council
M.Patel	Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance, Resources & Reform
Donnelly-Jackson	Cabinet Member for Community Engagement, Equalities & Culture
Farah	Cabinet Member for Safer Communities & Public Protection
Grahl	Cabinet Member for Children, Young People & Schools
Knight	Cabinet Member for Housing, Homelessness & Renters Security
Nerva	Cabinet Member for Public Health & Adult Social Care
Krupa Sheth	Cabinet Member for Environment, Infrastructure and Climate Action
Southwood	Cabinet Member for Jobs, Economy & Citizen Experience
Tatler	Cabinet Member for Regeneration & Planning

For further information contact: James Kinsella, Governance Manager, Tel: 020 8937 2063; Email: james.kinsella@brent.gov.uk

For electronic copies of minutes, reports and agendas, and to be alerted when the minutes of this meeting have been published visit: **democracy.brent.gov.uk**

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Notes for Members - Declarations of Interest:

If a Member is aware they have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest* in an item of business, they must declare its existence and nature at the start of the meeting or when it becomes apparent and must leave the room without participating in discussion of the item.

If a Member is aware they have a Personal Interest** in an item of business, they must declare its existence and nature at the start of the meeting or when it becomes apparent.

If the Personal Interest is also significant enough to affect your judgement of a public interest and either it affects a financial position or relates to a regulatory matter then after disclosing the interest to the meeting the Member must leave the room without participating in discussion of the item, except that they may first make representations, answer questions or give evidence relating to the matter, provided that the public are allowed to attend the meeting for those purposes.

***Disclosable Pecuniary Interests:**

(a) **Employment, etc. -** Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit gain.

(b) **Sponsorship -** Any payment or other financial benefit in respect of expenses in carrying out duties as a member, or of election; including from a trade union.

(c) **Contracts -** Any current contract for goods, services or works, between the Councillors or their partner (or a body in which one has a beneficial interest) and the council.

(d) **Land -** Any beneficial interest in land which is within the council's area.

(e) **Licences-** Any licence to occupy land in the council's area for a month or longer.

(f) **Corporate tenancies -** Any tenancy between the council and a body in which the Councillor or their partner have a beneficial interest.

(g) **Securities -** Any beneficial interest in securities of a body which has a place of business or land in the council's area, if the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body or of any one class of its issued share capital.

****Personal Interests:**

The business relates to or affects:

(a) Anybody of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management, and:

- To which you are appointed by the council;
- which exercises functions of a public nature;
- which is directed is to charitable purposes;
- whose principal purposes include the influence of public opinion or policy (including a political party of trade union).

(b) The interests of a person from whom you have received gifts or hospitality of at least £50 as a member in the municipal year;

or

A decision in relation to that business might reasonably be regarded as affecting the well-being or financial position of:

- You yourself;
- a member of your family or your friend or any person with whom you have a close association or any person or body who is the subject of a registrable personal interest.

Agenda

Introductions, if appropriate.

Item		Page
1	**Apologies for Absence**	
2	**Declarations of Interest** Members are invited to declare at this stage of the meeting, the nature and existence of any relevant disclosable pecuniary or personal interests in the items on this agenda and to specify the item(s) to which they relate.	
3	**Minutes of the Previous Meeting** To approve the minutes of the previous meeting held on Monday 14 November 2022 as a correct record.	1 - 12
4	**Matters Arising (if any)** To consider any matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting.	
5	**Petitions (if any)** To discuss any petitions from members of the public, in accordance with Standing Order 66.	
6	**Reference of item considered by Scrutiny Committees (if any)** To consider any reports referred by the Community & Wellbeing and Resources & Public Realm Scrutiny Committees.	
	Resident Services	
7	**Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) - Borough Wide including Wembley Park (Wembley Stadium Events), Parks, Open Spaces, Graveyards and Cemeteries** This report sets out the outcome of an evidence gathering exercise and consultation process undertaken on the proposal to create a borough wide Public Space Protection Order and based on the details provided asks Cabinet to consider the amalgamation of the current three PSPOs in Brent relating to Borough wide street drinking, Wembley Park (the area surrounding Wembley National Stadium) & Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries and Graveyards into one single unified order. Members are asked to note that the supporting appendices listed within	13 - 174

the schedule in the detailed background report included as Appendix 1 to the Executive Summary report have been published as a separate supplementary pack.

Ward Affected: All Wards	**Lead Member**: Cabinet Member for Safer Communities & Public Protection (Councillor Harbi Farah) **Contact Officer**: Susana Figueiredo, Licensing Community Protection Officer Tel: 020 8937 5384 Susana.Figueiredo@brent.gov.uk

8 High Rise Major Works and Energy Efficiency Programme 2023 - 2026 175 - 184

This report details the proposed high rise major works and energy efficiency programme for 2023 to 2026. The works comprise the major refurbishment of and energy efficiency measures to four tower blocks and 2 small blocks and approximately 100 dwellings within small blocks and converted street properties.

Ward Affected: All Wards	**Lead Member**: Cabinet Member for Housing, Homelessness & Renters Security (Councillor Promise Knight) **Contact Officer**: Giuseppe, Coia, Major Works & Refurbishment Manager Tel: 020 8937 2652 Giuseppe.Coia@brent.gov.uk

9 Asset Management Strategy Delivery Plan 185 - 210

This report sets out the Housing Asset Management Strategy (AMS) 2020 – 2025 which details the vision for responsive repairs, investment, reform and improvement of the stock and its performance and provides a summary of the work that has been undertaken and which is being further developed, to inform the delivery action plan. In addition, the report includes the Housing Capital budget requirements and affordable options for the delivery of the Housing Asset Management Strategy.

Ward Affected: All Wards	**Lead Member**: Cabinet Member for Housing, Homelessness & Renters Security (Councillor Promise Knight) **Contact Officer**: Ryan Collymore, Head of Housing Property Services Tel: 020 8937 1204 Ryan.Collymore@brent.gov.uk

10 Authority to Award Contracts for Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement and Cashless Parking Services 211 - 250

This report seeks approval to the award of contracts for the provision of Parking & Traffic Civil Enforcement and Cashless Parking services, setting out the aims and objectives of the Redefining Local Services programme, the procurement strategy, contract, service improvements, financial savings and other benefits associated with the contracts.

Ward Affected: All Wards

Lead Member: Cabinet Member for Environment, Infrastructure & Climate Action (Councillor Krupa Sheth)
Contact Officer: Chris Whyte, Director Environment & Leisure
0208 937 5342
chris.whyte@brent.gov.uk

11 Uncollectable Debt Write-off 251 - 256

This report is to inform Cabinet of the debts written off that exceed £20,000 in relation to sundry debt, Adult Social Care Client contribution, Business Rates, Housing Benefit Overpayments and Council Tax.

Ward Affected: All Wards

Lead Member: Cabinet Member for Jobs, Economy & Citizen Experience (Councillor Southwood)
Contact Officer: Peter Cosgrove, Head of Revenue and Debt
Tel: 020 8937 3453
Peter.Cosgrove@brent.gov.uk

Communities & Regeneration reports

12 Brent Infrastructure Funding Statement 2021-22 257 - 310

This report sets out the Council's third Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS), which has been prepared in line with the CIL Regulations (amended 2019).

Ward Affected: All, excluding parts of Harlesden, Kensal Green, Stonebridge and Tokyngton where Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation is

Lead Member: Cabinet Member for Regeneration & Planning (Councillor Shama Tatler)
Contact Officer: Martin Holley, Infrastructure Planning Team Leader
Tel: 020 8937 4811
Martin.Holley@brent.gov.uk

the Local Planning Authority.

13 SCIL contribution Grand Union Canal Pedestrian / Cycle Bridge 311 - 328

This report seeks approval for Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy funding to deliver a proposed new pedestrian/cycle footbridge over the Grand Union Canal in Alperton to support regeneration and growth in the area.

Ward Affected:
Alperton

Lead Member: Cabinet Member for Regeneration & Planning (Councillor Shama Tatler)
Contact Officer: Jonathan Kay, Head of Regeneration, Communities and Regeneration
Tel: 020 8937 2348
jonathan.kay@brent.gov.uk

14 Corporate Performance - Q2 2022/23 Performance Report 329 - 350

This report and performance scorecard sets out the position on the Council's performance in the second quarter of 2022/23. The content and format of the report and scorecard have been constructed to focus primarily on the Council's Borough Plan: Building a Better Brent, and its priorities.

Ward Affected:
All Wards

Lead Member: Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance, Resources and Reform (Councillor Mili Patel)
Contact Officer: Lorna Hughes, Director Engagement, Strategy & Communications
Tel: 020 8937 5068
lorna.hughes@brent.gov.uk

Children and Young People reports

15 Approval to participate in a Pan London Vehicle for the commissioning of placements for looked after children and care leavers 351 - 382

This report seeks approval for Brent to join a Pan-London Vehicle (PLV) for the commissioning of placements for looked after children and care leavers. In the first instance, the PLV will develop and run secure welfare provision in London.

Ward Affected:
All Wards

Lead Member: Cabinet Member for Children, Young People & Schools (Councillor Gwen Grahl)
Contact Officer: Shirley Parks, Director -

Safeguarding, Partnerships and Strategy
Tel: 020 8937 4529
Shirley.Parks@brent.gov.uk

Governance reports

16 Zero Hours Justice Campaign and Fair Tax Declaration 383 - 388

This report provides an update on the Council's application for accreditation under the Zero Hours Justice Campaign and as a Fair Tax Declaration Authority following discussion of both these issues at full Council.

Ward Affected:
All Wards

Lead Member: Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance, Resources and Reform (Councillor Mili Patel)
Contact Officer: Debra Norman, Corporate Director Governance
Tel: 020 8937 1578
debra.norman@brent.gov.uk

17 Exclusion of Press and Public

The following items are not for publication as they relate to the category of exempt information set out below, as specified under Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972:

Agenda Item 10: Authority to Award Contracts for Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement and Cashless Parking Services – Appendix 1 (Name of Tenderers).

This appendix has been classified as exempt under Paragraph 3 of Part 1 Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, namely: "Information relating to the financial or business affairs of and particular person (including the authority holding that information)."

Agenda Item 11: Uncollectable Debt Write-Off – Appendix 1 (List of debts written off above £20,000)

This appendix has been classified as exempt under Paragraph 3 of Part 1 Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, namely: "Information relating to the financial or business affairs of and particular person (including the authority holding that information)."

18 Any other urgent business

Notice of items to be raised under this heading must be given in writing to the Head of Executive and Member Services or her representative before the meeting in accordance with Standing Order 60.

Date of the next meeting: **Monday 16 January 2023**

Please remember to set your mobile phone to silent during the meeting.

- The meeting room is accessible by lift and seats will be provided for members of the public. Alternatively it will be possible to follow proceedings via the live webcast **HERE**

LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT

MINUTES OF THE CABINET
Held in the Conference Hall, Brent Civic Centre on Monday 14 November 2022 at 10.00 am

PRESENT: Councillor M. Butt (Chair), Councillor M. Patel (Vice-Chair) and Councillors Donnelly-Jackson, Farah, Grahl, Knight, Nerva, Krupa Sheth, Southwood and Tatler.

Also present: Councillors Georgiou and Molloy.

1. **Apologies for Absence**

None received.

2. **Declarations of Interest**

Peter Gadsdon (Corporate Director Resident Services) and Phil Porter (Corporate Director Adult Social Care) declared personal interests in relation to Agenda Item 8 (Update on New Affordable Housing Supply) as Council appointed Directors on the Boards of i4B & FWH Ltd.

Councillor Muhammed Butt declared a personal interest in relation to Agenda Item 8 (Update on New Affordable Housing Supply) in view of his brother (Councillor Saqib Butt) also serving as a Council appointed Director on the Boards of i4B & FWH Ltd.

There were no other declarations of interest made at the meeting.

3. **Minutes of the Previous Meeting**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the previous meeting held on Monday 17 October 2022 be approved as an accurate record of the meeting.

4. **Matters Arising (if any)**

None.

5. **Petitions (if any)**

There were no petitions submitted for consideration at the meeting.

6. **Reference of item considered by Scrutiny Committees (if any)**

There were no references from either the Community & Wellbeing or Resources & Public Realm Scrutiny Committees submitted for consideration at the meeting.

7. **Draft Budget 2023/24**

Councillor Mili Patel (Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Finance Resources & Reform) introduced a report which set out the Council's budget proposals for 2023/24. The report also provided a general update on the Council's overall financial position, including not only the Council's General Fund revenue budget but also Housing Revenue Account, Dedicated Schools Grant and Capital Programme as well as an overview of the current economic outlook.

In considering the report, members noted the ongoing risks and uncertainties outlined in relation to inflationary pressures, the economic challenges resulting from the war in Ukraine, Government's short term funding settlements and delay in wider local government funding reforms along with the impact of the cost-of-living crisis and Brexit. Members also noted this followed a twelve year period of significant reductions in Government funding which had required the Council to make £197m worth of savings, despite an increase in demand for key services. In noting the challenges these issues had presented in relation to the Council's overall Medium Term Financial Strategy, members were advised that the proposals detailed within the report had been designed to address the significant financial impacts arising from the demographic and inflationary pressures identified whilst also seeking to ensure that the Council continued to operate in a financially sustainable and resilient way.

As a result of the issues identified, members were advised that the budget gap now being forecast between 2023-24 and 2024-25 had (as originally reported to Cabinet in July 2022) now been estimated (based on current assumptions) as £28m profiled at £18m for 2023-24 and £10m the year after. Given the high level of uncertainty over the current economic environment and Government's longer term funding settlement for local government, members noted that the approach identified to address this position had required restricting the budget proposals to a single year, rather than outlining a two-year programme as had previously been standard practice.

In terms of the savings identified, a series of additional proposals totalling £18m had been outlined within the report which, subject to approval following consultation and scrutiny, would need to be implemented in 2023-24. These new savings proposals had been detailed in Appendices A & B of the report, which taken alongside the updated budget assumptions and proposal to seek (at this stage) a Council Tax increase of 2.99% (based on a 1.99% general increase plus 1% for the Adult Social Care precept) would enable the Council to set a balanced budget for 2023-24.

Whilst noting that the proposals had been designed to limit, as far as possible, service reductions and the impact on front line services, members recognised the challenging nature of their delivery. Concern was also expressed at the impact of the significant uncertainty which remained over the Government's local government funding proposals for the medium term in the absence of a longer-term Spending Review and the outcome of other reforms including the Fair Funding review and to the business rates regime.

Having recognised the adverse impact of the measures included in the Governments mini budget delivered in September and subsequent adjustments which had needed to be made by the Government in October, members also noted

the uncertainty in terms of further announcements anticipated in the Chancellors Fiscal Statement due to be delivered on 17 November 2022, which had the potential to require further review and adjustment of the Council's budget proposals for 2023-24 prior to them being finalised.

In concluding her introduction, Councillor Mili Patel once again highlighted how challenging and difficult development of the budget proposals had been and thanked Cabinet Members and officers for their support and efforts in the process.

In supporting the budget proposals, contained within the report, Cabinet Members recognised the ongoing nature of the challenges and financial pressures identified and also took the opportunity to thank the finance team for their work in developing the budget proposals whist also seeking to safeguard, as far as possible, key services and support for local residents and businesses focussed around the Council's core strategic priorities. It was noted these priorities included maintaining the ongoing commitment to increase the supply of genuinely affordable and accessible housing alongside the regeneration of the borough and creation of employment opportunities whilst also seeking to keep the borough as clean and green as possible in tackling the climate emergency and provide for maintenance of key infrastructure. Members also welcomed the aim to continue prioritising the most vulnerable in society whilst also seeking to protect essential services particularly in relation to health and adult social care (given the significant pressure on health service funding), culture, children and young people in order to maintain support for residents across the borough and ensure the best possible outcomes for all.

In summing up, Councillor Muhammed Butt highlighted how the proposals, despite the significant challenges and frustrations identified in relation to wider funding constraints by the Government, had been designed to ensure the Council was able to deliver a balanced budget and ensure that the Council would continue to operate in a financially sustainable and resilient way whilst seeking to support and protect local residents as far as was possible during such challenging times in line with the Council's core strategic priorities.

Having noted the current financial context in which the budget proposals had been developed Cabinet **RESOLVED**:

(1) To note the overall financial position, as set out within the report.

(2) To approve consultation on the new budget proposals, as set out in Appendices A and B of the report.

(3) To agree to consult on a Council Tax increase of 2.99% (consisting of a 1.99% general increase plus 1% for the Adult Social Care Precept) in 2023/24.

(4) To endorse the approach to the statutory process of consultation, scrutiny and equalities between November 2022 and February 2023, as set out in Section 8 of the report.

(5) To endorse the changes to the technical budget assumptions underpinning the budget, as set out in Section 4 of the report.

(6) To note the position with regard to the funding for Schools and the Dedicated Schools Grant, as set out in Section 9 of the report.

(7) To note the rent increase for 2023/24 would be subject to the outcome of the government consultation on the proposed rent cap, as set out in Section 10 of this report.

(8) To note the position with regard to the Capital programme, as set out in Section 11 of the report.

8. **Update on New Affordable Housing Supply**

Prior to consideration of the item, Councillor Muhammed Butt (Leader of the Council) advised that he had accepted a request to speak on the report from Councillor Georgiou. In addressing Cabinet, Councillor Georgiou whilst recognising the increasing demand for affordable social housing and welcoming the update provided within the report sought clarification in relation to the number of new Council homes which had been developed and let to date under the New Council Homes Programme along with a breakdown on rent levels and tenure, including any provided under a shared ownership model. In expressing concern at the definition and inclusion of shared ownership as an affordable housing product, Councillor Georgiou supported the need for a more detailed review around the demand for shared ownership within Brent prior to any new Brent Shared Ownership offer being considered. Pending this, he urged Cabinet to consider rejecting the approach outlined within the report towards the conversion of schemes offering units at London Affordable Rent to Shared Ownership and also to consider preventing developers using shared ownership as an alternative to offering what he felt were more genuinely affordable housing products.

In responding to the comments raised, Councillor Muhammed Butt felt it important to recognise the pressure on the Council to address increasing demand for the provision of affordable social housing across the borough along with the difficult nature of choices needing to be made around available options, given the significant challenges in meeting the level of need identified. In view of the clarification being sought, Councillor Butt advised he would arrange for a detailed response to be provided on the issues raised by Councillor Georgiou outside of the meeting.

Councillor Knight (Cabinet Member for Housing, Homelessness and Renters Security) was then invited to introduce the report which provided an update on the New Council Homes Programme (NCHP) along with an outline of the current pressures on the delivery of those schemes, both within contract and also in the pipeline, including details on the viability gaps identified and options to address them. In addition, the report also provided an overview on progress against three major projects being led by the Council in relation to South Kilburn, Wembley Housing Zone and St Raphael's Estate.

In considering the report and commending the progress made to date in delivery of the NCHP, Cabinet also recognised the social and economic factors now placing pressure on the viability of schemes already on site as well as those within the pipeline. Alongside the impact of rising inflation and construction costs, the

shortage of labour and materials members noted the impact of wider changes within the housing market that were reducing both the supply of social homes for rent and affordable rented homes within the private rented sector. This in turn had increased pressure on the Housing Need service to meet levels of demand, whilst fulfilling their statutory duties.

In terms of addressing the issues identified, members noted the options outlined for addressing the viability gaps outlined for each scheme on the basis of the further assessment undertaken (as detailed within Appendix 2 of the report). This had included the need to consider cross subsidising elements of the social housing provision with other forms of tenure for a number of schemes within the pipeline.

In noting the challenges identified, Cabinet highlighted their ongoing commitment to delivery of the current target for the development of new council homes by 2024 alongside the Council's ambition to continue playing a leading role in tackling the increasing demand for affordable social housing across the borough and in shaping developments to meet the needs of Brent's residents. As such members were supportive of the efforts being made to progress delivery of the programme, despite the significant challenges identified, with the Cabinet member and all officers involved thanked for their efforts in seeking to establish a viable way forward.

Having considered the report, including the exempt information included within Appendices1 – 4, Cabinet therefore **RESOLVED**:

(1) To note the content of the report and approve (as a result of further clarification provided) the following officers, namely Corporate Director Residents Services and Corporate Director Communities & Regeneration being authorised in respect of projects which are the responsibility of their departments (in consultation with Cabinet Members for Housing, Homelessness and Renters Security & Regeneration and Planning respectively):

- To convert schemes to include alternative tenures, either shared ownership or open market sale, with a view to making schemes viable and prioritise delivery of larger homes;

- To utilise conversion in larger schemes to address financial pressures on schemes currently in contract;

- To utilise conversion in larger schemes in order to address viability gaps for schemes not yet in contract but would provide much needed larger family sized accommodation.

(2) To note the update provided for the Wembley Housing Zone.

(3) To note the update provided for St Raphael's estate.

(4) To approve that all new planning permission applications submitted as part of the New Council Homes Programme (NCHP) going forward commit to 50% affordable housing with a view to delivering above this wherever possible.

(5) To approve a capital budget allocation of £44m (including 10% contingency) for the development at Edgware Road.

(6) To delegate authority to the Corporate Director, Resident Services, in consultation with the Corporate Director for Finance & Resources and Cabinet Member for Housing, Homelessness and Renter Security, to agree pre-tender considerations, invite tenders, evaluate tenders and thereafter to award development/construction contracts with developers/contractors for Edgware Road to the value of £40m + 10%.

(7) To approve the use of Modern Methods of Construction for a minimum of 25% of all homes built under the second Homes for Londoners Programme as required by the GLA.

(8) To commission a report into shared ownership demand in Brent and examples of best practice in order to influence a new 'Brent shared ownership offer'.

(9) To delegate authority to the Corporate Director, Resident Services, to make an application to seek Secretary of State's consent under section 19 of the Housing Act 1985 to appropriate any part of St Raphael's Estate necessary to progress the development for planning purposes so that part of the Estate is no longer held for the purpose of Part II of the Housing Act 1985 as set out in Appendix 5 of the report.

(10) To delegate authority to the Corporate Director, Resident Services in Consultation with the Cabinet Member for Housing, Homelessness and Renters Security to consider the impact of the Public Sector Equalities Duty implications and to ensure compliance with that duty and to consult with those affected by the appropriation of areas within St Raphael's Estate and to consider the responses of the consultation and thereafter and where appropriate to appropriate the relevant parts of the St Raphael's Estate for planning purposes in order to facilitate the development pursuant to section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972 as set out in Appendix 5 of the report.

(11) To delegate authority to the Corporate Director, Resident Services in consultation with the Lead Member Housing, Homelessness and Renters Security to appropriate part of the open space at St Raphael's Estate s necessary to progress the development pursuant section 122 (2A) of the Local Government Act 1972 and prior to doing so to advertise for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the land is situated and consider any objections to the proposed appropriation which may be made to them.

(12) To approve the reduction of the affordable homes to be built at Neville and Winterleys on behalf of the Council from 101 units to 95 units in line with the proposal set out in section 6.5 to 6.7 of the report. To delegate authority to the Corporate Director, Resident Services, any further changes up to a 5% tolerance.

9. **Future St Raphael's Estate**

Councillor Knight (Cabinet member for Housing, Homelessness and Renters Security) introduced a report outlining proposals for the transformation of St Raphael's Estate through the investment of £30million in relation to a programme of estate improvements.

In considering the programme, Cabinet noted the detailed outlined of the investment proposals, as set out in Appendix A of the report, which members were reminded had been solely focussed, at this stage, on delivery of the estate improvements developed as part of wider plans for the estate in consultation with local community representatives.

Whilst recognising the significant financial pressures on the Council, members welcomed the commitment outlined within the report towards delivery of the investment proposals, which it was noted included a focus on the following key areas – connectivity, green spaces and play, infrastructure improvements and the provision of a new community hub. The investment proposals identified were also felt to highlight the positive contribution that could be made through the application and utilisation of Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (SCIL) funding being generated within the borough.

Members thanked all those involved for their efforts in developing the proposals, which it was pointed out also reflected the Council's ambition and priority to deliver investment required to match local aspirations for the estate. On this basis, Cabinet **RESOLVED**:

(1) To note and approve the £30m budget and spending proposal, as detailed within the report.

(2) To delegate authority to the Corporate Director for Resident Services in consultation with the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources and Cabinet Member for Housing, Homelessness and Renters Security, to approve any procurement of services and spend to successfully deliver all improvements outlined in Appendix A of the report, in accordance with the budgets set out in the proposal.

10. **Refurbishment of Granville New Homes**

Councillor Knight (Cabinet member for Housing, Homelessness and Renters Security) introduced a report providing an update on the progress in remediation of the housing stock known as Granville New Homes.

In considering the report, Cabinet welcomed the progress being made in delivery of the remediation works identified as required in order to ensure the continued provision of much needed accommodation for 110 Council tenants.

Having considered the report, Cabinet **RESOLVED**:

(1) To agree the criteria for the works as set out in Section 4 of the report.

(2) To approve the inviting of tenders and awarding the contract to a suitably experienced Technical Consultancy that will manage the design,

procurement and delivery of the refurbishment works to the properties based on the pre - tender considerations set out in paragraph 8.4 of the report.

(3) To delegate of the award of the contract for Technical Consultancy to the Corporate Director, Residents Services in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Housing, Homelessness & Renters Security.

(4) To delegate approval of the procurement, pre tender consideration, evaluation and contract award to a suitably experienced Contractor that will undertake the refurbishment works to the properties, to the Corporate Director, Residents Services in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Housing, Homelessness & Renters Security.

(5) To approve the allocation of £26.4m inclusive of VAT from capital to fund the Works and Technical Consultancy services in accordance with the detail set out in the report.

11. **Cost of Living Crisis: Supporting Residents with a Warm Place in Brent this Winter**

Councillor Donnelly-Jackson (Cabinet Member for Community Engagement, Equalities & Culture) introduced a report updating Cabinet on the actions being taken by the Council to help mitigate the impact of the cost-of-living crisis on residents across the borough, particularly in relation to the issue of rising energy bills over winter.

In considering the report, Cabinet recognised the ongoing impact and challenges being experienced by local residents as a result of the cost-of-living crisis and additional concerns identified in terms of the impact of increased energy bills over the upcoming winter months. As a result, members were advised that the report detailed the work being undertaken by the Council on a joined up basis alongside the voluntary, faith and community sectors to provide a range of respite and support for local residents, including those struggling with fuel poverty this winter as part of the national “Warm Welcome Campaign”.

Members welcomed the approach outlined within the report, which included the use of libraries to offer warm spaces and provision of advice, guidance and support through the Brent Hubs, Resident Support Fund, Fuel Poverty Toolkit, Financial Support leaflet (already provided for all households) and through the Council’s Digital Inclusion Strategy, with efforts also focussed on mapping the range of resources available working with the Council’s partners and other external organisations to ensure these were available online.

Given the current refurbishment works at Harlesden Library, Cabinet was assured of the work being undertaken to identify an alternative warm space location in that area.

In commending all those involved for their work to develop the overall package of support available for local residents in response to the cost-of-living crisis, Cabinet **RESOLVED**:

(1) To note that the Council network of “Warm Welcome Spaces” had

commenced with the Council's libraries registered on the warm welcome national website.

(2) To note that work was under way to develop a cohesive joint offer for residents to access support, advice, warmth and temporary refuge or respite through the network of "Warm Welcome Spaces".

(3) To note that the Council will work with partners across Brent to maximise impact and map where offers of support meet the needs and demands of Brent residents.

(4) To note that a Council Project Group had been established reporting to the Council's Cost of Living Crisis Working Group, to monitor the take up and impact of the Warm Welcome Spaces approach. Representatives include Customer Access, Public Health, Strategy and Partnerships, Children & Young People: Early Help, Adult Social Care, and the Communications Team.

(5) To note that meetings of the Group in (4) above would take place as the autumn and winter season progressed; in order that the impact of actions could be (re)worked, (re)considered and monitored.

(6) To note that Facilities Management would prioritise maintenance of heating systems across the Council's estate to maintain the Council's public offer.

(7) To note the proposal to progress the action plan tasks to the proposed timetable.

(8) To note that pursuant to, and within the exercise of the delegated authority of the Corporate Director of Resident Services, limited financial support will be made available in the form of "Warm Welcome Spaces Grants" to community, faith and voluntary groups who make space available throughout the winter season and meet the criteria to offer a Warm Welcome spaces that is inclusive, non-judgmental, and where everyone can expect a warm welcome from staff and volunteers.

(9) To delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Resident Services in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Community Engagement, Equalities and Culture to set the eligibility criteria in respect of the funds available within the Council's current budget for a "Warm Welcome Spaces Grant".

12. School Place Planning Strategy 2019-23 Refresh

Councillor Grahl (Cabinet Member for Children, Young People & Schools) introduced a report providing Cabinet with the outcome of the annual refresh of the School Place Planning Strategy 2019-2023.

In considering the report, members noted that the annual refresh of the Strategy provided an updated assessment of school place demand across the borough based on the latest pupil projections from the Greater London Authority (GLA) and therefore took into account changes in key factors such as the impact of birth rate, new housing or migration patterns along with the impact of Brexit and the pandemic on the local population and resulting effect on forecast demand for school places.

In noting the trends forecast in relation to primary, secondary, early years and Special Educational Needs and Disabilities school place provision, Cabinet recognised the work being undertaken to develop strategies working with schools to manage changing patterns of demand and to ensure the sustainability of provision, along with the potentially challenging nature of decisions that may be required over the longer term in this respect, for which planning was already underway.

Members were supportive of the overall approach adopted as part of the refresh of the strategy alongside the work being undertaken with Brent schools to address the longer-term challenges identified as a result of the forecast population trends in relation to school place planning.

Having considered the update provided, Cabinet **RESOLVED**:

(1) To approve the refresh of the School Place Planning Strategy 2019-2023 as detailed within Appendix 1 of the report.

(2) To note that Planning Areas had been reviewed to align with the new ward boundaries and that Planning Area 5 had been divided into two Planning Areas to support analysis of school places in the south of the borough.

(3) To note current forecasts for primary and secondary places indicated a fall in demand in the short term, with larger impacts on some planning areas than others.

(4) To note there remained significant and increasing demand for places that meet the needs of children and young people with SEND aged 0-25, and the planned strategies for addressing this need (including the SEN Capital Programme of £44.19m approved by Cabinet in January 2022).

(5) To note the reported impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Early Years provision and the strategies to support recovery in the sector.

13. Consultation on Admissions Arrangements for Community Schools for 2024-2025

Councillor Grahl (Cabinet Member for Children, Young People & Schools) introduced a report seeking approval to consult on a number of changes to the Admission Arrangements for Brent Community Primary Schools for 2024-25.

In noting the rationale provided for the changes proposed in relation to the Admission Arrangements and consultation requirements Cabinet **RESOLVED**:

(1) To approve consultation on the following changes to the Admission Arrangements for Brent Community Schools for 2024/25:

(a) the removal of all admission criteria determined by catchment area, and their replacement with criteria for all siblings and all other children;

(b) a change to lift the priority of the children of staff criterion to before siblings;

(c) expansion of the Medical and Social Needs criterion to include consideration of the medical or social needs of family members with caring or parental responsibility for an applicant.

14. Annual Procurement Strategy Report - FY 2021-22

Councillor Mili Patel (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance, Resources & Reform) introduced a report detailing the Procurement Strategy Annual Report 2021-22.

In considering the report, Cabinet noted the progress (as detailed within section 3 of the report) being made against each of the five pillars within the 2020-23 Procurement Strategy and way in which these had also been aligned to meet the key objectives within the Borough Plan 2019-23. These included the alignment with the Council's Social Value and Ethical Policy and proposal to undertake a further review of the main pillars within the Strategy in order to reflect the updated priorities within the Borough Plan during 2023.

In recognising the progress being made and associated benefits being achieved, Cabinet **RESOLVED** to note and approve the Annual Procurement Strategy report 2021-2022 as set out in Appendix 1 of the report.

15. Complaints Annual Report 2021-22

Councillor Mili Patel (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance, Resources & Reform) introduced a report setting out complaints performance by Brent Council for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. The report included details on complaints performance relating to Adult Social Care and Children's Social Care which it was noted were governed by separate statutory complaint procedures.

In considering the report Cabinet noted the key headlines relating to complaints performance in 2021-22 which included a decrease in Stage 1 complaints by 13% but increase in number of Stage 2 complaints by 21% (43 cases) with 22 cases being upheld by the Local Government & Social Care Ombudsman against Brent in 2021-22 compared to 12 cases in the previous monitoring period. In recognising the ongoing impact on the volume and complexity of complaints as a result of the pandemic and cost-of-living crisis, members also welcomed the work being undertaken with those services identified as receiving the highest number of complaints, including housing repairs, housing customer experience and Council Tax. to review the complaints handling process and address the root causes of the complaints being received.

In thanking officers for their efforts in monitoring and managing complaints performance, members felt the issues and areas highlighted as key concerns reflected the nature of current challenges being experienced by many local residents requiring support and also the Council in being able to manage the increased level of demand for key services. As such the report was welcomed as a means of continuing to focus on the nature of complaints received and approach towards service improvement for residents.

Having considered the report Cabinet **RESOLVED** to note Brent's performance in managing and resolving complaints, as detailed within the Complaints Annual Report for 2021-22.

16. **Exclusion of Press and Public**

There were no items that required the exclusion of the press or public.

17. **Any other urgent business**

None.

The meeting ended at 10.45 am

COUNCILLOR MUHAMMED BUTT
Chair

Brent	**Cabinet** 12 December 2022
	Report from Corporate Director Resident Services

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) - Borough Wide including Wembley Park (Wembley Stadium Events), Parks, Open Spaces, Graveyards and Cemeteries

Wards Affected:	All
Key or Non-Key Decision:	Key
Open or Part/Fully Exempt: (If exempt, please highlight relevant paragraph of Part 1, Schedule 12A of 1972 Local Government Act)	Open
No. of Appendices:	Ten Appendix 1 PSPO Report December 2022 Appendix 2 Evidence Gathering Questionnaire Appendix 3 Evidence Gathering Questionnaire Comments Appendix 4 Proposed PSPO Mapped Area – Entire Borough Appendix 5 Proposed PSPO Mapped Area – Wembley Park Appendix 6 Proposed PSPO Mapped Area – Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards Appendix 7 List of Brent Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards Appendix 8 PSPO Legal Implications Appendix 9 PSPO Equality Impact Assessment Appendix 10 Under-Reporting Supporting Statement
Background Papers:	N/A
Contact Officer(s): (Name, Title, Contact Details)	Susana Figueiredo - Community Protection Officer 07985615616 Susana.figueiredo@brent.gov.uk Chris Whyte – Director Environment & Leisure 07984120922 Chris.whyte@brent.gov.uk

1.0 Purpose of the Report

1.1 This covering executive summary supports a wider Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) paper which can be found at **Appendix 1**. The report was

created following an evidence gathering exercise **(Appendix 2 & 3)**, consultation and statements from relevant officers. There were originally three PSPOs in Brent. They expire as follows:

- **Appendix 4** - Borough wide street drinking PSPO - **19 October 2023 (renewed twice)**
- **Appendix 5** - Wembley Park (the area surrounding Wembley National Stadium) PSPO – **31 December 2022 (first PSPO)**
- **Appendix 6 & 7** - Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries and Graveyards (POsCGs) PSPO - **16 September 2022 (first PSPO).**

1.2 The current legislation which underpins PSPOs, permits local authority officers and the Police to carry out enforcement for breaches of prohibitions within each of the PSPOs. With three separate orders, this has proven to be impracticable as it causes confusion for both officers and members of the public. It has also caused issues of displacement of anti-social behaviour.

1.3 The suggested solution is to amalgamate all three PSPOs into one single unified order. Based on the above expiry dates and to meet the requirements

2.0 Recommendations

That Cabinet:

2.1 Feedback on the proposed extensions, addition of new prohibitions and the suggested removal of others set out in this document, the main report (attached as Appendix 1) and accompanying appendices.

2.2 Consider and approve the recommendations set out a-h of para 2.1 in Appendix 1.

2.3 Delegate authority to the Corporate Director Resident Services in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Safer Communities & Public Protection for the function of making all Public Spaces Protection Order under the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 Act.

2.4 Note that it is proposed the new PSPO would be implemented as follows:

<u>Entire Borough (including POsCGs & Wembley Park)</u>
(1) consumption of alcohol, (2) Use of illegal drugs or psychoactive substances (formerly known as legal highs or balloons), (3) Littering (urination or defecation), (4) Littering (spitting), (5) Littering (bottles, cans, packets, food, chewing gum, cigarettes), (6) Dog fouling **(7) Illegal trading (food or other items in the street)*, (8), Use of megaphone or microphone with speaker without consent* and (9) Aggressive begging***

***Does not apply to POsCGs**

<u>Wembley Park only</u>
(10) Illegal trading of merchandise, (11) Illegal trading of tickets (ticket touting), (12) Distribution of free literature (including giveaway items) without consent,

(13) Charity collectors without consent, (14) Busking without consent, (15) Ambush marketing (including fly posting), (16) Pyrotechnics such as flares or smoke emitters, (17) Obstruction of the public highway, preventing the free flow of person's movement and (18) Flying of drones

Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards only
(19) Unauthorised use of motor vehicles (including e-scooters and e-bicycles), (20) Use of permitted vehicles without due care and attention, (21) Loss of control of dogs (dog not within eyesight of owner and/or do not respond to recall), (22) Dogs that are prohibited from specific areas, (23) Letting a dog off a lead in a specified area, (24) More than four dogs being walked at the same time, (25) Flying drones and model aircrafts without consent, (26) The lighting of fires or use of barbeques, (27) The use of fireworks without consent, (28) Defacing or damaging fixtures, furniture or other items, (29) Launching of sky lanterns, (30) Feeding wild animals inclusive of birds and (31) Unauthorised events or activities.

2.5 The table below sets out the current and proposed prohibitions:

Prohibition	Borough Wide		Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Gravevards		Wembley Park	
	Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed
Consumption of alcohol	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
Use of drugs or Psychoactive substances (formerly known as legal highs or balloons)		✖	✖	✖		✖
Littering (urination or defecating)		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
Littering (spitting)		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
Littering (bottles, cans, packets, food, chewing gum)		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
Littering (cigarettes)		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
Dog fouling		✖	✖	✖		✖
Use of megaphone or microphone with speaker without consent		✖				✖
Illegal trading (food or other items on the street)		✖			✖	✖
Charity Collecting without consent					✖	✖
Aggressive begging		✖				
Leaflet distribution without consent					✖	✖
Unauthorised use of motor vehicles including e-scooters and e-bicycles			✖	✖		
Use of permitted vehicles without due care and attention				✖		
Loss of control of dogs (dog not within eyesight of owner and/or do not respond to recall)			✖	✖		
Dogs that are in a banned area in parks (such as a playgrounds, outdoor gyms, multi-use games areas, tennis courts, walled gardens, etc.)			✖	✖		
Letting a dog off a lead in an area where a notice specifies that dogs must be on a lead			✖	✖		
Prevent more than four dogs being walked at the same time			✖	✖		
Flying drones and other model aircrafts without consent			✖	✖		
Lighting of fires or use of barbeques			✖	✖		
Use of fireworks without consent			✖	✖		
Defacing or damaging fixtures, furniture or other items			✖	✖		
Feeding wild animals inclusive of birds				✖		
Unauthorised events and activities				✖		
Illegal trading of merchandise						✖
Illegal trading of tickets (ticket touting)						✖
Pyrotechnics such as flares and smoke emitters					✖	✖
Ambush marketing including fly posting						✖
Busking a without consent					✖	✖
Obstruction of the public highway, preventing the free flow of persons movement						✖
The launching of sky lanterns (with an open flame)			✖	✖		
To fly drone(s) without consent					✖	✖
To play games or competitions which may cause an obstruction or nuisance					✖	
To leave the engine of a vehicle idling without reasonable excuse					✖	

3.0 Detail

3.1 The Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 permits local authorities to implement a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) in a public place within the authority's area that is, or is likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life for those in the locality. This initiative assists in combating anti-social behaviour (ASB) for a maximum of 3 years and has been adopted by many local authorities in the UK. Prior to the expiry of the PSPO, there is an opportunity to review and renew or revoke the PSPO to ensure that the targeted ASB is proportionate.

3.2 Each of the existing PSPOs contained an individual set of prohibitions, which prevented members of the public from undertaking specific activities in its relative area that are causing a nuisance to the community.

3.3 Since May 2022, work has been undertaken to collate information from members of the public and officers as to what the presenting issues of anti-social behaviour are. This has been undertaken via an evidence gathering exercise and consultation but has also included returns and statements provided by council officers, stakeholders and the Met Police.

4.0 Alternative Options Considered

4.1 There are no other options that provide a suitable alternative to a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO). The only alternative is that a PSPO is not implemented, however this option would have a detrimental affect on the Borough of Brent and would provide Brent with limited powers to tackle issue of ASB that relate to the PSPO.

5.0 Financial Implications

5.1 The approximate cost of affixing the notices is £15,000 and will be funded within the Environment and Leisure service budget.

5.2 As part of existing duties by the Neighbourhood Patrol team and MET Police enforcement will be undertaken, with no extra budget required.

5.3 Should the PSPOs not be agreed, there is an estimated cost of £5,000 to remove the current signage.

5.4 The current annual income generated from fixed penalty notices for breach of the PSPO is £40,000., and will rise to approximately £70,000, with an increase in prohibition and more police involvement. Part of this income will be used to further communicate and educate on the existence of the PSPO, to train additional staff where required, and to provide additional signage.

5.5 Annual income generated from fixed penalty notices for breach of the PSPO is estimated at £70,000. Some of this income can be used to further communicate and educate on the existence of the PSPO, to train additional staff where required and to provide additional signage.

6.0 Legal Implications

6.1 The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime, Crime and Policing Act 2014 ("the 2014 Act") provides the Council with power to make PSPOs in the areas where a particular nuisance is having a detrimental effect to local communities qualify of life, by imposing conditions on the use of those areas. PSPOs can also be used to deal with likely future problems (section 59).

6.2 In order to **make** a PSPO, the Council must be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the two statutory conditions are met and that it is reasonable and proportionate for the restrictions the first condition (section 59(2) of the 2014 Act) is that:

a) the activities carried on in a public place within the authority's area have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, **or**
b) it is likely that the activities will be carried on in a public place within that area and that they will have such an effect, and

the second condition (section 59(3) of the 2014 Act) is that the effect, or likely effect, of the activities –

a) is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature,
b) is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable, and
c) justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice.

The statutory code of guidance issued by the Home Office provides for "*is likely to have* a detrimental effect" in relation to the first condition (a).

6.3 The reasonableness requirement is set out in section 59(5) of the 2014 Act which provides that the only prohibitions, or requirements that may be imposed are ones that are reasonable to impose in order-

(a) prevent the detrimental effect referred to from continuing, occurring or reoccurring, or
(b) to reduce that detrimental effect or to reduce the risk of its continuance, occurrence or recurrence.

S59(6) provides that a prohibition or requirement may be framed-

(a) so as to apply to all persons, or only persons in specified categories, or to all persons except those in specified categories;
(b) so as to apply at all times, or only at specified times, or at all times except those specified;
(c) so as to apply in all circumstances, or only in specified circumstances, or in all circumstances except those specified

6.4 In order to vary a PSPO where the PSPO is in force, the local authority that made the order may vary it:

(a) by increasing or reducing the restricted area;

(b) by altering or removing a prohibition or requirement included in the order, or adding a new one.

(2) A local authority may make a variation to a public spaces protection order that results in the order applying to an area to which it did not previously apply only if the conditions in section 59(2) and (3) are met as regards activities in that area.

There is no limit on the number of variations or extensions a PSPO can undergo.

6.5 Further detailed legal implications can be found set out in **Appendix 8.**

7.0 Equality Implications

7.1 Capturing equalities information for those undertaking anti-social behaviour is currently under-recorded but is something that should be considered when considering the implementation of PSPOs. It is already challenging for officers to obtain a name, address and date of birth, trying to obtain other relevant equalities information would prove difficult. Consideration needs to be made as to how this information should be captured and what information would be required.

7.2 Please see **Appendix 9** for the Equalities Impact Assessment

8.0 Any Other Implications (HR, Property, Environmental Sustainability - where necessary)

8.1 **Displacement**
It is important to take into consideration the adverse effect that some prohibitions will have on neighbouring areas and wards.

8.2 **Vulnerable Persons**
Targeting vulnerable persons including those with mental health issues is not an appropriate or effective way of dealing with issues. Where enforcement is required, it is important that this be carried out in a way that supports an effective long-term solution for those vulnerable persons.

8.3 **Defining Anti-Social Behaviour**
It is vital to remember that local authorities have to balance the needs of residents, businesses and visitors to Brent. What may appear as only a few complaints, may still have a ‘detrimental effect’ on members of the public in an area. On the other hand, a few members of the public may be sensitive to activities which they believe are anti-social but is not detrimental enough or proportionate to be added to a PSPO. The evidence included as part of this proposal consequently includes Council and MET police’s viewpoints who do have overall local knowledge and therefore an overview of the more detrimental anti-social behaviours, not just what may be annoying to someone.

8.4 **PSPO as a Deterrent**

Having a PSPO in place, which is communicated well in terms of for e.g. social media or signage, acts as a strong deterrent to preventing anti-social behaviour in the first instance. If over time, the PSPO influences a cultural change just by its mere presence, the PSPO in itself can be justified as a success from the Council's perspective.

8.5 **PSPO Training**

Should permission for the PSPO be granted, training for all authorised council and police officers will be provided. This is not only to ensure that all officers understand what prohibitions can be enforced but also ensure that the council's expectations around proportionality is applied when making a decision as to whether an FPN should be issued. This is to ensure a fair and consistent approach across the borough.

8.5.1 In order to ensure proportionality, enforcement will consist of a method that firstly involves assessing a situation. This will include whether there is or is likely to be ASB as a result of a prohibition being breached. The next step is to engage with the individual and educate them on their actions. This may include encouraging someone to cease what they are doing or explaining that it could lead to ASB which would in turn have a negative effect on others in the same locality. It may also include a warning that if the individual returns and carries on the same breach, they are likely to receive an FPN. Those individuals that continue or exhibit the restricted activity will be issued with an FPN.

8.5.2 The way in which FPNs are issued may also depend on the prohibition. If an individual is seen to be defacing a fixture in the park, smoking cannabis or doing balloons (nitrous oxide), it is likely they will be issued with a fine immediately by the appropriate officer. Whereas someone that drops litter or allows their dog off a lead in a prohibited area, are likely to be given a warning in the first instance.

8.6 **Under-Recorded Complaints**

It is important to note that unreported evidence, does not necessarily equate to the non-existence of ASB behaviour. A proportion of the evidence gathered includes reports of evidence that has been provided to officers during face-to-face customer engagement rather than in the usual formal manner of complaints in writing/email to council officers. Please see supporting statement at **Appendix 10** for further details.

Report sign off:

Peter Gadsdon
Corporate Director Resident Services

Brent	**Cabinet** 12 December 2022
	Report from Corporate Director Resident Services

Appendix 1 - Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) - Borough Wide including Wembley Park (Wembley Stadium Events), Parks, Open Spaces, Graveyards and Cemeteries

Wards Affected:	All
Key or Non-Key Decision:	Key
Open or Part/Fully Exempt: (If exempt, please highlight relevant paragraph of Part 1, Schedule 12A of 1972 Local Government Act)	Open
No. of Appendices:	37 Please see Schedule at the end of the report for a list of all appendices. **Please note the appendices have been published as a separate supplementary pack to accompany the Cabinet agenda**.
Background Papers:	N/A
Contact Officer(s): (Name, Title, Contact Details)	Susana Figueiredo - Community Protection Officer 07985615616 Susana.figueiredo@brent.gov.uk Chris Whyte – Director Environment & Leisure 07984120922 Chris.whyte@brent.gov.uk

1.0 Purpose of the Report

1.1 Section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 permits local authorities to implement a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) in a public place within the authority's area that is, or is likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life for those in the locality. This initiative assists in combating anti-social behaviour (ASB) for a maximum of 3 years and has been adopted by many local authorities in the UK. Prior to the expiry of the PSPO, there is an opportunity to review and renew or revoke the PSPO to ensure that the targeted ASB is proportionate.

1.2 The levels of anti-social behaviour and the nuisance complained of pursuant to a PSPO are always being assessed to see whether they continue to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the community. At any point before the expiry of a PSPO, the council can extend and or vary the PSPO if it is considered necessary to prevent the original behaviour from occurring or recurring. This report seeks approval to vary two existing PSPOs into a single PSPO, for the entire Borough with specific prohibitions in the area surrounding Wembley Stadium (Wembley Park) and Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries and Graveyards (POsCGs). The extent of the area covered by the proposed PSPO is attached in three maps as detailed below.

1.3 Attached to this report as Schedule 1, is a list of the Appendices referred to within this report. The proposed PSPO draft order can be seen in **Appendix 2** and comprises of prohibitions within each of the defined areas (maps) as shown in the respective Appendix detailed below

Entire Borough (including POsCGs & Wembley Park)

- **Appendix 3** (Map)**:** (1) consumption of alcohol, (2) Use of illegal drugs or psychoactive substances (formerly known as legal highs or balloons), (3) Littering (urination or defecation), (4) Littering (spitting), (5) Littering (bottles, cans, packets, food, chewing gum, cigarettes), (6) Dog fouling **(7) Illegal trading (food or other items in the street)*, (8), Use of megaphone or microphone with speaker without consent* and (9) Aggressive begging***
  ***Does not apply to POsCGs**

Wembley Park only

- **Appendix 4** (Map)**:** (10) Illegal trading of merchandise, (11) Illegal trading of tickets (ticket touting), (12) Distribution of free literature (including giveaway items) without consent, (13) Charity collectors without consent, (14) Busking without consent, (15) Ambush marketing (including fly posting), (16) Pyrotechnics such as flares or smoke emitters, (17) Obstruction of the public highway, preventing the free flow of person's movement and (18) Flying of drones

Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards only

- **Appendix 5** (Map) & **Appendix 6** (List)**:** (19) Unauthorised use of motor vehicles (including e-scooters and e-bicycles), (20) Use of permitted vehicles without due care and attention, (21) Loss of control of dogs (dog not within eyesight of owner and/or do not respond to recall), (22) Dogs that are prohibited from specific areas, (23) Letting a dog off a lead in a specified area, (24) More than four dogs being walked at the same time, (25) Flying drones and model aircrafts without consent, (26) The lighting of fires or use of barbeques, (27) The use of fireworks without consent, (28) Defacing or damaging fixtures, furniture or other items, (29) Launching of sky lanterns, (30) Feeding wild animals inclusive of birds and (31) Unauthorised events or activities.

1.4 The prohibitions include consideration of existing prohibitions, evidence derived from an evidence gathering exercise, consultation, complaints to officers, adverse effects on the

safety for residents and citizens in the Borough and consideration of the council's local threshold criteria for PSPOs.

Structure of report

1.5 Section 2 lists the recommendations and identifies areas to be considered by Cabinet. Section 3 sets out the intention of the PSPO, together with other considerations such as displacement, vulnerable persons, the definition of anti-social behaviour, the PSPO as a deterrent, PSPO training for officers and under-reported evidence. Section 4 covers each of the prohibitions in detail and where available, the evidence to support each restriction Section 5 suggests the removal of prohibitions that form part of the current Wembley Park PSPO and the expired POsCGs PSPO and invites Cabinet to specifically consider and comment on these. Section 6 comments on the evidence gathering, whilst section 7 comments on the consultation outcome. Section 8 details the expected implementation timeline. Finally, sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 go through the financial, legal, equality and human resource implications respectively.

1.6 The legal requirements regarding the council's powers to extend, make, vary or discharge a PSPO are set out in section 10. They must be taken into account, together with the council's local threshold criteria for making PSPO's in Brent, when members consider each prohibition of the proposed PSPO.

2.0 Recommendation(s)

2.1 That Cabinet:

a. note the Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries and Graveyards (POsCGs) PSPO expired on 16.09.2022

b. note the Wembley Park PSPO is due to expire on 31.12.2022 and it is proposed to allow this PSPO to expire.

c. note the Borough wide street drinking PSPO is due to expire on 19.10.2023. It is proposed to vary this PSPO to include the prohibitions formally in a. and b. above and extend its duration.

d. note that the prohibition relating to; Use of illegal drugs or psychoactive substances is only to be enforced by the Metropolitan Police.

e. consider and comment upon the introduction of in effect, one single PSPO across the entire borough with specific prohibitions in the area surrounding Wembley Stadium (Wembley Park) and POsCGs.

f. consider and confirm the proposed areas shown in **Appendix 3, 4 & 5**

g. consider and comment upon the proposed removal/discontinuation of prohibitions set out in section 5.

h. delegate authority to the Corporate Director Resident Services in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Safer Communities & Public Protection for the function of

making all Public Spaces Protection Order under the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 Act.

3.0 Detail

3.1 Brent Council is committed to maintaining a clean and safe environment. In order to assist in achieving this, this report proposes s a borough-wide PSPO. It also includes specific prohibitions in POsCGs and events held at Wembley National stadium (Wembley Park).

3.2 The aim of the PSPO is to deal with particular nuisance or problem in a particular area that is detrimental to the local community's qualify of life which in Brent includes enviro-crime. The Council knows that the majority of those who live in, work in and visit the borough keep the area clean and safe; however, it wants to ensure where this is not the case, it uses the relevant legislation and approaches to maintain a clean and safe environment.

3.3 The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 ('the 2014 Act') provides a legal framework within which PSPOs can be implemented. PSPO's can be introduced to target a range of anti-social behaviour which is, or likely to be detrimental to the local community's qualify of life where the local authority is satisfied that certain conditions have been met. The legal requirements and conditions regarding the Council's powers to make PSPOs are set out in further detail in **section 10** of this report and they must be taken into account (including any additional local threshold criteria for making a PSPO in Brent) when considering each prohibition and requirement of the proposed PSPO.

3.4 The PSPOs are due to expire are as follows:

- Borough wide street drinking PSPO - **19 October 2023 (renewed twice)**
- Wembley Park (the area surrounding Wembley National Stadium) PSPO – **31 December 2022 (first PSPO)**
- Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries and Graveyards (POsCGs) PSPO - **16 September 2022 (first PSPO), expired and no longer enforceable.**

The list of current prohibitions for each PSPO can be found here https://www.brent.gov.uk/pspo

3.5 This report sets out the intention to create one PSPO that introduces prohibitions that reflect the restrictions contained in the PSPOS set out in **paragraph 3.5** above., For e.g. a prohibition for street drinking could apply across the borough including POsCGs and Wembley Park but a prohibition preventing more than four dogs from being walked would only apply to POsCGs. The reasoning for introducing one single PSPO is the confusion it potentially causes for members of the public and enforcement officers in having three separate orders. Many of the prohibitions also creates displacement, which is discussed in **paragraph 3.10**.

3.6 The proposed prohibitions were identified by analysing the evidence gathered, the consultation responses, and the evidence provided by officers, the results of which indicate that specific activities have had an adverse effect on residents, businesses and the wider public.

Ward Boundaries

3.7 At the time of the evidence gathering, the ward boundaries had not yet been changed. Accordingly, the evidence gathering and subsequently the consultation are based on the old ward boundaries. The new varied PSPO will be based on the new ward boundaries.

Displacement

3.8 The PSPO Statutory Guidance for Councils, December 2017 expressly states, 'when defining the area restrictions should cover, consideration should be given as to whether prohibitions in one area will displace the problem behaviour elsewhere, or into a neighbouring authority. It is worth noting here that the legislation allows for orders to address activity that 'is likely to' occur in that public place. Local authorities can therefore consider whether there are any legitimate concerns that introducing an Order in one area, and not another, could simply move issues somewhere else – and thus whether it would be appropriate to extend into a larger area or adjacent street. Councils will however need to ensure that a proportionate approach is taken overall, and that there is evidence to support using a broader approach. Where there are concerns that activity may be displaced into other areas, authorities should contact neighbouring councils to discuss managing any unintended consequences'.

3.9 It is important to take into consideration the adverse effect that some prohibitions will have on neighbouring areas and wards. Where there has been a risk of displacement, impacting neighbouring boroughs they have been consulted on this proposal.

Vulnerable Persons

3.10 Brent Council is committed to protecting vulnerable persons. Indeed the PSPO Statutory Guidance for Councils, December 2017 sets out that; 'PSPOs should not be used to target people based solely on the fact that someone is homeless or rough sleeping, as this in itself is unlikely to mean that such behaviour is having an unreasonably detrimental effect on the community's quality of life which justifies the restrictions imposed. It suggests the council should consider whether the use of a PSPO is the appropriate response and if it will have a detrimental impact on homeless people and rough sleepers. Councils will find it useful to consult with national or local homeless charities on this issue, when councils are considering restrictions or requirements that could affect homeless people and rough sleepers'.

3.11 Targeting vulnerable persons including those with mental health issues is not an appropriate or effective way of dealing with issues. In any case, fines would remain unpaid, as it is likely that the means by which to pay them is not available and would not resolve the root cause. Brent Council will continue to work in partnership with Westminster Drug Project (WDP), B3 & St Mungo's to ensure that vulnerable persons are assisted and not targeted. Where enforcement is required, it is important that this be carried out in a way that supports an effective long-term solution for those vulnerable persons. Please see **Appendix 15** for the Vulnerable Persons Statement.

3.12 The Neighbourhood Patrol officers (NHPs) also assist vulnerable persons wherever possible. An e.g. of this includes a homeless male whom the NHPs met in Neasden Parade with his dog, was sign posted to a charity to assist in finding the male a home. Unfortunately,

the charity could not rehome the male with his dog so the NHPs helped to find another way for the male to be rehomed so that he could keep his dog.

Defining Anti-Social Behaviour

3.13 **Paragraph 10.5 (a)** discusses the case law surrounding the term 'detrimental effect', as it is not defined in statute. It is vital to remember that local authorities have to balance the needs of residents, businesses and visitors to Brent. What may appear as only a few complaints, may still have a 'detrimental effect' on members of the public in an area. On the other hand, a few members of the public may be sensitive to activities which they believe are anti-social but is not detrimental enough or proportionate to be added to a PSPO. The evidence included as part of this proposal consequently includes Council and MET police's viewpoints who do have overall local knowledge and therefore an overview of the more detrimental anti-social behaviours, not just what may be annoying to someone.

PSPO as a Deterrent

3.14 Having a PSPO in place, which is communicated well in terms of for e.g. social media or signage, acts as a strong deterrent to preventing anti-social behaviour in the first instance. If over time, the PSPO influences a cultural change just by its mere presence, the PSPO in itself can be justified as a success from the Council's perspective.

3.15 For e.g. during the first football game of the year held at Wembley National Stadium on the 27 February 2022, the street drinking prohibition was enforced. Meetings were held with the relevant football clubs so that all ticket holders could be advised that the street drinking prohibition would be enforced because of the likelihood of anti-social behaviour attributed to street drinking. For the first time in many years, the enforcement of this prohibition meant that the anti-social behaviour in relation to aggression, urination and littering was suddenly at an all-time low **(see Appendix 16).** The enforcement of this and other prohibitions continued to be enforced throughout the remaining football season and were hailed a success.

PSPO Training

3.16 Should permission for the PSPO be granted, training for all authorised council and police officers will be provided. This is not only to ensure that all officers understand what prohibitions can be enforced but also ensure that the council's expectations around proportionality is applied when making a decision as to whether an FPN should be issued. This is to ensure a fair and consistent approach across the borough.

3.17 In order to ensure proportionality, enforcement will consist of a method that firstly involves assessing a situation. This will include whether there is or is likely to be ASB as a result of a prohibition being breached. The next step is to engage with the individual and educate them on their actions. This may include encouraging someone to cease what they are doing or explaining that it could lead to ASB which would in turn have a negative effect on others in the same locality. It may also include a warning that if the individual returns and carries on the same breach, they are likely to receive an FPN. Those individuals that continue or exhibit the restricted activity will be issued with an FPN.

3.18 An example of proportionality may include for example a couple that are sat having a bottle of wine whilst eating a picnic with their young children. Having assessed the situation, the officers would have no reason to approach the family and would continue with their duties. If for example those officers then return a few hours later to find the same couple are now

arguing, their kids appearing distressed and litter is strewn across the immediate area, the officers will approach the couple and engage with them. Based on how the couple respond to the warning, will determine whether a FPN is issued.

3.19 Another example may include a group of males that regularly stand by the edge of the entrance to the park consuming alcohol and paying particular attention to passing females. They have previously been engaged with, educated and warned about the consumption of alcohol together with their predatory behaviour towards females and how this is having a detrimental effect on park users. These males would be issued with an FPN.

3.20 The way in which FPNs are issued may also depend on the prohibition. If an individual is seen to be defacing a fixture in the park, smoking cannabis or doing balloons (nitrous oxide), it is likely they will be issued with a fine immediately by the appropriate officer. Whereas someone that drops litter or allows their dog off a lead in a prohibited area, are likely to be given a warning in the first instance.

3.21 **Under-Recorded Complaints**

It is important to note that unreported evidence, does not necessarily equate to the non-existence of ASB behaviour. A proportion of the evidence gathered includes reports of evidence that has been provided to officers during face-to-face customer engagement rather than in the usual formal manner of complaints in writing/email to council officers. Please see **Appendix 17** for a list of prohibitions, which are under-reported in the usual way and split into those that have either had or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the community. Of those prohibitions, in order to ensure a proportionate approach, some are targeted at specific areas such as town centres and transport hubs where the ASB activity is more likely to occur.

4.0 Prohibitions

4.1 **Paragraphs 4.1 to 4.141** discuss the proposed prohibitions to be included across the entire Borough including parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards (POsCGs) and the Wembley Park area surrounding Wembley Stadium event days. Additional specific prohibitions are proposed for POsCGs and Wembley Park where particular issues of ASB are present and relevant to the area in question. Below is a table which indicates which prohibitions are included in current PSPOs (including expired) and which prohibitions are proposed for the new single PSPO.

Prohibition	Borough Wide		Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Gravevards		Wembley Park	
	Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed
Consumption of alcohol	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
Use of drugs or Psychoactive substances (formerly known as legal highs or balloons)		✖	✖	✖		✖
Littering (urination or defecating)		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
Littering (spitting)		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
Littering (bottles, cans, packets, food, chewing gum)		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
Littering (cigarettes)		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
Dog fouling		✖	✖	✖		✖
Use of megaphone or microphone with speaker without consent		✖				✖
Illegal trading (food or other items on the street)		✖			✖	✖
Charity Collecting without consent					✖	✖
Aggressive begging		✖				
Leaflet distribution without consent					✖	✖
Unauthorised use of motor vehicles including e-scooters and e-bicycles			✖	✖		
Use of permitted vehicles without due care and attention				✖		
Loss of control of dogs (dog not within eyesight of owner and/or do not respond to recall)			✖	✖		
Dogs that are in a banned area in parks (such as a playgrounds, outdoor gyms, multi-use games areas, tennis courts, walled gardens, etc.)			✖	✖		
Letting a dog off a lead in an area where a notice specifies that dogs must be on a lead			✖	✖		
Prevent more than four dogs being walked at the same time			✖	✖		
Flying drones and other model aircrafts without consent			✖	✖		
Lighting of fires or use of barbeques			✖	✖		
Use of fireworks without consent			✖	✖		
Defacing or damaging fixtures, furniture or other items			✖	✖		
Feeding wild animals inclusive of birds				✖		
Unauthorised events and activities				✖		
Illegal trading of merchandise						✖
Illegal trading of tickets (ticket touting)						✖
Pyrotechnics such as flares and smoke emitters					✖	✖
Ambush marketing including fly posting						✖
Busking a without consent					✖	✖
Obstruction of the public highway, preventing the free flow of persons movement						✖
The launching of sky lanterns (with an open flame)			✖	✖		
To fly drone(s) without consent					✖	✖
To play games or competitions which may cause an obstruction or nuisance					✖	
To leave the engine of a vehicle idling without reasonable excuse					✖	

Proposed Prohibitions for PSPO 2023-26

Borough Wide (including Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards (POsCGs)

Prohibition 1: Consumption of Alcohol

General

4.2 A Borough-wide PSPO for the consumption of alcohol (street drinking) was introduced in October 2017 and renewed again in 2020. In 2019, a separate PSPO was introduced to prevent members of the public from consuming alcohol in five of Brent's parks. In 2020, a further PSPO was introduced to deal with the street drinking surrounding Wembley National stadium. The intention is to have one single PSPO that includes the entire Borough in relation to the consumption of alcohol. This amongst other things will prevent confusion for both those consuming alcohol and enforcing the PSPO.

4.3 The aim of the consumption of alcohol prohibition is to reduce anti-social behaviour in areas identified as problematic. The current PSPOs have enabled the local authority and the MET Police to identify hotspots. With one unified PSPO, this will continue to provide a more efficient way of referring hotspot areas to the Borough Joint Action Group to ensure the Police, Local Authority and partners such as Westminster Drug Project (WDP) and St Mungo's tackle the identified issues in relation to street drinking.

4.4 There is a direct causal link between the behaviour of street drinkers and unlawful or anti-social behaviour which is characterised by drinking in the street, parks, vacant land or private land in groups or singly, littering the streets etc., fighting, aggressive behaviour, urinating and on occasions defecating. The Council's approach would not be to penalise those who drink moderately without causing a nuisance and who dispose of their alcohol vessels lawfully.

4.5 Where someone is evidenced drinking alcohol in the street/park and the nuisance test has been met, officers would approach the individuals concerned and request they stop drinking alcohol, if they fail to comply with the order a fixed penalty notice will be issued for non-compliance. A vulnerability protocol is in place between the police and council to ensure that those with mental health, substance misuse issues and or other vulnerabilities are safeguarded, have enforcement waivered and are triaged to support services commissioned by Brent. The nuisance test is subjective to the circumstances on the ground at the time the prohibition is witnessed and is likely to include the behaviour of the person/group and the likelihood that the behaviour may in turn, become anti-social behaviour.

4.6 Offenders who continue to breach prohibitions after being issued with a fixed penalty notice will be referred for prosecution and be subject to other anti-social behaviour tools and powers such as Community Protection Notices (CPNs). Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs) will also be considered to ban individuals from areas. A breach of these orders could lead to a large fine or a custodial sentence at the discretion of the court.

Wembley Park

4.7 The drinking of alcohol in open public areas and the associated anti-social behaviour was extraordinarily bad during the Euro events which led to the independent review by Baroness Casey **(see Background Reading 1).** The impact statement written by the Director of Environmental Services **(see Appendix 18 pg13-15)** sums up the issues that took place, the recommendations made by Baroness Casey and what measures have been put in place. The PSPO forms a vital part in these measures.

4.8 In addition to the drinking of alcohol and consequential anti-social behaviour, visiting fans leave the area littered with beer cans, bottles and other general litter/waste; this is despite Wembley Stadium and Wembley Park providing extra litterbins during event days. The street drinking also contributes to people urinating against people's properties, leaving the area with detritus and offensive smells, which linger for weeks. This has resulted in numerus complaints from residents and businesses. These large groups of drinkers together with the illegal traders operating in the Wembley footprint cause obstruction and create a health & safety and public risk to residents, local workers and visitors.

4.9 In relation to the area surrounding Wembley National Stadium the current PSPO includes private land and open spaces where the land is considered a 'public place' within a 'restricted area'. **Appendix 2** defines these, and **Appendix 19** gives examples of some private land that is considered a 'public place'. With such land included, it will mean that local residents for example, are protected from members of the public who step onto private land, which is considered a public place, to consume alcohol in order to avoid any action being taken against them.

Parks and Open Spaces

4.10 There is an under-recording of drinking complaints in relation to drinking alcohol across all parks and open spaces. There are currently five of Brent's parks which have restrictions included in the PSPO which are enforced. There is also an under-recording of Police data in relation to the consumption of alcohol (please see **Appendix 20**), which indicates 61 street drinking complaints made to the Police over a one-year period. This is not a true reflection of the extent of the street drinking issues, however the way in which the report is logged, is dependent on the tag used by the telephone operator when the call is received. On the contrary, there are 11,233 nuisance calls which may include alcohol related ASB but are not logged to reflect this.

4.11 The implementation of this prohibition will maintain the Council's ability to prevent the detrimental effect from continuing

4.12 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation: -

Consumption of Alcohol

<table>
<tr><th>Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
(% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)</th><th colspan="2">Consultation
233 responses
(% in support of prohibition)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">57.35%</td><td>Borough Wide</td><td>86.7%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards</td><td>83.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wembley Park</td><td>85.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>See Appendix 10 for full report breakdown per ward</td><td colspan="2">See Appendix 11 for full report</td></tr>
</table>

4.13 One resident commented; 'Street drinking in Neasden Shopping is a major problem'. Another representation received from the Safer Neighbourhood Board also asked that

the consumption of alcohol prohibition be extended to include all parks and open spaces and not just the current five**.**

Prohibition 2: Use of illegal drugs or psychoactive substances (formerly known as illegal highs or balloons)

4.14 Psychoactive substances are designed to replicate the effects of other illegal drugs and have the capacity to stimulate or depress the central nervous system. This is due to one or more chemical substances used in the manufacturing process, and the effects of taking them can cause erratic behaviour which can be anti-social.

4.15 The sale of nitrous oxide for its psychoactive effects was made illegal after the Psychoactive Substances Act in 2016, but it is not currently a crime to be caught in possession of the drug. The government has concerns that this could be a significant factor resulting in the increasing consumption of the substance. Nitrous oxide has become popular since 2014 and is currently the most common form of psychoactive substance used. In 2019-20, 8.7% of 16 to 24-year-olds reported using nitrous oxide in the last 12 months.

4.16 The Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) had previously provided advice on nitrous oxide in 2015 and summarised this advice as follows; 'Home Office Drugs Misuse Data has shown there has been an increase in the abuse of nitrous oxide over the last few years and this has the potential to cause harm to users, including death.

The legal status and ease of purchase may be important factors contributing to the recent increase. The use of nitrous oxide in combination with alcohol and/or other psychoactive drugs may increase the potential for harm to its users.

Evidence supports the claim that the use of nitrous oxide other than in line with designated guidance and for the purposes other than for which it was manufactured can cause harm to users. The ACMD further understands that there have been incidents where nitrous oxide supplies have been misappropriated from hospitals or other medical premises.

4.17 Given the increase in use among young people and concern over potential long-term effects, the Home Secretary requested an updated assessment in September 2021. Being able to prevent the use of nitrous oxide via a PSPO is an effective, low-level intervention whilst we await any further assessment.

4.18 In Brent, nitrous oxide canisters can be found in high streets, side roads, service roads and parks and open spaces. As it is a legal 'high', it is usually carried out in view of members of the public. The evidence gathering exercise demonstrated that this issue is as problematic as street drinking with 318 out of a possible 552 responding.

4.19 It is illegal to smoke cannabis in the UK. This includes any residential property with the exception of medicinal purposes. The smell of cannabis can be strong and linger in the air for some time. It is also viewed by members of the public as a nuisance including the anti-social behaviour associated to the smoking. This is particularly true of Brent where individuals often openly stand, usually in groups, in streets openly smoking cannabis. For passers-by, this can be intimidating.

4.20 When comparing the use of a psychoactive substance to that of a drug such as cannabis, a layperson may never be able to tell the difference. What they are able to describe is the actions of the individuals whilst 'using' that substance or drug. This may

include an attitude towards passers-by, intimidating behaviour and a 'pack' mentality. Similar to the consumption of alcohol, it is often the effects of individuals 'using', that members of the public are negatively impacted by.

4.21 Drug use and drug dealing have been a persistent problem in Brent. Open drug markets and drug addiction problems continue to be one of the top priorities for the Council's Community Protection Unit, Public Health and Brent Police. The crime reports relating to possession of drugs, which includes all drugs, during the period, 1st July 2021 to 30th June 2022, can be seen in the table below and shows a comparison between 1st July 2020 to 1st July 2021 in the previous year. This does not include the possession of Psychoactive substances as these are not classed as illegal.

Possession of Drugs	1st July 2021 to 30th June 2022	1547
	1st July 2020 to 30th June 2021	2038

4.22 The detrimental effect of drug use can lead to physical and mental health issues. The Community Protection Team has seen a significant correlation between youth violence involving knife, guns and gangs and drugs. There is strong evidence across the UK of vulnerable minors being exploited and relocated to areas around the country to supply drugs.

4.23 Dispersal Powers under the ASB Crime and Policing Act 2014 have been used by police to remove suspected drug dealers from town centres where this activity is most prevalent. However, although effective this can cause displacement to other neighbouring areas, parks, and open spaces.

4.24 This proposed prohibition will be enforced by the Police due to the nature of the substance and the 'high' it creates. It will also include the preparation for the use of drug or substance and the paraphernalia used in conjunction with such preparation. For e.g., the rolling of a joint or balloons being filled with nitrous oxide and the canisters which contain the nitrous oxide.

4.25 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation: -

Smoking Cannabis and Psychoactive Substances

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**		
		Smoking Cannabis	**Psychoactive Substances**
54.6%	**Borough Wide**	**79.2%**	**86.3%**
	Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards	**81.4%**	**85.4%**
	Wembley Park	**80.5%**	**86.7%**

See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report		

4.26 One resident during the consultation commented; 'The playground at HAZEL ROAD is deplorable. People are drinking & selling drugs. The playground is not looked after. It's disgraceful'.

Prohibition 3: Littering (urination and defecation)
Prohibition 4: Littering (spitting)
Prohibition 5: Littering (bottles, cans, packets, food, cigarettes)

General

4.27 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 makes certain 'duty bodies' legally responsible for keeping land, which is under their control, and to which the public has access, clear of litter and refuse and their highways must be kept clean, as far as is practicable. Duty bodies include crown authorities, principal litter authorities (Brent Council is one), governing bodies of educational institutions and statutory undertakers such as transport companies and operators.

4.28 Litter includes spitting, cigarette butts, packaging and drink vessels, urination and defecation. These littering issues are prevalent across the borough for different users. Across the borough in general, persons are known to drop cigarette butts, spit, drop packaging and urinate. In specific areas across the borough, these issues are more obvious, such as paan spitting in High Road, Wembley and Ealing Road. Paan is a substance that is made with areca nut and lime, with or without tobacco and causes profuse red coloured salivation. When spat, the saliva, causes irremovable stains on public highways and biological waste pollution in public spaces. The act of spitting red saliva can also be found to be offensive and unnerving, particularly when people do not know what it is. It should also be noted, that Litter does not clean itself away. It can take years to degrade (Styrofoam containers up to a million years, a diaper more than 500 years and cigarette ends more than 10 years).

4.29 Litter also has the potential to cause harm to human health, safety, welfare, as well as harm the environment such as wildlife and habitats. In addition, food people drop – whether it is half-eaten burgers, chips or apple cores - can attract pigeons and vermin such as rats. In the UK, the cost to the taxpayers for street cleaning is over £1 billion a year. Research shows that litter contributes to further crime and that people feel less safe in areas that are littered.

4.30 There are high numbers of reports everyday around littering on *Brent Cleaner App* which is one of the biggest issues tackled by the Envirocrime Enforcement Team. It is most likely this activity will continue but this prohibition gives us greater capacity to address and enforce against this behaviour in the borough.

Public Order Act

4.31 With regard to urination and defecation, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) does not classify urinating in the street as a basic offence that would fall under Section 5 of the Public Order Act 1986 Public Order Act 1986,and enforceable by the Police. However, urination in the street can be part of a drunk and disorderly offence, but the offence must also include evidence of abusive language or disorderly behaviour. Urination alone is not enough for for the police to take action.

Parks & Open Spaces

4.32 Littering has become a growing problem in Brent's parks with increasing costs, year on year to clean Brent parks, open spaces graveyards and cemeteries. From April 2021 to March 2022, it is estimated that over £45,000 was spent keeping our parks and open spaces free of litter.

4.33 Where members of the public may visit for a number of hours, the likelihood of these types of littering offences increases. This makes it unpleasant for other visitors who are then unable to enjoy the same space. The increase in littering also breeds further littering with some people being of the mind-set that there are already persons urinating and dropping cigarettes and waste and therefore adding to it will not make a difference. There are currently six wardens across all parks and open spaces who make a visible impact carrying out their day-to-day duties when visitors are present. However, in the absence of any members of staff, there is a small minority that take advantage of this. It is not possible to cover all of our parks and open spaces with CCTV cameras.

Wembley Park

4.34 In the area surrounding Wembley stadium, spitting, the dropping of cigarette butts, urination and the littering of waste has been known to increase dramatically on event days. There is a definitive link to the decrease in this type of littering since the prohibition relating to the consumption of alcohol was introduced in 2020 and implemented in on 27th February 2022.

4.35 With the potential of over 100,000 members of the public in the Wembley Park area at over 35 Wembley Stadium and OVO arena events each year, the likelihood of an increase in litter increases dramatically. Although the enforcement of the street drinking prohibition has assisted radically in reducing the amount of litter present on event days, the littering prohibitions still assist for the those that continue to litter the area. Local residents, businesses and visitors to the area should not have to suffer at the hands of those that are irresponsible.

4.36 If litter is dropped on privately-owned land, it is either the owner or occupier who is held responsible for clearing this litter away. Whilst the Council, Wembley Park (land owner around the Stadium) and Wembley National Stadium work together to address the problems that cause a nuisance to local residents and visitors; for example, by the provisions of extra bins and toilets along the main thoroughfares during events at Wembley Stadium, a renewed prohibition for littering would allow this issue to be addressed.

4.37 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation:-

Littering (urination and defecation)

<table>
<tr><th>Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
(% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)</th><th colspan="2">Consultation
233 responses
(% in support of prohibition)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">52.17%</td><td>Borough Wide</td><td>92.9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards</td><td>91.6%</td></tr>
</table>

	Wembley Park	**91.6%**
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

Littering (spitting)

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
40.21%	**Borough Wide**	**85%**
	Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards	**85.4%**
	Wembley Park	**88.5%**
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

Littering (bottles, cans, packets, food)

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
N/a	**Borough Wide**	**92%**
	Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards	**92%**
	Wembley Park	**92%**
N/a	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

Littering (cigarettes)

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
53.2%	**Borough Wide**	**83.2%**
	Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards	**85.8%**

	Wembley Park	**85.4%**
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

4.38 One comment made in the consultation states; 'There [are] a couple prohibitions I disagree with. One of them is classifying spitting as littering. I'm not in the habit of spitting for the enjoyment. But I do suffer from extreme rhinitis which causes mucus to drain from my sinuses down into my throat. The only way to clear it when that does happen is to spit out the mucus'. If implemented, the prohibition would require that the resident spit into a tissue and then dispose of it in an appropriate receptacle (bin).

Prohibition 6: Dog Fouling

4.39 With the introduction of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, legislative scope was given to replace previous dog control orders (which included addressing dog fouling) with PSPOs. It is an emotive subject, and while the majority of dog owners are responsible in their approach, unfortunately it remains an issue.

4.40 Dog fouling is often seen as one of the most offensive types of nuisance anti-social behaviour, affecting parks and streets. Dog excrement is also a public health risk and no person using the streets or parks of Brent should have to worry about this risk of infection.

4.41 There is currently a prohibition in relation to dog fouling in parks and open spaces, including Paddington Old cemetery. The proposal aims to extend this prohibition to cover the entire borough's streets. Dog fouling is an issue on the outskirts of parks. It is also an issue for the dog owner who has to get to a park on foot, as dogs often defecate once they have left their home and do not necessarily wait to reach a park area. It is an issue for members of the public when owners refuse to pick up after their dogs.

4.42 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation: -

Dog Fouling

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
19.93%	**Borough Wide**	**83.6%**
	Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards	**88.9%**
	Wembley Park	**82.3%**
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

4.43 One respondent in the consultation commented; 'Dog owners HAVE to be forced to pick up after their dogs somehow. There is so much dog poo in Roundwood Park I hate my children going off the path in case they tread in it / fall in it. It's also a real problem on Drayton Road and the roads in general surrounding the park in Harlesden. It's so antisocial. Please help.'

Prohibition 7: Illegal trading (food or other items)

General

4.44 Illegal street trading is enforced under the London Local Authorities Act 1990 (as amended). It is also currently a restriction in the Wembley Park PSPO. Other than Wembley Stadium events, there are a number of persons who choose to set up in public areas to trade items and services. for example, barbeque drums used to cook meat, the sale of home/street made drinks and the cutting up of fruit on the street for sale. Some items and/or services are not immediately linked to financial remuneration, but there is a long-term goal of reward or gain that can be ultimately equated to financial remuneration. An example of this was when a new brand of biscuit was being handed out in Wembley as a 'giveaway', which relied on word of mouth. This biscuit was then later recognised when it appeared in mainstream supermarkets and therefore equated to a financial gain to the business.

4.45 There are other issues that can be attributed to the illegal trading of goods and services which can include littering, obstruction of the highway, harassment, food hygiene issues with no running water, odour nuisance and a lack of reprisal when the goods and services are of a sub-standard quality.

Wembley Park

4.46 Prior to the PSPO being introduced, illegal street traders were not affected by the court convictions and fines as they continue to attend events and sell merchandise regardless. The same traders present themselves in the Wembley footprint time and time again. Resources are very limited; therefore, the Council cannot always be present to enforce every event. The PSPO regime is a stronger enforcement measure for the council to use and also enables us to apply for Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs) for persistent offenders.

4.47 Street trading includes activities like face painting, hair braiding, massages and therapy etc. At some events these services are offered at no cost to entice members of the public to subscribe to or purchase something at a later date, occasionally it is just a free event. This form of street trading is sometimes used as an alternative form of promotional advertising without the traditional printed materials or physical object giveaways. Evidence shows these activities are usually offered in areas of high footfall thereby causing an obstruction and congestion. These traders are often not controlled by Regulation and their products can even be harmful to customers. For example, face painters may use allergenic products or have poor cleaning processes.

4.48 Moreover, the vicinity around Wembley Stadium attracts vast amounts of new residents, workers and visitors. The effects of illegal street traders not only cause a nuisance due

to their poor behaviour and unwelcoming presence, they also cause an obstruction on the public highway by displaying their goods across roads that are closed to traffic.

4.49 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation: -

Illegal Trading (food or other items)

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
7.97%	**Borough Wide**	**64.2%**
	Wembley Park	**70.4%**
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

Prohibition 8: Use of megaphone or microphone with speaker

4.50 It is an offence to use loudspeakers for any purpose in the street at night between 9pm and 8am under S62 of The Control of Pollution Act 1974. Further, it is an offence to use loudspeakers at any time for advertising any entertainment, trade or business. Exceptions when a loud speaker can be used are in emergencies, as a public address system or if Council gives consent. In an emergency loud speakers can be used by the police, fire brigade, ambulance service, environment agency, water and sewage companies or public transport companies.

4.51 However, there have been several instances when individuals come to Brent with their loudspeakers to preach sermons and advertise their services. This is common in High Road, Wembley, Wembley Park on event days and Kilburn High Road. This causes significant distress to local residents when this practice continues for hours on end and prevents them from enjoying the use of their own communities/homes. It also causes a nuisance to those that are using the same public space, as they can feel harassed by the noise. Therefore, a prohibition is sought to address the nuisance in the use of loudspeakers.

4.52 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation:-

Use of megaphone or microphone with speaker

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
13.77%	**Borough Wide**	**63.7%**
	Wembley Park	**64.6%**

See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report

4.53 One of the representations included in the consultation included the following comment 'I think you should be able to have PSPO cover across all places in the borough that will allow you to stop loud noise from megaphones, loudhailers, amplified speakers and sound systems, or even people just making loud noise in the street - these types of behaviours take place currently in my local area and to deprive the police of the tools to take action against these when they may need them most seems counterproductive and odd'.

Prohibition 9: Aggressive Begging

4.54 Aggressive begging can include:-

- begging with intent to intimidate another person into giving money or goods by any means including repeated requests for money while approaching or following the person from whom funds are being requested;
- continuing to solicit from a person or continuing to engage that person after the person has given a negative response to such soliciting;
- following a person with intent to solicit money or other things of value;
- begging with use of false, misleading information, where the person knew or reasonably should have known of the falsity or misleading nature of the information;
- begging with or involving activities that are unsafe or dangerous to any person or property;
- begging in a manner that exploits children; or
- willfully providing or delivering, or attempting to provide or deliver unrequested or unsolicited services or products with a demand or exertion of pressure for payment in return.

4.55 Aggressive begging can be intimidating, especially when combined with drunken, noisy or lewd behaviour such as shouting, swearing and urinating in the street.

4.56 As mentioned previously, a prohibition of this type is not intended to be targeted at persons who are homeless, rough sleeping or vulnerable. Other enforcement action is available where this type of behaviour persists and would always include partnership working with outreach workers to ensure the behaviour ceases rather than be exasperated.

4.57 It is important to remember that this type of behaviour is not only associated with vulnerable persons. There have been reports in the last 6 months of persons that have residential addresses, have been seen withdrawing money from a cash point, are well presented in appearance but choose to target specific locations of high footfall where they can beg from passers-by. This has then attracted further beggars when one of them is not present. A prohibition to prevent this type of aggressive behaviour would therefore be pertinent.

4.58 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation:-

Aggressive Begging

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
13.04%	**Borough Wide**	**79.2%**
	Wembley Park	**77.4%**
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

Wembley Park (surrounding Wembley Stadium events)

4.59 Sporting and other recreational activities such as concerts at Wembley Stadium, SSE Arena and the Wembley Troubadour Theatre attract thousands of people (at times exceeding 100,000 people). However, the experience of those attending the venue, local residents, visitors to the area and those working in the locality, is seriously marred by illegal traders (including ticket touts), street drinkers, littering (including urination and empty packaging), unauthorised distribution of printed material, use of flares, etc. These activities blight the streets and spaces around Wembley Stadium as well as the footprint between the three transport hubs namely; Wembley Park, Wembley Stadium and Wembley Central Stations.

Prohibition 10: Illegal Trading of Merchandise
Prohibition 11: Illegal Trading of tickets (Ticket Touting)

4.60 Illegal street trading is enforced under the London Local Authorities Act 1990 (as amended). It is also currently enforced under the Wembley Park PSPO. The continuation of a PSPO for the above prohibitions would allow enforcement against un-licenced traders.

4.61 All events were cancelled in 2020 because of the pandemic, hence the nil return of enforcement figures. Since enforcing the PSPO in January 2021, the number of illegal merchandise traders has drastically reduced and addresses the continuing ASB that it causes. This is noticeable by officers on Stadium event days as merchandise sellers have declined. The Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) issued to illegal merchandise traders appears to have had a positive effect on the decrease of illegal traders. If the restriction is not continued, it is likely that the number of offenders would increase and start to re-occur.

4.62 The goods that are sold to members of the public are often of a dubious quality, which may also breach intellectual property rights of the event owner. Consumers who purchase counterfeit goods such as scarves, t-shirts and tickets from illegal street traders are put in a position where they cannot return the goods as the traders do not

have a fixed location. This provides a poor experience for visitors and creates unfair competition in the Borough.

4.63 On event days, another type of illegal street trader includes ticket touts, which can be found along the main footprint of Wembley Stadium and along High Road Wembley, First Way etc. Officers and key stakeholders are of the opinion that these types of traders form part of an organised group and many have criminal convictions. This view has been formed by work that is undertaken by Brent Council and Police officers in this area, where most of the ticket tout offenders are seen linked together.

4.64 Enforcement Officers have encountered aggressive illegal traders who have verbally and physically threatened officers. On one occasion in 2015, an officer was thrown on the floor, which was upsetting and distressing. Since the Stadium events begun in February 2022, most traders have shown some aggression towards officers. This has included swearing, threats of violence and shouting. To prevent such events reoccurring, police assistance is required to prevent a breach of peace and verify details of the illegal traders. In addition, certain traders are known to give false details and provide no fixed abode. It is also unfair on those traders who have been licenced, are trading legally and in compliance with the appropriate Regulations and Council process and have the appropriate public liability insurance in place.

4.65 Where ticket prices for football matches can be high, the income made from the sale of a ticket minus a fine (when paid), can still make it a viable business. However, the distraction caused by officers approaching the offenders, causes a disruption in their activity and therefore reduces the nuisance caused to members of the public who are often harassed or sold fake tickets.

4.66 The Council have and continues to receive complaints from licenced traders about un-licenced traders who are affecting their livelihoods and the impact on their legitimate business. They have even offered to pay for Council enforcement to remove this nuisance.

4.67 The cost of staffing the events, securing evidence, prosecuting individuals, preparing reports, attending court and disposing of forfeited items have all increased tremendously, putting additional pressure on limited resources.

4.68 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation:-

Illegal Trading of merchandise and tickets (ticket touting)

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**		
		Trading of merchandise	**Trading of tickets**
N/a	**Wembley Park**	**70.8%**	**76.5%**

N/a	See **Appendix 11** for full report

Prohibition 12: Distribution of Free Literature (including giveaway items)

4.69 The area around the stadium attracts a large number of literature distributors due to hundreds of thousands of people attending events at the stadium. The majority of these individuals have not applied for a literature distributer's licence. Distribution of free literature has been of concern due to people dropping the printed material as litter. Current controls, namely, statutory nuisance provisions (which only apply to public land), seizure and disposal of literature under London Local Authorities Act 1996 have had limited impact because the distributers return with more literature. Furthermore, there are no controls in place to limit the number of distributors or recover the cost of enforcement.

4.70 Section 23 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 ("CNEA The Act") as inserted by section 94B and Schedule 3A of the Environment Protection Act 1990 provides specific provisions to control the distribution of free literature. The powers provide a presumption to allow distribution of free literature but only under consents (to be issued in the form of a licence) by the Council. The licence includes specific conditions to control problems arising from the consequences of distributing free literature. Breach of a licence is a criminal offence, which can lead to prosecution.

4.71 In 2012 members agreed to designate the following roads as places where free literature may not be distributed; without the Council's prior written consent in the form of a licence: Bridge Road, Wembley Hill Road, Wembley Park Drive, Park Lane, Empire Way, South Way, Rutherford Way, Engineers Way, Fulton Road, Olympic Way, Brook Avenue, Great Central Way, First Way, Fourth Way, Fifth Way, High Road, Harrow Road, St John's Road, Lancelot Road, Ealing Road, Ecclestone Place, London Road, Dagmar Avenue, Linden Avenue and Mostyn Avenue.

4.72 However, the CNEA Act powers only apply to land within the ownership of the Council (as the principle littering authority) or to Highways for which it is responsible as the Highway Authority. It does not apply to private land. This would therefore exclude main thoroughfares such as Olympic Way and Wembley Park Boulevard (the sections owned by Quintain) from being enforced, with the litter, being left on neighbouring streets on Council land as a result of the distribution. Consequently, Quintain have consented to Brent Council enforcing the PSPO on their land.

4.73 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation:-

Distribution of Free Literature

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
3.62%	**Borough Wide**	**39.8%**

	Wembley Park	**43.8%**
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

4.74 There were a few representations in relation to people being able to distribute literature. The legislation does not prevent persons from doing so in relation to political, religious or charitable purposes. In this case, the PSPO will reflect the legislation and maintain the above exemptions.

Prohibition 13: Unauthorised Charity Collectors

4.75 The Metropolitan Police provide dates each year to local authorities whereby the Local Authorities Mayor can give permission for street collections to take place for small charities. If a local charity wants to make a street collection, a letter from the Mayor has to be presented to Met Police who then verifies the applicant and gives consent to collect on the streets.

4.76 In the area surrounding Wembley Stadium, individuals regularly present themselves with their buckets, collecting money without consent from the Council and the Metropolitan Police. This practice means that an individual's donation has a potential of going to those who are not genuine collectors. Street collections do not apply on private land and therefore excludes officers from approaching charity collectors on private land that would otherwise be considered a 'public place' under the PSPO.

4.77 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation:-

Charity Collecting

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
3.62%	**Borough Wide**	**38.9%**
	Wembley Park	**44.7%**
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

Prohibition 14: Busking without consent

4.78 Busking is not a licensable activity. This is because busking is usually 'incidental' to other activities, such as shopping, or the premises where the music is played will not have been provided for busking to take place. In order to busk, an individual would need to ensure that they have the relevant permission for the area in which they wish to use, for example, to contact Transport for London (TFL) to 'busk' on the London Underground. If the land proposed to be used is private, then permission must be sought from the landowner. If it is on the highway, or pavement etc. an individual would require consent from the Council.

4.79 There have been several occasions when individuals have set up to busk to members of the public. This usually takes place outside Wembley Central and Wembley Park train stations on Brent Council's land. With a high footfall of persons in the immediate area, it provides for the perfect numbers in terms of an audience. Not only does this cause a potential nuisance from the continual noise to those who live, work and visit the area but it also poses a public safety issue when those busking, obstruct the public highway. With 100,000 persons in the area at any one time, an interruption in the flow of persons moving too and from the stadium could have a detrimental effect on crowd control. This causes great distress to local residents when this practice continues for days. Reports to Brent Council have come from Council and Police officers who are confronted by large crowds because they are blocked by a busker in the middle of the footway. Therefore, the continuation of a prohibition is sought to address the problem of unauthorised busking.

4.80 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation:-

Busking without consent

<table>
<tr><th>Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
(% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)</th><th colspan="2">Consultation
233 responses
(% in support of prohibition)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">1.63%</td><td>Wembley Park</td><td>41.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>See Appendix 10 for full report breakdown per ward</td><td colspan="2">See Appendix 11 for full report</td></tr>
</table>

Prohibition 15: Ambush Marketing (including fly-posting)

4.81 Ambush marketing is a strategy that involves a brand trying to associate their products or services with a big event that already has official company sponsors. In most cases, it happens during sports events and aims to raise brand awareness of a particular company with no sponsorship rights.

4.82 By using this marketing technique the wrong way, companies can get involved in unlawful actions such as infringing the event owner's trademarks, copyright, and other rights of a particular event. However, if implemented correctly, it can bring several benefits to a business, without any recourse.

4.83 In England/Wales, fly-posting is illegal (in certain circumstances) under the Highways Act 1980 and the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Offences under the 1980 Act include that of obliterating a traffic sign, while under the 1990 Act it is an offence to display an advertisement in a way that breaches specified Regulations. The legislation:

- Sections 131(2) and 132(1) of the Highways Act 1980
- Section 224(3) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

The main legislation mentioned above covers public land but not private land.

4.84 A PSPO for ambush marketing including fly-posting will allow this issue to be addressed on both public and private land. This would include the advertisement, affixation or distribution of any promotional adverts, offers or items (including but not limited to stands, stalls, banners, posters or stationary vehicles), which are often attached and can cause damage to public and private fixtures and buildings.

4.85 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation:-

Ambush Marketing (including fly-posting)

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
N/a	**Wembley Park**	**69.9%**
N/a	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

Prohibition 16: Pyrotechnics such as flares or smoke emitters

4.86 Pursuant to the Fireworks Regulations, one cannot buy 'adult' pyrotechnics if they are under 18 years of age. Adult fireworks are category 2 and 3 fireworks - they do not include things like party poppers. Category 4 fireworks can only be used by professionals.

4.87 Presently, individuals must not set off pyrotechnics between 11pm and 7am, except for:

- Bonfire Night, when the cut off is midnight
- New Year's Eve, Diwali and Chinese New Year, when the cut off is 1am

It is illegal to let pyrotechnics off in the street or a public place. However, pyrotechnics can be let off on private land such as a garden or on land where you have the landowner's permission. It is not a legal requirement to have any form of licence or training to let off fireworks. However, for larger displays, which are insured, some form of training may be a requirement of the underwriters.

4.88 Enforcement under the Fireworks Regulations of 2004 is a police function. Local Authorities do not have any legal powers to take action under the act. A common theme at many football stadia events is for spectators to launch or set off flares or smoke emitters while travelling to or waiting to get into the stadium. In Wembley Stadium, these items are prohibited from being brought into the stadium and confiscated through bag searches because, with improper use, they can be dangerous and are a nuisance to others.

4.89 The pyrotechnic most used in the area surrounding Wembley Stadium is flares. Flares are dangerous in terms of being a fire hazard, causing burns, the smoke that some of them emit is unpleasant, unhealthy to inhale and they are often noisy. Furthermore, if flares are let off in a busy thoroughfare, they have a great potential of spooking the crowds with a potential to cause injuries to members of un-suspecting public. Given that the Fireworks Regulations only provides powers to police officers, a number of Local

Authorities have already opted to use PSPO's to allow their officers to tackle the nuisance aspect associated with flares which are not related to other commercial pyrotechnic events, of pyrotechnic regulations that the police would normally deal with. These restrictions focus on controlling flare nuisance on the public highway surrounding Wembley Stadium.

4.90 CarnDu Ltd, an explosives consultancy, carried out a study in November 2016 on the Health and Safety issues relating to the use of pyrotechnics in football stadia. These included;

- Burns to flesh
- Burns to clothing
- Burns to structures and other hazards
- Explosive effects on persons
- Explosive effects on structures
- Smoke – acute toxic effects
- Smoke – chronic effects
- Impact on head, eyes, etc.
- Impact on vision
- Impact on Hearing
- Panic

To view the study in full, please click here

4.91 This year, there appears to have been a year on increase in the use of flares on the walk up to Wembley Stadium. What is most concerning is that once lit, the flares are freely thrown into the air in the middle of crowded spaces. During one event on 29th May 2022, in one street alone (Olympic Way), the MET caught 35 persons setting off flares, whilst the Council caught a further 8 with the METs assistance. On the same day, one male was found with two T1 category flares that had been imported from Italy and are typically used for marine distress/signal purposes. These flares can be purchased online for as little as 2.50 euros in Italy and £8.99 in the UK. The issuing of FPNs together with the communication delivered via local tannoys and directly to football clubs for those visiting Wembley, sends out a clear message and to this form of anti-social behaviour.

4.92 Given the growing trend for spectators to carry and set off flares in crowded spaces, on thoroughfares and adjacent roads there is a clear and ongoing potential risk to public safety as well as the nuisance caused. A prohibition permitting officers to continue the enforcement in the use of such fireworks is therefore seen to be essential in terms of improving the experience for both visitors to, and residents of, the borough in the Wembley area on event days.

4.93 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation:-

Pyrotechnics such as flares or smoke emitters

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
N/a	**Wembley Park**	**77.4%**

N/a	See **Appendix 11** for full report

Prohibition 17: Obstruction of the public highway, preventing the free flow of person's movement

4.94 In 2022, a number of groups held protests outside of Wembley Stadium on event days. In doing so, by default, they prevented the free flow of person's movement in accessing the Stadium. For public safety reasons and with over 100,000 persons present at any one time, it is vital to keep the free flow of movement to avoid congestion and incidents from occurring. The aim is not to prevent members of the public from rightfully protesting but to ensure they do so in a way that does not have a detrimental impact on those visiting the surrounding area by causing catastrophic public safety issues. During one of the events this year, two naked females with tassels and a thong, painted head to toe in paint, stood on Olympic Way. These females caused such a distraction to members of the public walking past, that stewards had to be allocated to the area to ensure a free flow of persons to and from the Stadium. On another occasion, there were a group of males protesting and handing out leaflets. They were causing an obstruction, but could not be dealt with by council officers. When asked to cease the distribution of leaflets (a current PSPO prohibition), they obliged, but then continued to protest. Again stewards had to be located to the immediate area to ensure a free flow of persons.

4.95 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation:-

Obstruction of the highway

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
N/a	**Wembley Park**	**63.3%**
N/a	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries and Graveyards (POsCGs)

Prohibition 19: Unauthorised use of motor vehicles (including e-scooters and e-bicycles)
Prohibition 20: Use of permitted vehicles without due care and attention

4.96 There is evidence of driving over grass verges throughout the Borough, with limited action viable by the Council. The detrimental impact of this activity is damage to the verges and open spaces, which not only spoils the appearance of the street, but involves the Council in unnecessary additional expense in making good the damage. Enforcement can only take place if it can be directly shown that a vehicle has caused damage to the verge / footpath. By renewing this prohibition, it provides officers with a far more straightforward approach to ensuring verges, open spaces, footpaths and footways are not damaged or not causing nuisance or risk.

4.97 Motor vehicles cause damage to path surfaces particularly during the wetter months of the year, causing poaching of the ground. Where grassland is poached, the disturbance can lead to subsequent weed growth. There is also damage to vegetation when vehicles are driven through areas of grassland.

4.98 Motor Vehicles are a large problem in our parks. King Edwards Park in Willesden, King Edwards Park in Wembley, Roe Green, Barn Hill, Neasden Recreation Ground and Gladstone Park, to name a few, all experience issues with motorised mopeds, e-scooters and e-bikes being driven across them at night causing disturbance and health and safety issues for other users.

4.99 There are current issues with quad bikes being ridden in Barnhill and Fryent Country Park. There have also been regular traveller incursions in Roe Green, Gladstone Park, One Tree Hill and Welsh Harp open space in the last few years, with this activity becoming more frequent.

4.100 In addition to the use of motorised vehicles in parks and open spaces without Brent's permission, there is also an issue with permitted vehicles being misused, with the potential to cause harm to other users on foot. For example, pedal cycles and push scooters being ridden at speed, despite pedestrians being in close proximity. When collisions with pedestrians do occur, these quite often go unreported, as there are no vehicle registration numbers to attribute the collision.

4.101 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation:-

Unauthorised use of motor vehicles (including e-scooters and e-bicycles)

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
81%	**Parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards**	**77%**
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

4.102 A representation was received from the Brent Cycling organisation in relation to the use of electrically assisted pedal cycles (EAPCs). The organisation was concerned that such bicycles would not be permitted in parks and open spaces. The current parks and open spaces PSPO does not permit motorised vehicles to be ridden in parks and open spaces without the consent of Brent Council, however EAPCs are not considered a motorised vehicle and therefore would be exempt from the suggested prohibition. In addition to this, mobility scooters would also be exempt.

4.103 Another representation in favour of the prohibition was received from the Safer Neighbourhood Board who was concerned for park users that may be injured by vehicles

such as e-scooters and e-bikes. The prohibition will ensure motorised vehicles such as e-bikes and e-scooters are not used in POsCGs.

4.104 A further representation was received from the Safer Neighbourhood Board in relation to vehicles who enter car parks within parks and open spaces and cause public nuisance. A vehicle that enters a car park and causes a public nuisance would be in breach of this prohibition. Nuisance in this case may include revving, speeding, horn blowing, shouting or the playing of music. In order to combat this, it is suggested that although consent for the use of car parks in parks and open spaces is implied, if a nuisance is caused, this would also be included in the prohibition.

4.105 One comment in the consultation says, 'The worst problem is cars and mopeds on a daily basis (and at night) wheel spinning, rallying around the car park I have tried with police and football club to resolve this but it is an ongoing issue and the noise is horrendous. We cannot enjoy our gardens in this beautiful location, it's very depressing no one will listen. The car park should NEVER have been placed at the back of a residential area when the park offers so much space and alternatives. It's crazy and it's getting worse'. In order to ensure there is a balanced approach to this prohibition, there would need to be a trigger to begin action on any complaints, such as 3 repetitive reports of the same issue taking place.

4.106 In addition to this, a further prohibition has been suggested to cover EAPCs and other non-electric vehicles from being ridden without due care and attention in order to prevent park users from being injured. This would also include mobility scooters where they are not being ridden with due care and attention. If implemented, this prohibition would be included as prohibition 20.

4.107 One resident in the consultation stated; 'Use of Bicycle in parks often used as shortcuts and at speed is dangerous to park users especially children and older people. Bicycles are vehicles that have consideration in the highway code that is where they should be'.

Prohibition 21: Loss of control of dogs (dogs not within eyesight of owner and/or do not respond to recall)
Prohibition 22: Dogs that are prohibited from specific areas
Prohibition 23: Letting a dog off a lead in a specified area
Prohibition 24: More than four (4) dogs being walked at the same time

4.108 The Statutory Guidance provided by the Home Office in December 2017 sets out some guidance regarding the use of PSPOs relating to dog control in public spaces. Brent must consider that owners have a duty under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, to provide for their animal's welfare, which includes exercising them. In determining the area covered by any restrictions under a PSPO, it would be best practice to direct dog owners to locations where those restrictions do not exist. Without the provision of facilities for dog owners, it is likely that contraventions will likely reoccur.

4.109 Paddington old cemetery is the only Brent cemetery that permits access to dogs. However, dogs must be kept on a lead and any dog waste is deposited in the bins provided. There continues to be complaints in relation to dogs that remain off lead which is against section 27 of the current cemetery rules and as a result mean owners are not able to monitor or control their dog's urination and defecation on graves.

4.110 Although not regularly recorded, the Parks Policy and Projects Manager confirms that regular complaints are made to wardens and other staff in relation to the above prohibitions. Please see **Appendix 21** for some of the complaints relating to cemeteries.

4.111 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation:-

Loss of control of dogs (dogs not within eyesight of owner and/or do not respond to recall)

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
7.06%	**Parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards**	**78.3%**
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

Dogs that are prohibited from specific areas

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
3.44%	**Parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards**	**78.3%**
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

More than four (4) dogs being walked at the same time

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
3.26%	**Parks, open spaces, cemeteries**	**53.5%**

	and graveyards	
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

4.112 One respondent to the consultation said, 'there are often, in the morning, around 20-25 dogs running off the lead on Gladstone Open space'. Another said, 'One respondent to the consultation said; 'It is now impossible to enjoy a walk in Gladstone Park due to the huge number of dogs constantly jumping up and dirtying my clothes'. Another respondent to the consultation said, 'I've been threatened by an owner because I asked her to keep her dog away from me. Her dog was growling and behaving aggressively', whilst another commented; 'also in the green by Armstrong Way people keep walking dogs in the children's playground'.

4.113 Another representation received from the Safer Neighbourhood Board also wanted to make sure that the wording in relation to dogs being permitted in parks was clear and concise.

Prohibition 25: Flying of drones or any other form of model aircraft without written consent

4.114 This activity is currently prohibited under the current PSPO. Flying of drones and other model aircrafts is regulated by The Drone and Model Aircraft Code, which was last updated in November 2021. Rules surrounding this include, flying no higher than 120m from the earth's surface and ensuring a minimum distance of 50m from other persons and 150m from any buildings. To fly most drones or model aircrafts, a person must first have a Flyer ID and Operator ID in place. For the full list of rules please see the code here, which includes flying lower than 120m from the earth's surface and not flying closer than 50m to people.

4.115 There has been an increase in this activity in Brent. The likelihood of the public being injured or damage to dwellings and trees and shrubs in parks, if not properly enforced, is very high. The Park Service confirm over 20 reported incidents of unauthorised use of drones over our parks in the current financial year.

4.116 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation: -

Flying of drones or other model aircrafts

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
2.54%	**Parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards**	**52.7%**

See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report

Prohibition 26: The lighting of fires or use of barbeques

4.117 London Fire Brigade have responded to 1512 incidents to date (24 July 2022) in Brent with 277 of those incidents being actual fires. However, the data in this case does not show how many of those are in relation to barbeque related fires. There is also a likelihood in the view and submission of Council officers that unregulated barbeques could increase the potential for fires in our open spaces which could have serious consequences on people and property. A breakdown of the LFB data can be accessed at here.

4.118 This activity could result in smoke nuisance to residential premises and also presents a fire risk to all parks and open spaces. There have been some reports of fires resulting in damage to parks and open spaces with the most recent incident occurring in June 2022, where an entire bench had to be removed because of damage caused by a disposable BBQ.

4.119 Officers have explored the viability of having barbeque zones in our parks. The Parks Service have stated there is no hardstanding or provisions in Brent parks for BBQ zones. Council officers advise against losing any more green space in the Council's parks for the purpose of building concrete BBQ areas thereon. There would also be no way of policing these areas when in use.

4.120 Brent has 24 parks with wildflower meadows which also contain longer grass; in large areas which are sometimes up to half of the park area. A fire in one of these areas would be catastrophic with potentially serious and devastating consequences for the Council's parks, members of the public and neighbouring properties, particularly as all of the Council's parks and open spaces are so close to residential properties.

4.121 Officers recommend that this prohibition is retained in the proposed PSPO. The Parks Service have confirmed the current issues of lighting fires or use of barbeques in our parks this year **(see Appendix 22).**

4.122 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation:-

The lighting of fires or use of barbeques

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
7.25%	**Parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards**	**77%**
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

Prohibition 27: The use of fireworks without consent

4.123 Anti-social behaviour involving fireworks ranges from them being set off late at night, in areas where they are banned, to cause deliberate physical harm or threat of harm, to people, animals and property. Not only is there a danger from fireworks exploding, they can also pose a serious fire risk.

4.124 Firework displays when carried out correctly can be enjoyable. Unfortunately, a small minority of people are using them irresponsibly. It is an offence to throw or set off any firework (including sparklers and category 1 fireworks) in or into any highway, street, thoroughfare or public space.

4.125 The use of fireworks occurs mainly in parks and open spaces, rather than on the public highway. There are large clean ups required in our parks on days when large numbers of fireworks are set off illegally by members of the public around November, which takes many of the resources of the parks team away from other horticultural duties.

4.126 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation: -

Use of fireworks without consent

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
4.89%	**Parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards**	**78.3%**
See **Appendix 10** for full report breakdown per ward	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

Prohibition 28: Defacing or damaging fixtures, furniture or other items

4.127 Damage to infrastructure to our parks and open spaces is very costly to the Council. From April 2021 to March 2022 over £200,000 was spent repairing the infrastructure in our parks and open spaces, this includes damage to verges and grasses and fixing damaged furnishings.

4.128 Examples of some of the issues include damage to toilets, pavilions and structures, destruction of gym equipment installed in some of our parks and evidence of grounds being dug up to make unauthorised cricket pitches. The Parks Service have confirmed they receive requests for repair work on an almost a daily basis for items in our parks that have been damaged or vandalised. This can be a toilet door that is jammed or broken, gym or playground equipment that has been vandalised, wooden borders to flower beds that have been set on fire; damage to buildings caused by people climbing on them; benches damaged or stolen; perimeter fences cut and damaged; height barriers damaged, gates broken, bins set fire to etc.

4.129 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation: -

Defacing or damaging fixtures, furniture or other items

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
N/a	**Parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards**	**85.8%**
N/a	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

Prohibition 30: Feeding wild animals inclusive of birds

4.130 There is a current byelaw prohibiting this activity and there is supporting evidence that this behaviour does attract vermin and contribute to the overall cleaning cost of food waste left behind. Annual maintenance littering costs are estimated at £45,000 and this prohibition would be consistent with keeping our parks and open spaces free of litter.

4.131 Food left uneaten attracts vermin, who come to rely on it and remain in the area – such as rats which are dangerous for children. If this prohibition is not implemented, it is likely that this will lead to and exacerbate the increase of vermin in the Council's parks which will have adverse consequences for the proper upkeep of these parks for local communities and public health. Although, a number of complaints about rats in Roe Green and the amount of food left under trees on Barham Park and Butlers Green on a regular basis (around 10 -20 complaints per year). The Parks Service also report that there are issues with the feeding of wildlife in particular birds **(see Appendix 22).**

4.132 The Council would need to be mindful of penalising those persons who are genuinely unaware that this activity is prohibited. If this proposed prohibition is implemented, there will need to be sufficient signage to ensure that it is clearly communicated.

4.133 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation: -

Feeding wild animals inclusive of birds

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)	**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
N/a	**Parks, open spaces, cemeteries**	**51.3%**

	and graveyards	
N/a	See **Appendix 11** for full report	

4.134 One respondent in the consultation commented as being affected by; 'food being left as a religious offering that attracts vermin'.

Prohibition 31: Unauthorised events or activities

4.135 Use of areas specified for sports often require booking. When a member of the public turns up for their booking and someone is already using the space and refuses to leave, this can be frustrating, causes problems for teams playing in league matches.

4.136 In other areas in parks and open spaces, members of the public set up sporting activities without taking into consideration others that may be using the same space. Any sporting activity, where it interferes with others use of the park/open space or where there is a financial gain (a business or trade), must first seek permission from the Parks Service. This is to ensure that the correct checks are made for the person carrying out the sporting activity and that suitable risk assessments have been provided and that the relevant fee paid. A Brent officer recently complained to Brent Parks about a person they had engaged with who was providing sporting activities to children. The complainant had felt that they had been overcharged and were complaining to the Council in the belief that the person had authorisation from Brent to carry out the sporting activity in the first place. There was no option of recourse for the parent in question. The Parks Service report that there is an increase in issues with unauthorised sporting activities **(see Appendix 22).**

4.137 The following is feedback from the evidence gathering exercise and consultation: -

Unauthorised events or activities

Evidence Gathering Exercise 552 responses (% who identify with the suggested prohibition as an issue)		**Consultation 233 responses (% in support of prohibition)**	
N/a		**Parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards**	**43.4%**
N/a		See **Appendix 11** for full report	

4.138 A request was originally made by the Parks service to include a prohibition for the issues mentioned above. As there has also been an increase in the number of events / gatherings that cause a public nuisance, it is suggested that rather than including a prohibition that deals solely with unauthorised sporting events, that one be included that covers any unauthorised events/activities that are causing or likely to cause anti-social

behaviour. An example of this includes a complaint that was received regarding a group of males who play football in King Edwards Park twice a week in the evening. At the end of the match, they then make excessive noise as a group until the early hours of the morning, which causes a nuisance to residents.

4.139 Any events such as organised gatherings, particularly where there is music played, alcohol, consumed and may or may not include a celebration, would require written consent from Brent Council. Where persons gather and this causes a public nuisance, such as shouting and banging, this would be a breach of this prohibition.

4.140 A report of this appeared three times in the consultation; 'large groups being very loud until the early hours after football at King Edward VII Park twice a week' and 'large gatherings in king Edwards Park that don't finish until after midnight. Particularly on Tuesday's when there is a group of men playing football until late' and 'large groups playing football on Tuesdays and Thursdays especially. They stay till very late 2/3am. Talking/ shouting/ playing loud music and socialising till late. They bring a large BBQ and have a party in the park. Last August Bank Holiday, as Notting Hill Carnival was cancelled, we had 200 people turn up at 9pm. They came fully equipped with a marquee, speakers, DJ, microphone food, alcohol and raved all night long and left at 8am. Neighbours complained, police came, but nothing was done and they got away with it all. No resident slept that night because of them'.

4.141 Other repetitive examples mentioned in the consultation relating to the same park include; 'also have youngsters sitting on the benches until early hours of the morning shouting, drinking and using drugs' and 'we have drunks sitting on the bench and smoking weed till early hours of the night. Why won't you do something??????? ACT NOW!!!!'

5.0 Removal of Prohibitions (no longer required)

The prohibitions in Paragraphs 5.1-5.4 are included in one of the three PSPO's but there is no further evidence that they continue to have or likely to have a detrimental impact on the quality of life of those in the locality, and consequently, it is not proposed to continue them in the new PSPO.

5.1 Cabinet should consider whether the following prohibitions should remain or be removed. Although the local threshold test is not technically being met. The prohibitions which were in existing PSPOs, no longer have complaints to evidence them, but based on officer intelligence or community representatives, still present an issue and and consequently they would like them to be contain should still be retained in the PSPO. If retained, they could then be monitored over the next 12 months to see whether they meet the local threshold of 5 occasions of complaints within 12 months or consistently complained of over a 3-month period

5.2 **Previous Prohibition 9: Unauthorised flying of drone(s) – Wembley Park PSPO**

- To fly drone(s) without written consent from the landowner and/or the London Borough of Brent

5.2.1 Although there is minimal evidence to continue this restriction, the landowner Quintain which surrounds Wembley National stadium have submitted a representation to the consultation as they have reservations about removing this prohibition and have asked that it remain. They are one of 58% of a possible 233 responses that objected to the

removal of this prohibition during the consultation. If renewed, this prohibition would become prohibition 18 in the new order. This issue cannot be dealt with using any of the existing prohibitions.

5.3 **Previous Prohibition 8: Games or competitions – Wembley Park PSPO**

- To play games or competitions which may cause an obstruction or nuisance to members of the public.

5.3.1 This prohibition was originally put in place as a result of those members of the public that play games outside of the stadium. Footballs are often seen being thrown/kicked around between members of the public, which can attract a large crowd with some passers by being hit and injured by the ball. The difficulty with this prohibition is working out who has kicked the ball. With such a large crowd, this is almost impossible to determine. 50.9% of a possible 233 responses objected to this prohibition being removed during the consultation. If renewed, this prohibition would become prohibition 32 in the new order. This issue could also be dealt with under the 'obstruction of the highway, preventing the free flow of person's movement' prohibition, however it isn't always the case that there is an obstruction being caused at the time football is being played, despite the high number of persons being present in the vicinity.

5.4 **Previous Prohibition 10: Idling Engines – Wembley Park PSPO**

- To leave the engine of a vehicle idling without reasonable excuse, which is continued when asked to be stopped by an authorised Council officer.

5.4.1 This prohibition is covered by Section 42 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, where it is illegal to leave your engine running, whilst stationary. There is no evidence to date based on the existing PSPO which suggests the prohibition should remain. The act of idling as mentioned above, is also dealt with under separate legislation. Should idling become a problem, this prohibition can be reinstated as part of a future PSPO. The evidence gathering indicated nine persons (out of a possible 552) that found idling to be an issue, whilst 66.8% of a possible 233 responses objected to this prohibition being removed during the consultation. It is important to point out that this prohibition only applied to the Wembley Park PSPO and not the borough wide PSPO.

5.5 **Previous Prohibition 10: Launching of sky lanterns – POsCG PSPO**

- Launching sky lanterns 'that rely on an open flame to heat the air inside the lantern'

5.5.1 Although the suggestion to remove this prohibition is based on a lack of evidence, there have been objections to the removal of this prohibition by the Safer Neighbourhood Board who acts on behalf of members of the public. A further 54.9% of a possible 233 responses objected to this prohibition being removed during the consultation. If renewed, this prohibition would become prohibition 29 in the new order.

5.5.2 One of the representations in the consultation included the following comment which also includes the prohibition above; 'I don't think you should remove restrictions on Sky Lanterns and cars idling - being able to take action against these may be useful - both circumstances could be Climate Change issues in future (lanterns starting more fires on dry land, polluting engines needing to be turned off more). To remove restrictions on these would prevent you from being able to guard against these in future'. If renewed, this prohibition would become prohibition 33 in the new order.

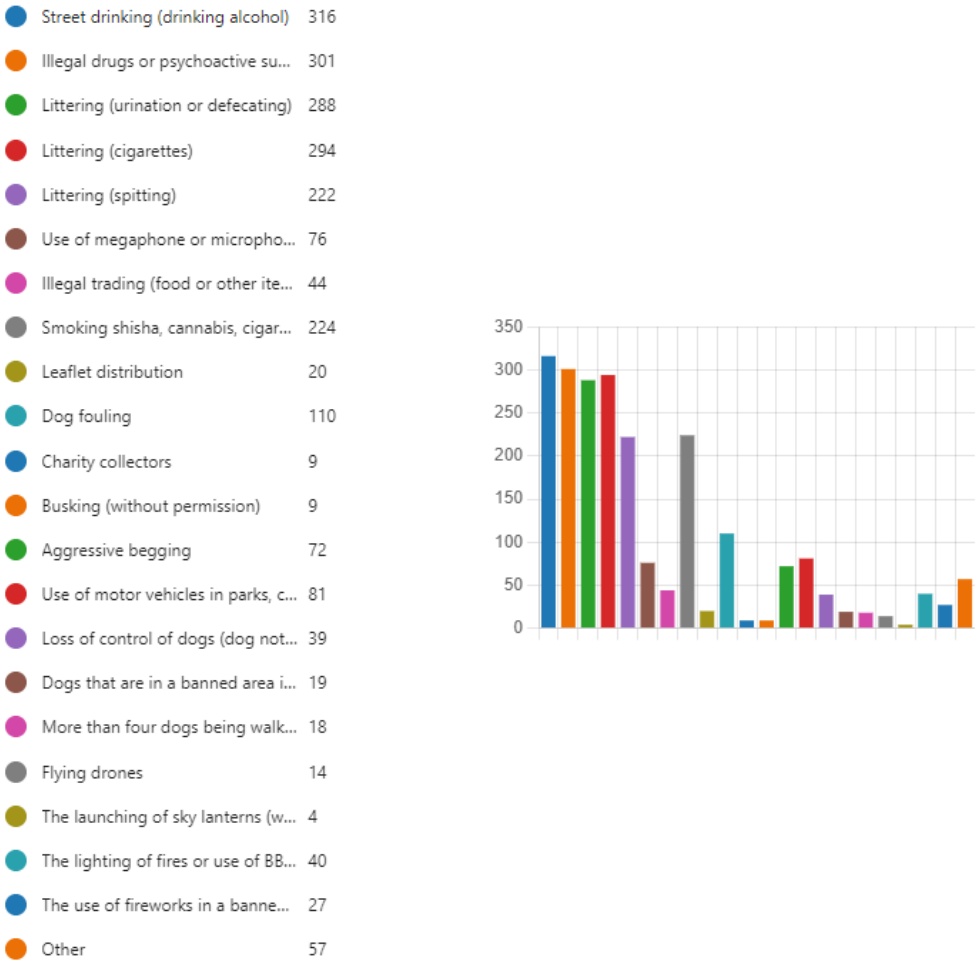
5.6 **Previous Prohibition : Flying of drones and other model aircrafts – PosCG PSPO**

5.6.1 There is a lack of evidence to support this, however the manager of the Parks Service are concerned that if removed, there may be an increase in individuals that fly drones or model aircrafts and as a result injure park users.

6.0 Evidence Gathering

6.1 Prior to consultation, an evidence gathering exercise was undertaken. This included a questionnaire that was placed on social media for residents, businesses and visitors to Brent, to tell us about the ASB issues they face **(see Appendix 36).**

6.2 The evidence gathering exercise focussed on addressing nuisance impacting the borough as a whole, as opposed to specific wards, localities. The consultation however, focussed on addressing all the prohibitions sought impacting the borough as a whole and the specific restrictions posed for specific localities – e.g. Wembley stadium. The overall results of the evidence gathering exercise questionnaire are displayed below;



6.3 The tag marked 'other' included other issues such as *noisy neighbours* and *fly tipping*. 'Other' also included a further description of the other tags, such as a description of the issues of smoking cannabis or street drinking.

6.4 552 responses were received in the evidence gathering exercise. A further summary report of the questionnaire detailed by ward can be found in **Appendix 10**. At the end of the report the 'other' issues have also been summarised, the main comments for which can be found in **Appendix 11**.

6.5 Three sets of Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) data have been provided which cover the fines given under the :

- Borough wide street drinking PSPO **(Appendix 23)**
- Wembley Park PSPO which covers Wembley Stadium events **(Appendix 24)**
- Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries and Graveyards PSPO **(Appendix 25)**

6.6 Brent officers were asked to describe the issues they witness when they are out in the borough as they are best placed to describe the conditions on the ground. The returns provided by 17 officers can be found in **Appendix 26.** However, in summary, 7 of the highest issues that appeared in the evidence-gathering questionnaire results shown in the graph above are also the same issues that are described by officers.

6.7 MET Police officers have provided statements, which demonstrated the issues found in various wards **(Appendix 27)** and specifically around Wembley Stadium events **(Appendix 18).** All of the statements support the PSPO variation and restrictions. Enforcement data provided by the MET Police for 2022 Wembley Stadium football games can be found in **Appendix 28.**

6.8 In relation to the Wembley Park area's Wembley Stadium events, further statements in support of the PSPO were provided by stakeholders and a business **(Appendix 18).** WNSL also provided a statement which appears in **Appendix 29,** with references to Appendix A, B & C (shown as **Appendix 24, 30 & 31)**.

6.9 Although mentioned previously, statements that support PSPO prohibitions in parks and open spaces can be found in **Appendix 22** together with FPN data in **Appendix 25** and complaints made about dogs accessing the cemetery in **Appendix 21.**

7.0 Consultation Outcome

7.1 An on-line consultation for the proposed PSPO was undertaken from 11 July 2021 to 18 August 2022 which can be found in **Appendix 32**. FAQs were also sent out with both the evidence gathering questionnaire and consultation **(see Appendix 33).** 233 responses were received to the consultation. A summary report is attached in **Appendix 10**. All of the representations who made comments in the consultation can be found in **Appendix 11.**

7.2 Section 4, which describes the issues presented by each prohibition in the borough together with a breakdown of the data gathered in the evidence gathering exercise and consultation, has resulted in a proposed draft PSPO with prohibitions, which is set out in **Appendix 2**. Draft notices for each space (Borough, POsCGs, Wembley Park) have also been attached in **Appendix 7, 8 & 9.**

7.3 The evidence gathering exercise and consultation included contacting members of the public and stakeholders via various media channels including the intranet, Twitter, Instagram & Facebook (including Facebook groups). As well as feedback from the following persons, they were also asked to share the links to both the evidence gathering exercise and consultation, with their own contacts; Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs) and their Inspectors, the Safer Neighbourhood Board, resident associations, Brent Park's service, Brent schools (excluding the consultation as schools closed in mid-July for summer holidays), Wembley Park Ltd, Quintain, Fire Brigade, Wembley National Stadium, Brent Councillors, Public Health (Brent Council), Brent cemeteries, the London Designer Outlet (LDO), Environmental Enforcement Manager, Town Centre Managers, ASB officers, Environmental Enforcement officers, Neighbourhood Managers, the Town Centre bulletin and Brent's weekly e-bulletin.

7.4 In addition to the above, the following were also included in the consultation process; Director (Environment Services, Brent Council), Westminster Drug Project (WDP), St Mungo's, Crisis UK, Battersea Dogs Home, Mayhew Animal Home, The RSPCA, Age UK, what's app business groups (Wembley) and all seven relevant departments in neighbouring boroughs.

8.0 Implementation Timeline

8.1 Subject to Cabinet approval, it is proposed that the commencement date for the PSPO will be set by the Corporate Director, Residential Services. PSPO signage across the borough, informing the public of the prohibitions will also be put in place.

9.0 Financial Implications

9.1 The approximate cost of affixing the notices is £15,000 and will be funded within the Environment and Leisure service budget.

9.2 As part of existing duties by the Neighbourhood Patrol team and MET Police enforcement will be undertaken, with no extra budget required.

9.3 Should the PSPOs not be agreed, there is an estimated cost of £5,000 to remove the current signage.

9.4 The current annual income generated from fixed penalty notices for breach of the PSPO is £40,000., and will rise to approximately £70,000, with an increase in prohibition and more police involvement. Part of this income will be used to further communicate and educate on the existence of the PSPO, to train additional staff where required, and to provide additional signage.

9.5 Annual income generated from fixed penalty notices for breach of the PSPO is estimated at £70,000. Some of this income can be used to further communicate and educate on the existence of the PSPO, to train additional staff where required and to provide additional signage.

10.0 Legal Implications

10.1 The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime, Crime and Policing Act 2014 ("the 2014 Act") provides the Council with power to make PSPOs in the areas where a particular nuisance is having a detrimental effect to local communities qualify of life, by imposing conditions on the use of those areas. PSPOs can also be used to deal with likely future problems (section 59).

10.2 In order to **make** a PSPO, the Council must be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the two statutory conditions are met and that it is reasonable and proportionate for the restrictions

the first condition (section 59(2) of the 2014 Act) is that:

a) the activities carried on in a public place within the authority's area have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, **or**
b) it is likely that the activities will be carried on in a public place within that area and that they will have such an effect, and

the second condition (section 59(3) of the 2014 Act) is that the effect, or likely effect, of the activities –

a) is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature,
b) is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable, and
c) justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice.

The statutory code of guidance issued by the Home Office provides for "*is likely to have* a detrimental effect" in relation to the first condition (a).

10.3 The reasonableness requirement is set out in section 59(5) of the 2014 Act which provides that the only prohibitions, or requirements that may be imposed are ones that are reasonable to impose in order-

(a) prevent the detrimental effect referred to from continuing, occurring or reoccurring, or
(b) to reduce that detrimental effect or to reduce the risk of its continuance, occurrence or recurrence.

S59(6) provides that a prohibition or requirement may be framed-

(a) so as to apply to all persons, or only persons in specified categories, or to all persons except those in specified categories;
(b) so as to apply at all times, or only at specified times, or at all times except those specified;
(c) so as to apply in all circumstances, or only in specified circumstances, or in all circumstances except those specified

10.4 In order to vary a PSPO where the PSPO is in force, the local authority that made the order may vary it:

(a) by increasing or reducing the restricted area;

(b) by altering or removing a prohibition or requirement included in the order, or adding a new one.

(2)A local authority may make a variation to a public spaces protection order that results in the order applying to an area to which it did not previously apply only if the conditions in section 59(2) and (3) are met as regards activities in that area.

There is no limit on the number of variations or extensions a PSPO can undergo.

10.5 The Home Office Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014: Anti-social behaviour powers statutory guidance for frontline professionals (The Home Office Guidance) (pg. 48) states "these orders can restrict what people can do and how they behave in public spaces, it is important that the restrictions imposed are focussed on

specific behaviours and are proportionate to the detrimental effect that the behaviour is causing or can cause, and are necessary to prevent it from continuing, occurring or recurring".

10.6 In appendix 2 of the April 2015 Cabinet report in relation to the implementation of the 2014 Act, it sets out a local protocol within Brent for making a PSPO. The local protocol includes a local threshold criteria in addition to the requirements for making a PSPO to those set out in section 59 of the 2014 Act and the additional local threshold criteria are as follows:

- "The nuisance behaviour described has taken place on at least five occasions over a one year period
- Evidence has been gathered over a three month period".

10.7 Before deciding to make the PSPOs, the Council must comply with certain statutory requirements relating to publication, consultation, notification and information in respect of the proposed PSPOs in the relevant areas. In addition, the Council will need to evidence that it has given regard to statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State. Given the number of restrictions proposed, the following consideration points are brought to Cabinet's attention:

a) the term "detrimental effect" is not defined by statute. The term has been considered by case law[1] and the current position is "local authorities [have been] given a wide discretion to decide what behaviours are troublesome and require to be addressed within their local area. This requires local knowledge, taking into account conditions on the ground, exercising judgement (i) about what activities need to be covered by a PSPO and (ii) what prohibitions or restrictions are appropriate for inclusion in the order. There may be strong feelings locally about whether any particular activity does or does not have a detrimental effect, in such cases a local authority will need to weigh up competing interests. The behaviours which PSPOs are intended to target are those which are seriously anti-social, not ones that are simply annoying".

b) Cabinet members are reminded that "it should look at each proposal under the PSPO and not focus on just the matters raised in writing"[2].

c) The Home Office Guidance of December 2017, makes clear PSPOs should not be used to target people based solely on the fact that someone is homeless or rough sleeping; it states: *"*Public Spaces Protection Orders should not be used to target people based solely on the fact that someone is homeless or rough sleeping, as this in itself is unlikely to mean that such behaviour is having an unreasonably detrimental effect on the community's quality of life which justifies the restrictions imposed. Councils may receive complaints about homeless people, but they should consider whether the use of a Public Spaces Protection Order is the appropriate response. These Orders should be used only to address any specific

[1] Summers v Richmond Upon Thames [2018] EWHC 782 (Admin) and applied in Florica Alina Dulgheriu, Andrea Orthova v The London Borough of Ealing, case no Co/1695/2018., [2018] EWHC 1667 (Admin).
[2] Summers v Richmond Upon Thames [2018] EWHC 782 (Admin)

behaviour that is causing a detrimental effect on the community's quality of life which is within the control of the person concerned.

Councils should therefore consider carefully the nature of any potential Public Spaces Protection Order that may impact on homeless people and rough sleepers. It is recommended that any Order defines precisely the specific activity or behaviour that is having the detrimental impact on the community. Councils should also consider measures that tackle the root causes of the behaviour, such as the provision of public toilets.

The council should also consider consulting with national or local homeless charities when considering restrictions or requirements which may impact on homeless people and rough sleepers."

The Home Office Guidance of December 2017 also provides guidance regarding dog control and restricting the use of alcohol.

d) The Local Government Association paper entitled "Public Spaces Protection Order, Guidance for Councils" (pg. 15), although non statutory guidance, states "Councillors have an important role in examining the processes used in drafting the proposal. This will include analysing the outcomes of the consultation process and other supporting evidence offered to satisfy the statutory criteria, and determining whether, on balance this provides sufficient grounds to proceed". The Local Government Association ("LGA") does not provide statutory guidance and local authorities are not legally obliged to follow advice from the LGA. However, the LGA provides useful advice to local authorities on areas of best practice in relation to the exercise of various local authority functions.

10.8 Furthermore, the council will need to evidence that it has given regard to The Human Rights Act 1998. The rights and freedoms provided for in the Human Rights Act are qualified rights which means they can lawfully be restricted providing it is a proportionate and necessary means of achieving a legitimate aim. In considering the Human Rights Act the council must balance the rights and freedoms of individuals, in relation to the proposed restrictions imposed, against the needs of the wider community.

10.9 PSPOs, or their variation, may be challenged within six weeks of being made by way of an application to the High Court. The Court may suspend the operation of the PSPO or any of the prohibitions or imposed by it until the determination of the proceedings. Should the Court be satisfied the Council erred and the applicant has been substantially prejudiced by that failure, it may quash the Order or any of the prohibitions imposed by it.

10.10 Breach of a PSPO is a criminal offence subject to, up to a level three fine on prosecution (up to £1,000), level two fine for street drinking (£500).

10.11 The decision notice for the Cabinet meeting of 14 April 2015 regarding the delegation of functions in the exercise of powers under the 2014 Act, which covers PSPOs, confirms:

"delegated authority to the Chief Operating Officer in consultation with the lead member for stronger communities for the function of making Public Spaces Protection Order under the 2014 Act and for this arrangement to be reviewed after one year".

10.12 The post of Chief Operating Officer has since been deleted, so to has the post of Strategic Director of Regeneration and Environment and the relevant functions relating to PSPO's transferred to the Corporate Director, Resident Services. Consequently, the delegation is also "inherited" by the said Corporate Director. In the current circumstances and considering the political sensitivities involved in this matter, officers recommend that the decision to make a PSPO as proposed in this report is made by the Cabinet rather than by officers with delegated authority.

10.13 Once approved, the PSPO must be published on the Council website and notices put up where practical on or adjacent to the public places to which the PSPO relates publicising the fact that the PSPO has been made and its effect.

10.14 S60 of The Act sets out the requirements in order to extend a PSPO. It states that a PSPO has effect for not more than three years and may be extended in order to prevent

(a) Occurrence or recurrence after that time of the activities identified in the order, or

(b) An increase in the frequency or seriousness of those activities after that time.

London Local Authorities Act 1990

10.15 The London Local Authorities Act 1990, the council cannot enforce its street trading powers on land that is not considered a 'street' pursuant to S21 which defines a street as including

> *a) "any road, or footway*
> *b) Any other area, not being permanently enclosed premises, within 7 metres of any road, or footway, to which the public have access without payment;*
> *c) Any part of such road, footway or area;*
> *d) Any part of any housing development provided or maintained by a local authority under Part II of the Housing Act 1985".*

Some of the roads owned by Quintain are not considered to be a 'street'. The PSPO would, with permission from the landowner, give Brent Council the authority to deal with any issues of ASB.

Business and Planning Act 2020

10.16 As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, The Business and Planning Act 2020 was introduced to temporarily modifies the Licensing Act 2003 to provide an automatic extension to the terms of most premises licenses which only permit the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises to allow the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises. It is important to note that the provisions in the Act do not override or suspend PSPOs that ban the consumption of alcohol in public. However, licensed premises in such an area and wanting customers to be able to consume alcohol outside or off the premises, can apply to the Council for an exemption under the form of a pavement licence. In this case, where consumers are within the curtilage of the pavement licence, the PSPO would not apply. This temporary extension is valid until 30 September 2022, unless the Secretary of State makes further recommendations to extend this date.

Licensing Act 2003

10.17 Permission to permit the consumption of alcohol in public spaces can be obtained via the Licensing Act 2003 in the form of a Premises Licence or Temporary Event Notice

(TEN). A rigorous process including event plans and risk assessments are requested when such a request is made to hold an event (small or large), in a public place. These permissions would be exempt from any PSPO enforcement contained within the defined event space.

11.0 Equality Implications

11.1 The implementation and policing of the PSPO will be in accordance with Equality Act 2010.

11.2 The public sector equality duty, as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, requires the Council, when exercising its functions, to have "due regard" to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited under the Act, to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between those who have a "protected characteristic" and those who do not share that protected characteristic. The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

11.3 Enforcement data has been analysed to determine what adverse impacts, if any, exist for those persons with protected characteristics as set out in the Equalities Act 2010. The following protected characteristics appear to be those that are mostly affected.

Vulnerable Persons

11.4 Westminster Drug Project (WDP) an organisation that works with people with protected characteristics and is commissioned by Brent Council. The extension of the PSPO will continue to aid the identification of individuals with alcohol misuse issues and ensure effective signposting to support services takes place.

Disability

11.5 Home Office Guidance 2017 "Consideration must also be given on how any dog walking restrictions being proposed would affect those who rely on assistance dogs, ensuring any prohibition or requirement is compliant with the provisions of Equality Act 2010 or considering what exemptions should apply for assistance dogs."

Males

11.6 The enforcement carried out under the three PSPOs, show an overrepresentation of males who have been issued warnings and notices. There are challenges in obtaining data around race, sexual orientation, or religious belief and there are suggested plans in progress to mitigate this by developing more joined up enforcement structures between the council and police.

11.7 **Religion/Belief**

The PSPO must ensure that it does not prevent those individuals who wish to openly speak about their religion/belief, are not prevented from doing so. The way in which this is undertaken however, should not cause a nuisance to other members of the public

11.8 Consideration must be given to how any prohibition may adversely impact any other person with protected characteristics and what mitigated actions are proposed to counteract these adversities. An Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken and

the findings are attached as **Appendix 14. Appendix 34** & **35,** detail the demographics of the respondents in both the evidence gathering exercise and the consultation.

11.9 The variation and extension of the PSPO is overall an extremely positive tool, which is likely to assist in reducing the anti-social behaviour in Brent. For those with protected characteristics, there are measures that can be put in place to ensure they are not adversely affected.

11.10 These measures may include targeted communication in relation to the implementation of the PSPO, a period of embedding where education of the PSPO is a priority over the issuing of any FPNs, up to date information on the Brent website and regular communication to members of the public via social media and other avenues. Training of council and Police officers is of utmost importance in relation to those of protected characteristics and will reflect when FPNs should be issued. The officers will be able to use their discretion as to when to issue and FPN, as a blanket approach would not be appropriate.

11.11 Further, all FPNs are issued via the Council so any Police officer, who issues a fine, must first report this to the Council, after which a secondary check can be made based on the evidence provided and the decision as to whether a fine should be issued, will then be made. In any case, anyone issued with an FPN has a right to appeal this via the Magistrates court.

11.12 It is also suggested that a reporting tool be made available for those members of the public that wish to report anti-social behaviour. This may include persons with protected characteristics.

12.0 Human Resources/Property Implications (if appropriate)

12.1 The Neighbourhood Patrol Officers with the assistance of council enforcement officers will primarily enforce the PSPO. There will also be some assistance from relevant Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs) including two recently created MET Town Centre teams in Harlesden and Wembley.

Report sign off:

Peter Gadsdon
Corporate Director Resident Services

Schedule 1

- Appendix 1 - PSPO Report December 20222
- Appendix 2 - Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Draft Order
- Appendix 3 - Proposed PSPO Mapped Area – Entire Borough
- Appendix 4 - Proposed PSPO Mapped Area – Wembley Park
- Appendix 5 - Proposed PSPO Mapped Area – Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards
- Appendix 6 - List of Brent Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards
- Appendix 7 - PSPO Public Notice Borough Wide
- Appendix 8 - PSPO Public Notice Wembley Park
- Appendix 9 - PSPO Public Notice Parks
- Appendix 10 - Evidence Gathering Questionnaire Data by Wards
- Appendix 11 - Evidence Gathering Questionnaire Comments
- Appendix 12 - Consultation Questionnaire Outcome
- Appendix 13 - Consultation Outcome Comments
- Appendix 14 - PSPO Equality Impact Assessment
- Appendix 15 - Vulnerable Persons Statement
- Appendix 16 - Ward Officer Returns by Ward - Mapped
- Appendix 17 - Under-Reporting Supporting Statement
- Appendix 18 - Wembley Park Supporting Statements
- Appendix 19 - List of Quintain Open Spaces with Maps
- Appendix 20 - Police Crime Data
- Appendix 21 - Dog Complaints - Cemeteries
- Appendix 22 - POsCGs Supporting Statements
- Appendix 23 - Borough Wide FPN Data
- Appendix 24 - Wembley Park FPN Data
- Appendix 25 - Parks and Open Spaces FPN Data
- Appendix 26 - Officer Returns - Borough Wide
- Appendix 27 - Borough Wide Supporting Statements
- Appendix 28 - Police Enforcement Data - Stadium Events
- Appendix 29 - Wembley Stadium Statement
- Appendix 30 - Evidence Gathering Exercise Data Maps
- Appendix 31 - WNSL Appendix A & C
- Appendix 32 - Consultation Questionnaire
- Appendix 33 - FAQs
- Appendix 34 - Consultation Response - Demographic Outcome
- Appendix 35 - Evidence Gathering Exercise - Demographic Outcome
- Appendix 36 - Evidence Gathering Questionnaire
- Background Reading 1 - Independent Review of events surrounding the UEFA Euro 2020 Final at Wembley

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Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
Breakdown by ward

Alperton																							
Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton														1							
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1	1	1	1	1			1													
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1	1		1	1			1												1	
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1	1	1	1	1																
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1		1		1			1										1			
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1	1	1		1		1	1						1							
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1		1											1							
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1		1	1	1					1											
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1		1	1				1													
Ha0 [redacted]	Alperton	1	1	1	1	1			1													
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1		1	1	1	1		1										1			
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1	1	1	1	1		1	1													
Ha0 [redacted]	Alperton	1																				
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1		1		1			1		1					1	1					
ha0 [redacted]	Alperton	1																				
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1	1						1													
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1	1	1	1			1	1					1								
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1	1	1	1			1		1										1	1	
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1	1	1	1			1														
Ha0 [redacted]	Alperton				1																	
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton	1	1	1	1			1														
HA0 [redacted]	Alperton		1																			
ha0 [redacted]	Alperton	1	1		1																	
Ha0 [redacted]	Alperton			1																		
Ha0 [redacted]	Alperton		1	1	1			1		1												
	Total Number of specific ASB	20	14	17	15	10	1	7	11	2	2	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	2	1	2	0
	Total Respondents	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	80%	56%	68%	60%	40%	4%	28%	44%	8%	8%	0%	0%	4%	12%	4%	4%	0%	8%	4%	8%	0%

APPENDIX 2

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
Breakdown by ward

Barnhill

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned
Ha9 [redacted]	Barnhill			1																		
ha3 [redacted]	Barnhill		1								1					1		1				
HA9 [redacted]	Barnhill				1	1																
HA9 [redacted]	Barnhill	1	1						1													
HA9 [redacted]	Barnhill	1	1	1	1			1														
ha3 [redacted]	Barnhill			1						1					1							
NW9 [redacted]	Barnhill	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
HA9 [redacted]	Barnhill	1	1	1	1	1		1		1				1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
Ha9 [redacted]	Barnhill	1						1														
HA9 [redacted]	Barnhill	1	1	1				1												1		
HA9 [redacted]	Barnhill	1	1					1						1						1		
	Total Number of specific ASB	7	7	6	4	3	1	6	1	3	1	0	0	3	3	1	2	3	2	4	2	0
	Total Respondents	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	64%	64%	55%	36%	27%	9%	55%	9%	27%	9%	0%	0%	27%	27%	9%	18%	27%	18%	36%	18%	0%

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise

552 responses

Breakdown by ward

Brondesbury Park

Please enter a postcode for where	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned
Nw6 [redacted]	Brondesbury Park							1												1		
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury Park							1						1								
nw10 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1	1	1																		
Nw2 [redacted]	Brondesbury Park			1	1			1														
NW2 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1																				
Nw6 [redacted]	Brondesbury Park	1	1	1				1					1									
Nw6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park				1																	
NW2 [redacted]	Brondesbury park			1	1																	
Nw2 [redacted]	Brondesbury park		1							1	1											
Brondesb [redacted]	Brondesbury Park																				1	
Nw2 [redacted]	Brondesbury park												1									
NW10 [redacted]	Brondesbury park					1																
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park					1																
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1	1		1			1														
Nw6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1	1	1	1			1		1			1									
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1		1				1														
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
nw6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1	1	1	1			1														
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1	1	1		1	1	1														
nw6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1	1	1	1	1		1														
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park		1	1	1			1														
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury Park	1																				
Nw2 [redacted]	Brondesbury Park	1																				
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury Park	1	1					1														
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury Park	1		1	1			1		1												
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1		1				1														
NW10 [redacted]	Brondesbury park		1	1	1																	
NW10 [redacted]	Brondesbury park									1						1		1				
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1	1	1	1	1	1	1												1		
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1											1									
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park		1					1														
Nw6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1	1	1	1	1		1														
Nw6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1	1	1	1	1		1														
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1		1	1			1														
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury park	1	1	1				1														
NW6 [redacted]	Brondesbury Park	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
NW10 [redacted]	Brondesbury Park	1	1	1	1			1		1				1						1		
	Total Number of specific ASB	25	21	23	19	11	6	25	0	5	1	0	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
	Total Respondents	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	64.10%	53.85%	58.97%	48.72%	28.21%	15.38%	64.10%	0.00%	12.82%	2.56%	0.00%	10.26%	5.13%	2.56%	0.00%	2.56%	0.00%	0.00%	7.69%	2.56%	0.00%

APPENDIX 2

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

Dollis Hill																							
Please enter a postcode for where	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Please tick the behaviour you see at this	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis,	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned
NW10 [redacted]	Dollis Hill		1	1	1						1				1		1	1			1		
NW2 [redacted]	Dollis Hill														1								
NW2 [redacted]	Dollis Hill	1	1		1				1					1									
NW2 [redacted]	Dollis Hill	1																					
	Total Number of specific ASB	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Total Respondents	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	50.00%	50.00%	25.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	50.00%	0.00%	25.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

Dudden Hill

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
Nw10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill	1	1	1												1						
NW10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill		1																		1	1
Neasden	Dudden Hill		1	1	1	1			1	1												
Nw2 [redacted]	Dudden Hill		1								1				1			1			1	
NW10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill		1		1				1						1							
NW2 [redacted]	Dudden Hill				1						1				1						1	
NW2 [redacted]	Dudden Hill	1	1		1				1						1	1	1	1			1	1
Nw10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill			1																		
Nw10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill		1				1														1	
NW2 [redacted]	Dudden Hill									1												
Nw10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill	1				1								1								
NW10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill	1	1	1	1	1			1													
NW10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill		1						1													
NW10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill	1	1	1	1				1					1	1							
NW10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill		1	1			1				1										1	
Nw10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill	1	1	1	1	1																
Nw10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill		1								1				1							
NW10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill		1																			
NW10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill														1							
Nw2 [redacted]	Dudden Hill	1			1	1			1													
nw2 [redacted]	Dudden Hill	1				1																
NW2 [redacted]	Dudden Hill				1	1	1															
NW2 [redacted]	Dudden Hill						1															
NW10 [redacted]	Dudden Hill	1	1	1	1	1			1					1								1
	Total Number of specific ASB	9	15	8	10	8	4	0	8	2	4	0	0	3	7	2	1	2	0	0	6	3
	Total Respondents	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	37.50%	62.50%	33.33%	41.67%	33.33%	16.67%	0.00%	33.33%	8.33%	16.67%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	29.17%	8.33%	4.17%	8.33%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	12.50%

APPENDIX 2

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
Breakdown by ward

Fryent																						
Please enter a postcode	If you know the name of the ward this	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or	Illegal trading (Food &	Smoke Disturbance	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an	Walking more than 4	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of	The use of fireworks
Nw9 [redacted]	Fryent		1		1																	
Nw9 [redacted]	Fryent	1		1	1	1			1													
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent	1	1	1	1	1	1								1							
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent	1	1	1	1	1	1		1													
Nw9 [redacted]	Fryent	1		1	1	1	1		1													
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent	1		1	1	1			1					1								
Nw9 [redacted]	Fryent			1			1		1													
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent														1							
Nw9 [redacted]	Fryent	1	1	1	1	1			1							1	1					
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent	1																				
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent	1		1																		
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent	1		1	1	1			1													
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent	1	1	1	1	1			1		1			1								
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent	1		1	1	1			1													
Nw9 [redacted]	Fryent								1													
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent	1																				
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent			1	1	1			1		1				1	1		1	1		1	1
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent	1	1		1										1			1		1	1	1
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent		1																			
HA9 [redacted]	Fryent	1	1					1	1							1		1	1			
NW8 [redacted]	Fryent	1					1								1	1						
NW9 [redacted]	Fryent	1	1		1				1						1			1			1	1
	Total Number of specific ASB	16	9	12	13	10	5	1	13	0	2	0	0	2	6	4	1	4	2	1	3	3
	Total Respondents	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	72.73%	40.91%	54.55%	59.09%	45.45%	22.73%	0.00%	59.09%	0.00%	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	9.09%	27.27%	18.18%	4.55%	18.18%	0.00%	0.00%	13.64%	13.64%

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
Breakdown by ward

Harlesden

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1																				
Nw10 [redacted]	Harlesden		1				1		1													
nw10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1								
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1			1								
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1					1						1					
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1																
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1			1								
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1		1			1													
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1			1										1			
nw10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1					1													
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1		1			1		1			1								
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1		1		1					1								
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden			1	1																	
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1				1		1						1					
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1				1		1				1	1	1					1
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1				1		1											
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1				1						1							
NW0 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1			1		1			1	1	1	1					1
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1																			
nw10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1			1		1											
Nw10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1						1					1								
Nw10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1							1	
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1				1		1											
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1		1			1		1											
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1												1	
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1					1											
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1			1								1								
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1				1		1													
Nw10 [redacted]	Harlesden		1	1		1	1										1					
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden		1	1	1	1		1	1		1											
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1			1					1	1							
Nw10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1			1	1			1													
Nw10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1	1															
Nw10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1																
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1		1	1	1	1		1													
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1						1													
Nw10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1		1			1						1							
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		1						
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1				1		1					1								
Nw10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1				1		1											
Nw10	Harlesden	1		1																		
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1			1													
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden						1															
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1						1													
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden				1									1								
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1		1	1			1													
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1			1																	
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1		1	1	1			1													
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden										1											
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden										1											
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1			1													
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1			1													
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1				1					1		1					1	
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1						1		1											
cycle path fro	Harlesden	1	1	1					1													
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden			1																		
Throughout th	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1				1				1		1	
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1		1			1	1						1							
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1				1													
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1		1	1					1								
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden		1	1	1	1					1											
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1	1																
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden						1															
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1						1						1					

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden		1																			
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden			1																		
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden		1	1	1				1													
Nw10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1	1	1				1							1						
NW10 [redacted]	Harlesden	1	1		1				1													
	Total Number of specific ASB	56	56	49	45	34	16	9	47	4	23	0	0	15	7	5	6	0	2	0	4	2
	Total Respondents	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	80.00%	80.00%	70.00%	64.29%	48.57%	22.86%	0.00%	67.14%	5.71%	32.86%	0.00%	0.00%	21.43%	10.00%	7.14%	8.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.71%	2.86%

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Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

Kensal Green

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1	1	1	1	1					1											
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1	1	1	1																	
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1		1	1	1																
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1	1	1	1	1								1								
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green		1	1	1																	
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1	1		1										1							
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1																				
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1					1
Nw10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1		1	1	1																
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green		1						1													
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green		1			1					1											
Nw10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1					1															
nw10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1	1	1	1	1		1	1													
Nw10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1		1	1	1			1						1							1
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1	1	1	1				1													
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green		1		1	1			1													
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green										1											
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1	1	1																		
Nw10 [redacted]	Kensal Green			1																		
NW10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1	1	1	1	1					1											
Nw10 [redacted]	Kensal Green	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1					1	
	Total Number of specific ASB	15	14	14	14	11	2	3	7	0	6	1	0	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	2
	Total Respondents	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	71.43%	66.67%	66.67%	66.67%	52.38%	9.52%	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	28.57%	0.00%	0.00%	9.52%	19.05%	9.52%	4.76%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.76%	9.52%

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
Breakdown by ward

Kenton

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton	1			1	1																
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton		1						1		1											
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton										1											
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton			1	1																	
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton	1			1				1		1											
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton								1													
Ha3 [redacted]	Kenton			1	1			1														
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton		1	1	1																	
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton	1	1	1		1			1													
HA9 [redacted]	Kenton			1																		
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton	1		1	1				1		1					1						
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1				1			1				1
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton	1	1	1	1	1																
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton	1	1	1	1	1			1													
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton		1	1	1	1			1													1
HA3 [redacted]	Kenton	1	1	1	1	1			1		1				1							
	Total Number of specific ASB	8	8	11	11	7	1	1	9	0	6	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Total Respondents	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	50.00%	50.00%	68.75%	68.75%	43.75%	6.25%	0.00%	56.25%	0.00%	37.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	6.25%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%

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Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

Kilburn

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
Nw6 [redacted]	Kilburn	1	1	1	1	1			1				1	1	1							
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn						1															
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn														1							
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn	1		1	1	1									1							
nw6 [redacted]	Kilburn		1								1											
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn										1											
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn		1	1																		
Nw6 [redacted]	Kilburn		1		1		1															
Nw6 [redacted]	Kilburn	1					1						1									
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn															1						
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn						1															
Nw6 [redacted]	Kilburn										1					1	1	1				
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn						1															
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn		1																			
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn			1																		
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn		1	1		1	1				1		1									
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn	1	1	1	1	1		1	1					1								
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn		1																			
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn		1																			
Nw6 [redacted]	Kilburn	1		1					1								1					
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn	1	1				1															
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn		1	1	1				1		1											
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn																					
NW6 [redacted]	Kilburn	1	1	1	1				1		1		1	1		1						
	Total Number of specific ASB	7	12	9	6	4	7	1	5	0	6	0	4	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Total Respondents	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	29.17%	50.00%	37.50%	25.00%	16.67%	29.17%	0.00%	20.83%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	8.33%	4.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
Breakdown by ward

Mapesbury

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury	1	1	1		1					1			1								
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury										1											
Nw2 [redacted]	Mapesbury	1	1																			
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury			1	1	1									1							
NW10 [redacted]	Mapesbury	1																				
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury			1	1	1					1											
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury		1																			
Nw2 [redacted]	Mapesbury			1																		
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury				1	1					1											
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury	1			1						1				1		1	1				
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury							1														
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury		1			1																
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury				1																	
Nw2 [redacted]	Mapesbury	1	1	1		1																
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury					1			1													
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury	1																				
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury	1	1								1											
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury								1													
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury	1	1	1	1	1	1							1								
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury									1	1											
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury														1							
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury	1	1	1					1													
Kilburn	Mapesbury	1	1		1				1					1								
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury				1																	
nw2 [redacted]	Mapesbury								1													
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury	1	1								1											
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury	1							1													
NW2 [redacted]	Mapesbury					1																
Nw2 [redacted]	Mapesbury																					
	Total Number of specific ASB	12	10	7	8	9	1	1	6	1	8	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Total Respondents	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	41.38%	34.48%	24.14%	27.59%	31.03%	3.45%	0.00%	20.69%	3.45%	27.59%	0.00%	0.00%	10.34%	10.34%	0.00%	3.45%	3.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

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Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
Breakdown by ward

Northwick Park

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
HA0 [redacted]	Northwick Park			1																		
HA0 [redacted]	Northwick Park	1	1	1	1				1													
HA3 [redacted]	Northwick Park	1	1		1				1		1											
HA0 [redacted]	Northwick Park	1	1																			1
HA0 [redacted]	Northwick Park						1															
NW6 [redacted]	Northwick Park										1					1	1	1				
HA0 [redacted]	Northwick Park	1		1	1																	
HA0 [redacted]	Northwick Park		1		1						1											
	Total Number of specific ASB	4	4	3	4	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
	Total Respondents	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	50.00%	50.00%	37.50%	50.00%	0.00%	12.50%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	37.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
Breakdown by ward

Preston

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
HA9 [redacted]	Preston	1		1	1																	
Ha9 [redacted]	Preston	1	1	1		1																
HA9 [redacted]	Preston	1		1	1	1																
HA9 [redacted]	Preston	1			1				1	1												
HA9 [redacted]	Preston	1	1	1	1	1	1		1													
HA9 [redacted]	Preston	1		1					1		1			1								
HA9 [redacted]	Preston	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1	1	1							
Ha9 [redacted]	Preston	1			1	1	1		1						1							
ha9 [redacted]	Preston	1	1		1																	
HA9 [redacted]	Preston	1	1		1				1													
HA3 [redacted]	Preston	1	1	1	1	1								1	1							
	Total Number of specific ASB	11	6	7	9	6	3	1	5	1	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Respondents	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	100.00%	54.55%	63.64%	81.82%	54.55%	27.27%	0.00%	45.45%	9.09%	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	27.27%	27.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

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Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

Queens Park

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
NW1 [redacted]	Queens Park										1											
NW10 [redacted]	Queens Park	1	1	1	1	1			1													
NW10 [redacted]	Queens Park														1							
	Queens Park									1												
W9 [redacted]	Queens Park	1	1				1															
Nw6 [redacted]	Queens Park										1											
NW6 [redacted]	Queens Park																					
nw6 [redacted]	Queens Park	1	1	1				1	1			1									1	
Nw6 [redacted]	Queens Park	1	1						1													
NW6 [redacted]	Queens Park	1		1	1	1																
NW10 [redacted]	Queens Park	1	1	1																		
NW10 Harrow Road,	Queens Park														1							
Nw10 [redacted]	Queens Park		1																			
NW10 [redacted]	Queens Park			1	1	1																
NW10 [redacted]	Queens Park													1								
Nw6 [redacted]	Queens Park	1	1	1	1	1			1		1			1								
NW10 [redacted]	Queens Park													1								
NW6 [redacted]	Queens Park		1	1										1								
W10 [redacted]	Queens Park	1	1		1	1			1													
	Total Number of specific ASB	8	9	7	5	5	1	1	5	1	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Total Respondents	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	44.44%	50.00%	38.89%	27.78%	27.78%	5.56%	0.00%	27.78%	5.56%	16.67%	0.00%	0.00%	22.22%	11.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.56%	0.00%

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

Queensbury

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
HA8 [redacted]	Queensbury	1	1	1	1				1													
NW9 [redacted]	Queensbury	1	1			1								1								
HA8 [redacted]	Queensbury	1		1	1				1													
NW9	Queensbury	1		1	1	1																
NW9 [redacted]	Queensbury	1	1	1	1	1			1		1					1	1				1	
Nw9 [redacted]	Queensbury	1	1	1	1									1								
Nw9 [redacted]	Queensbury	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1					1	1
NW9 [redacted]	Queensbury						1	1	1		1				1							
HA8 [redacted]	Queensbury	1																				
HA8 [redacted]	Queensbury	1																				
nw9 [redacted]	Queensbury									1												
NW9 [redacted]	Queensbury	1			1	1					1								1			1
	Total Number of specific ASB	10	5	6	7	5	2	2	5	1	4	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	2
	Total Respondents	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	83.33%	41.67%	50.00%	58.33%	41.67%	16.67%	0.00%	41.67%	8.33%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	16.67%	16.67%	16.67%	8.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	16.67%	16.67%

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
Breakdown by ward

Stonebridge

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
Nw10 [redacted]	Stonebridge	1	1		1	1	1		1													
NW10 [redacted]	Stonebridge	1	1	1																		
NW10 [redacted]	Stonebridge	1	1			1			1									1				
Nw10 [redacted]	Stonebridge								1					1			1					
NW10 [redacted]	Stonebridge	1	1	1											1				1		1	1
NW10 [redacted]	Stonebridge	1	1		1	1			1		1				1							1
NW10 [redacted]	Stonebridge	1	1	1	1																	
NW10 [redacted]	Stonebridge	1	1						1													
NW10 [redacted]	Stonebridge				1				1													
Nw10 [redacted]	Stonebridge		1		1	1			1													
NW10 [redacted]	Stonebridge	1	1		1																	
NW10 [redacted]	Stonebridge		1		1	1	1		1													
NW10 [redacted]	Stonebridge		1		1				1													
NW10 [redacted]	Stonebridge		1		1	1			1													
NW10 [redacted]	Stonebridge	1	1						1													
NW10 [redacted]	Stonebridge	1	1	1	1	1	1		1													
nw10 [redacted]	Stonebridge	1	1																			
	Total Number of specific ASB	11	15	4	10	7	3	0	12	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
	Total Respondents	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	64.71%	88.24%	23.53%	58.82%	41.18%	17.65%	0.00%	70.59%	0.00%	5.88%	0.00%	0.00%	5.88%	11.76%	0.00%	5.88%	5.88%	0.00%	0.00%	5.88%	11.76%

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
Breakdown by ward

Sudbury																						
Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
HA0 [redacted]	Sudbury	1	1	1					1													
	Total Number of specific ASB	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Respondents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

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Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
Breakdown by ward

Tokyngton

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
HA0 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1	1																			
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1	1		1	1		1														
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1	1	1	1	1				1												
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1	1	1	1	1			1	1									1			1
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1			1	1			1													
ha9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1												1
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton		1		1	1	1	1	1													1
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton			1																		
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1	1	1	1				1													
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton			1	1																	
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1	1	1	1	1																
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton																				1	
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1	1	1	1	1																
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1		1	1													1				
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton																					
Ha0 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1				1																
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1		1	1	1			1	1				1		1	1					
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1	1	1	1	1			1													
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1		1	1																	
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1																				
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1	1	1																		
ha9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1		1	1						1				1							
Ha9 [redacted]	Tokyngton		1		1				1													
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1	1	1	1	1																

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

Ha9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1																				
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1		1	1	1		1														
Ha9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1												1								
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1		1	1			1	1													
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1							
Ha9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1	1	1	1						1				1						1	
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton												1									
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton				1	1			1													
Ha9 [redacted]	Tokyngton		1	1					1													
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton				1																	
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton			1																		
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton	1		1	1	1	1		1													
HA9 [redacted]	Tokyngton						1															
	Total Number of specific ASB	25	16	22	24	16	5	6	12	4	2	0	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	3
	Total Respondents	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	67.57%	43.24%	59.46%	64.86%	43.24%	13.51%	0.00%	32.43%	10.81%	5.41%	0.00%	0.00%	5.41%	8.11%	2.70%	2.70%	2.70%	0.00%	0.00%	5.41%	8.11%

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Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
552 responses
Breakdown by ward

Welsh Harp

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarette	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
Nw10 [redacted]	Welsh harp	1																				
NW9 [redacted]	Welsh harp	1																				
NW9 [redacted]	Welsh harp	1		1	1				1		1										1	
NW9 [redacted]	Welsh harp	1			1	1																
NW10 [redacted]	Welsh harp		1	1	1	1																
NW10 [redacted]	Welsh harp				1						1											
NW10 [redacted]	Welsh harp															1						
NW9 [redacted]	Welsh harp		1	1	1				1						1				1			
NW9 [redacted]	Welsh harp		1						1					1	1							
NW9 [redacted]	Welsh harp		1	1	1		1		1													
NW10 [redacted]	Welsh harp				1	1				1	1											
nw10 [redacted]	Welsh harp														1							
nw10 [redacted]	Welsh harp			1		1			1													
Nw9 [redacted]	Welsh harp				1																	
Nw9 [redacted]	Welsh harp	1		1					1													
Nw9 [redacted]	Welsh harp	1			1				1													
Nw9 [redacted]	Welsh harp		1	1																		
NW9 [redacted]	Welsh harp										1					1						
Nw9 [redacted]	Welsh harp										1					1						
nw9 [redacted]	Welsh harp			1	1	1				1	1										1	1
Nw9 [redacted]	Welsh harp	1	1	1	1				1													
nw10 [redacted]	Welsh harp		1																			
NW10 [redacted]	Welsh harp				1	1				1						1						
NW9 [redacted]	Welsh harp	1																				
	Total Number of specific ASB	8	7	9	12	6	1	0	8	3	6	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	1	0	2	1
	Total Respondents	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	33.33%	29.17%	37.50%	50.00%	25.00%	4.17%	0.00%	33.33%	12.50%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.17%	12.50%	16.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.33%	4.17%

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

Wembley Central

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
HA9 [redacted]	Wembley Central	1		1	1						1											
HA0 [redacted]	Wembley Central	1	1	1	1	1			1	1				1								
ha0 [redacted]	Wembley Central	1	1						1													
Ha9 [redacted]	Wembley Central						1						1									
ha0 [redacted]	Wembley Central	1		1	1	1																
ha9 [redacted]	Wembley Central						1					1										
HA7 [redacted]	Wembley Central	1			1																	
HA0 [redacted]	Wembley Central	1		1	1	1																
HA0 [redacted]	Wembley Central	1	1	1	1	1			1						1							
HA9 [redacted]	Wembley Central	1		1	1																	
HA9 [redacted]	Wembley Central			1	1																	
HA0 [redacted]	Wembley Central	1		1	1																	
HA0 [redacted]	Wembley Central	1		1	1																	
HA0 [redacted]	Wembley Central	1		1		1								1							1	
Ha0 [redacted]	Wembley central	1																				
HA9 [redacted]	Wembley central	1	1	1					1													
	Total Number of specific ASB	13	4	11	10	5	2	0	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Total Respondents	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	81.25%	25.00%	68.75%	62.50%	31.25%	12.50%	0.00%	25.00%	6.25%	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%

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Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

Willesden Green

Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	If you know the name of the ward this location is in, please tell us here	Street Drinking	Illegal Drugs or Legal Highs	Littering - Urination	Littering - Cigarettes	Littering - Spitting	Use of megaphone or microphone with speakers	Illegal trading (Food & other items)	Smoke Disturbance (shisha, cannabis, cigarettes)	Leaflet Distribution	Dog fouling	Charity Collectors	Busking	Aggressive Begging	Use of motor vehicles in parks	Loss of control of dogs	Dogs banned in an area in parks	Walking more than 4 dogs	Flying drones	sky lanterns in parks	Lighting of fires or use of BBQs	The use of fireworks in a banned area
nw2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1																				
NW10 [redacted]	Willesden Green		1	1					1													
nw2 [redacted]	Willesden Green			1																		
nw10 [redacted]	Willesden Green						1															
Nw10 [redacted]	Willesden Green		1	1					1		1					1						
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1		1	1			1													
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green		1								1											
NW10 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1		1	1	1			1													
NW10 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1		1	1				1	1		1						
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1											
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green					1																
NW10 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1											
Nw2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1		1																	
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1		1	1	1																
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1		1	1													
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1			1					1								
NW10 [redacted]	Willesden Green										1											
NW10 [redacted]	Willesden Green				1																	
Nw10 [redacted]	Willesden Green														1							
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green									1												
Nw2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1			1			1					1								
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1		1				1					1								
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1																				
Nw10 [redacted]	Willesden Green		1	1					1		1					1						
Nw2 [redacted]	Willesden Green				1																	

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise

552 responses

Breakdown by ward

Nw2	Willesden Green	1																				
Nw2	Willesden Green		1	1							1											
NW2	Willesden Green	1			1	1			1					1								
Nw2	Willesden Green	1	1	1		1																
Nw2	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1			1													
Nw10	Willesden Green		1																			
Nw2	Willesden Green					1																
NW10	Willesden Green	1																				
nw10	Willesden Green			1	1	1																
NW2	Willesden Green	1	1	1		1			1													
NW2	Willesden Green	1			1	1																
NW10	Willesden Green		1	1	1											1				1		
Nw2	Willesden Green	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1							1
Nw2	Willesden Green		1	1					1		1											
nw2	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1				1					1		1						
NW2	Willesden Green	1	1											1								
Nw2	Willesden Green	1	1											1								
Nw2	Willesden Green	1	1		1	1																
Nw2	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1																
Nw2	Willesden Green	1		1	1																	
Nw2	Willesden Green	1		1																		
Nw2	Willesden Green	1	1		1	1			1				1	1								
NW2	Willesden Green	1		1																		
NW10	Willesden Green		1																			
NW2	Willesden Green			1																		
NW2	Willesden Green	1	1						1					1								
NW2	Willesden Green		1	1					1													
NW2	Willesden Green	1	1	1										1								
NW10	Willesden Green				1																	
NW10	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1				1		1											
NW10	Willesden Green						1															
Nw2	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1			1													
NW10	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1					1	
Nw10	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1								1	1							
NW10	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1			1					1								
Nw10	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1			1							1						

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Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

NW10 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1		1	1	1																
Nw2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1	1																		
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1			1																	
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green		1																			
NW10 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1						1		1								
NW10 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1			1		1											
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden green	1	1			1			1					1	1							
NW10 [redacted]	Willesden Green										1											
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green										1											
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1	1			1					1								
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1	1	1				1						1							
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1	1		1									1								
NW2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1		1	1	1																
Nw2 [redacted]	Willesden Green	1																				
Nw2 [redacted]	Willesden Green			1										1								
	Total Number of specific ASB	49	44	41	38	32	5	5	30	2	14	3	2	19	6	6	0	0	1	0	1	1
	Total Respondents	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
	Total Percentage Affected by behaviour	64.47%	57.89%	53.95%	50.00%	42.11%	6.58%	0.00%	39.47%	2.63%	18.42%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	7.89%	7.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.32%	1.32%

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

Members of the public were asked if there were any other behaviours they would like to mention that weren't in the original questionnaire. The responses are below:-

Any other behaviours	Total Number
Littering - rubbish	64
Fly Tipping	37
Loud Music	37
Drug dealing – street level	40
Drug dealing - stairwells	1
Vehicles speeding	14
Unswept road	2
Predatory behaviour	3
Intimidating behaviour	33
Persons loitering in streets	26
Persons loitering in stairwells to properties	1
Private hedges growing onto pavement	2
Naked male standing in public	1
Car repairs	5
Car trading	1
Persons carrying weapons	1
Illegal parking	14
Attempted burglary	1
Abandoned vehicles	3
Vehicles blocked in on event days	1
Bonfires - residential	5
Unauthorised collections of items from driveways and front gardens	2

Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Evidence Gathering Exercise
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Breakdown by ward

Bicycles and E-scooters	3
Engine idling	9
Revving of engines	11
Vehicle theft	5
Ball games	3
Board games	2
Prostitution	8
Barking Dogs - Residential	4
Shouting	19
Fighting	13
Motorcycle delivery drivers	2
Vehicles driven on pavements	8
Additional bins required	1
Males in playgrounds with no children	3
Children in playgrounds with no adult	1
Graffiti	2
Rough sleepers	17
Discrimination against sexuality	1
Mental health issues	4
Trespassing	4
Planning permission	4
Rail works	1
Licensed premises	1
Animal welfare	1
Wembley Stadium events	7

Evidence Gathering Questionnaire Comments	
Please enter a postcode for where the behaviour is taking place	**In a few words tell us of any other behaviours not mentioned above that you would like to tell us about at this location.**
nw2	Constant ASB around the tube station
Nw10	Fly tipping
nw2	fly tipping and littering on a daily basis
Nw6	the avenue twice bank holiday, hottest day of year, other times repeatedly has bonfire with smoke across public park
NW6	Long engine running on Aylestone Avenue (not actually in park) creating fumes in park. More signs?
nw10	street parties on rooftop until early morning hours with blasting music
Nw10	Groups (sports and social) leave of rubbish around the park.
NW10	Church Path - CONSTANT drug dealing
Nw10	Noisy shouting at night on Kendal rd- between 12pm-4
Nw10	Fly tipping is a huge issue in this area. Mattresses everywhere. It's disgusting
NW2	The Constant littering of customers that frequent the Turkish kebab establishments along warm Lane alongside the stale smell of grease that is used in the fryers
NW10	HIGH SPEEDS of up to 60! MphBEING REACHED THAT ARE GROSSLY DANGEROUS
NW2	Unlicensed Music Event
NW2	Drug dealing - many vulnerable class A substance misusers live on Villiers Road and Chaplin Road and you see them get drugs dropped off to them all of the time. I have even seen people preparing Crack/Heroin in a parked van opposite the park on Villiers road during the afternoon when the park is full of children. My Children (11 and 21) do not like going out of the house without me because of it. There is also a lot of fly tipping by the park on Villiers Road and on Villiers Road and Chaplin Road in general
Nw2	We havevHMO houses ****. Recently they have moved mental health people in this hse. Very unsafe as they are walking round totally lost
Nw10	Its a mural for a kid that died

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NW2	A man walks around Gladstone Open space every day from around 10am until 7pm. He walks around continuously, only stopping to urinate in the bushes several times a day. He appears to be a 'look out' to 'guard' the area as drugs are being dealt in nearby homes. Another issue is e-scooters in Gladstone Park. Also, there are often, in the morning, around 20-25 dogs running off the lead on Gladstone Open space. Two dog walkers come twice a day with 7-8 dogs between them, and another group of around 5-6 people have 10 dogs between them. The dogs are often barking for 20-30 minutes non-stop and the people are shouting loudly constantly. It is now impossible to enjoy a walk in Gladstone Park due to the huge number of dogs constantly jumping up and dirtying my clothes.
NW2	Incessant dog barking at night. I think owners go out and leave dog in garden although sometimes it is early hours of the morning too.
Scap PSPOs. Bylaws or nothing	Scrap pspos
Nw10	Very loud music and parties that are overnight with drug taking and shouting/arguing in the street. At the Greenhill Park Rd end of the street
NW9	Loud bass music
HA9	Basically i live here since 2017, these flats in harrow road has a service road behind the main road which is where the entrances is, the problem is that we have a grocery shop in the corner and people use that service road to hide and drink, littering, smashing bottles, peeing and pooing unfortunately, all this basically front of the property which i rent, its daily for me to see drunk people relive themself front of me or near my car and also i had to pick the broken glassess and beer cans otherwise it could damage the tire of the car, this things happening almost every night specially now because of the good weather , numerous times i had to go outs9de and tell them to go away as they sitting on my car and drinking age of this people is mixed youngs and middle age mens
nw10	Rubbish dumping and drug taking in the park
Nw2	There are regular antisocial behavior by these 2 homeless guys ..
HA9	Daily major littering top of the road (next to ex Bank of India) and alleyway between Waverley & Chatsworth Avenues. There are no bins for the flats in Harrow Road, residents leave rubbish by the trees, even though they have a place to leave their rubbish twice day by post in Harrow Road. Most residents don't know about this.
Nw2	That section is filthy and has littering all the time especially outside ***** and along the Mapesbury real estate agent on the side of Chatsworth road
nw10	drug selling at the 18 bus stop (st Marys road), Lottering outside every begging shop in Harlesden. Drug dealers hiding they drugs in the Methodist church Harlesdan High road. Playing Music outside the betting shop, selling drugs and food.
NW2	Drug dealers park up daily on the street and sell drugs put of the car. The police do nothing about this

Nw6	Network homes are not doing anything about the drug dealing happening in the building and the gangs that are in the block selling drugs and fighting
NW2	Lots of fly tipping in Howard Road both from some residents simply discarding their unwanted household items on the pavement and also, in fact mostly, by the mosque worshippers who constantly drop on the floor rubbish of any kind, food, wraps, plastic and spitting on the floor. Not to mention the abusive parking of drivers with no permit constantly leaving their cars on Howard Road to visit the mosque.
NW10	Fly-tipping
Neasden	Predatory behaviour towards women and girls by groups of men in underpass, at either end of underpass, at footbridge crossing Neasden Lane.
Nw6	I have seen now twice bl8nd person walking into over grown hodges in our area. In both cases the over hanging branches smacked in yo the faces of the blind person. There should be a law that all the edges must stay into the boundaries of the property otherwise the council should maintain then and bill the irresponsible landlords
NW10	Graffitti, the same homeless and drug addicts sleeping there.
NW2	There is a massive issue with fly tipping particularly on corners of streets and up again trees on a daily basis, dogs fouling the same people not picking up the mess, people selling drugs, hiding knifes in peoples front properties.
NW2	Constant theft
NW10	We are experiencing a lot of street drinking around the Station Road, especially near Le Junction Pub (currently closed) We are also experiencing many loud parties from the specific address where amplifying equipment is used - this is a nightmare for families with kids in the area. Another issue is the fly-tipping in the Avenue Road, plus drug dealing, drinking and more.
NW10	Large groups being very loud until the early hours after football at King Edward VII Park twice a week
NW2	Flytipping is CONSTANT on this road. Also, as it is a cul de sac leading onto the park there are bad problems with drug dealing.
Nw2	Littering - leaving behind picnic waste
NW10	Disturbing bunch of adults that all sit in the benches under the clock and drink and take class A drugs.
NW10	Open street drinking, drug taking and drug dealing from early in themorning until late at night.Particularly bad outside the Junction hotel. There is a cloaked down hostel here that has people with drug and alcohol dependency issues living in it.
NW10	Constant loud motor noise
NW2	Lots of Litter at the corner where the road meets the High Road and also around the School entrance.

NW10	Speeding motorcycles has become a huge issue in Leghorn and Ruckland. Plus traffic build up. It really feels like each road should be one way and Ruckland particularly should have speed or noise cameras
NW10	Constant stream of drinking alcohol, smoking drugs and anti social behaviour
NW10	Large gatherings in king Edwards Park that don't finish until after midnight. Particularly on Tuesdays whem there is a group of Ken playing football until late. Also have youngsters sitting on the benches until early hours of the morning shouting, drinking and using drugs.
HA9	Loitering and vandalism to the building and surrounding areas on event days
NW2	we need cctv or police to pass by, drug dealers from elsewhere deal in this street now because it's close to the high street without cameras. People high on crack tried to break into my garden and then slept in my porch last week. Also rubbish and weeds all over the pavements all the time, street rubbish and large items like fridges mattresses
NW10	Flytipping is incredible common. And cars loitering, producing fumes and parked for hours on end, with people inside them smoking weed.
HA9	Crime has risen drastically recently there have been at least 6 major crimes in this year alone on this street
HA9	Anti-social behaviour issues during match days.
NW2	Constant littering and dumping along St. Paul's Avenue and Park Avenue
Nw2 - Barnet	Group of men who gather around these areas, often in their cars, they also park at various points along Cotswold Gardens. We suspect they are dealing drugs and make it uncomfortable to walk around the area, especially into the park as they block the entrance with their cars.
NW2	Motorised scooters and bicycles.
NW10	Sleeping rough on church grounds
NW9	Loud music
Nw2	Not keeping their garden tidy.Allowing trees to grow too big and cause damage to neighbours property.This causes rodent s and mouse to build home.
NW9	Groups of men (between 2-5) hang around the service road entrance and drink alcohol from cans and bottleds.
ha9	Sometimes fighting, intimidation of residents. All these issues occur during match days and the building "Williamson Heights" does not have any barriers protecting it or the residents (unlike other buildings nearby)
HA9	Some residents of Manley Heights have throw glass bottles/ cans and other litter into the communal garden which is for Williamson Heights residents only (causing alot of smashed glass in a kids play ground). Manley heights residents have shot fireworks towards other flats and nearby construction sites which at one point caused a small fire. Alot of anti-social behavior happens there, the residents are violent and damage their own building and have harassed non-residents in the street, including blocking traffic whilst under the influence (a resident was attempting an insurance scam poorly).

NW10	Cars driving too fast, dangerous for children
Nw10	Fly tipping and just general bags of rubbish in the road and peoples garden..problems with mice..rats foxes etc. Large items just dumped in the road not just occasionally but every day. Embarrassed for any visitor s coming into the road..looks like a battlefield at times
NW10	Aggressive driving, motorbike racing / revving of engines late at night in Harlesden Road, red light jumping, Add that to the motorbike revving, engine revving coming from High Street at all hours. Add that to the rubbish that continually lines Brent streets. Lastly, add the traffic jams that block our streets in the morning. A little girl nearly got hit this morning at a zebra crossing because 2-3 cars went on the wrong side of the road, skipping traffic so they could turn left down Palermo Road. Oh, let's add the enormous amount of inconsiderate parking - across zig zags, on corners blocking low level pavement access Did I mention the red light jumping, drivers on their phones, ipads, drivers throwing rubbish out of their windows and the biggest headache - people who buy their greasy takeaway chicken, drive to a local road, eat their takeaway and then just leave the rubbish in the curb - bones, cups, bags, empty bottles...
Nw10	Speeding cars
Nw10	Shouting , blurring loud music, fires being made.
NW2	There is a group of aggressive drunkards who regularly loiter in front of the tube station and harass people. They also damaged the flower displays in the barrier baskets. They should not hang around the tube entrance . It's unpleasent and uncomfortable.
Nw2	Lots of littering ie empty bottles, wrapping papers, cigarettes, dog poo bags, coffee cups..
HA0	Cars parked on our road for GARAGE REPAIRS: at least 10
Brondesbury Park area, Cricklewood, Dolis Hill	Daily Car and bike theft !!!!!!! I can't use my bike as I worry it gets stolen
HA0	it is an alley way ehich can be accessed by children, men of acertain age will get to geher and drink there urniate etc, the expectation is that we then have to clean it.
NW10	Christian religious fanatics shouting gibberish at harmless residents such as myself.
NW2	parking of damaged cars along the road and let there for weeks, waste food left also in private gardens, fly tipping, rubbish dumped along the road
HA9	A person with mental health and drinking issues located in Forum House that keeps shouting, speaking loudly, screaming... etc mostly night times. He causes sleepless nights to the entire neighbourhood. This person should move to a supported accommodation.

HA9	In the last few months, wembley Park security no longer seems to operate and help get event goers to move away from Lakeside View after the events have finished. This has led to a number of young people gathering outside the back gates of Forum House until early hours. I tried to get these group of revellers to move by contacting WP security but have never managed to get through to anyone in the early hours.
NW2	Do business in the street. Too many car parked on No through lane. More than 10 car of door no on the street. No parking for other residents.
NW2	Car break ins in whole neighbourhood
NW2	Car break ins - almost constantly. In the years I have lived here I have had 4 break ins, one theft, and numerous vandalism incidents (eg breaking off of door mirrors and scratching of paint).
NW2	Repeated fly tipping in the same areas along Brook Road and surrounding areas. Reported on Love Clean Streets app which removes the fly tipping, only for more rubbish to be dumped
NW10	Shouting, raised voices after 10pm at night & anytime from 5am. Constant police attendance there on a weekly basis due to aggressive behaviour to staff when guests under the influence
Nw2	The station has become a dangerous place ,there are always drunk or high men harassing women and is not safe at any time day or night
NW10	children, throwing clumps of concrete into my garden, arguing over bins
Nw6	Since Brent is issue tenancy to people with drug addiction, Kilburn square has become an horrible place to live, Brent need to be tougher with the resident especially when they causing anti social behaviour zero tolerance
NW2	Disruptive , aggressive street drinkers making local residents lives a misery with their extreme anti - social behaviour.
HA9	Allotment holders keep burning weeds, grass and household items on regular basis.
Nw2	Flytipping and littering
HA0	Littering (rubbish)
NW10	Selling of drugs
Nw2	Two issues. Parties taking place late on Gladstone Park last one Friday 17th June. Large gangs of youths hanging around the corner of Gladstone Park Gardens before attending a party in the park that went on late into the night. Police attended and appeared to do nothing. Second issue dog meas on the pavement along Gladstone park gardens due to the large footfall of dog walkers heading towards Gladstone Park.
NW2 / NW6	On two different occasions two children have rode into me and injured my legs. One from the front, the second from behind. The Dad was very rude, showed no concern how I was just said he was only learning to cycle. I got a deep graze on my leg from the knock I got from the boy who ran into the front of my leg I had to go A&E tha following day. He was unsupervised

Nw10	I don't want to walk down to my local shop and have to sidestep drinkers urinating on my street
Nw2	Loud rail works all through night even on Sunday night often nonstop until 4am, trimming bushes on the side of rail tracks etc
Nw2	Playing rough ball in communal garden..inviting friends.damaging pots , plants, etc.ball going on the road .noise..other tenants cant use the garden..lawn ,no grass due to playing...verbal abuse... been hit by the ball..over 10 year old playing like professionals...
NW2	Bikes/scooters on pavement
HA9	Fly tipping
NW10	Cars & motorcycles speeding
	Leaflets on trees
NW6	Use of flat roof space for recreational porpoises against planning permission ruling.
NW10	Large groups of kids congregating, smoking, drinking, doing balloons, for many hours where kids would otherwise play, leaving litter litter behind and general noise
W9	Blasting out loud music late at night and crowds being on the pavementent
NW10	Theft of garden plants from front gardens
NW10	Fly-tipping in alleyways which attracts rats and the alleyways are also used for drug dealing and quick getaways since cats can't follow.
Nw2	DrugHouses and Dollis Hill station multiple young people selling drunks and threatening people
Nw2	Threatening behaviour and intimidation from multiple groups of young people who openly sell drugs at the station and escort buys to a known drug house which is also known for prostitution and numerous residents have been openly threatened
Nw10	chapter road Willesden is a known crack house with constant noise police has done absolutely nothing
Nw2	Drunken homeless man again on the floor sleeping with duvet and soiling the street even though he had been housed!!
NW2	Garages using resident parking bays as business and then using blue badges to not get fined. Parking on corners on double yellow lines and blocking roads
HA0	There is a mosque and restaurant at the top end of this road and they don't discard of the rubbish properly, therefore there are very large rats en this road and in our gardens, this prevents us from enjoying our garden especially this time of year
NW10	Loud music and parties / Mopeds on nearby recreation ground
Nw10	lots of Loitering
nw10	Homelessness

NW10	Hordes of children using Lyndhurst Close and Braemar Avenue as a playground; constant loud screaming; running into traffic; bouncing balls off vehicles; no adult supervision - adults having barbecues and smoking illegal substances whilst their children run riot
NW10	********* Close, little shih tzu left outside 10am to 11pm most days regardless of weather, fireworks etc. It's whining and barking to get inside are heartbreaking (RSPCA have been informed but dog was inside for visit); top / park end Braemar Avenue, small dog left outside, barking, all night; corner of Braemar and Lyndhurst little white dog left outside evenings and late night. If these people don't want to look after these beautiful little animals why don't they give them to someone who will? It's heartbreaking to hear them crying to get indoors.
NW2	Riding of e-scooters at high speed on pavements around Cricklewood Broadway
NW10	Drug dealing
Nw2	Night prowlers in back gardens across the street, Brent council scaffolders trespassing on private owners property, illegal scaffolding
NW2	Fly tipping - constant fly tipping in specific locations
NW10	Harlesden high stree in the late afternoon always crowds in front of shops and playing of board games
NW10	Gangs of youths congregating, intimidating locals, smoking drugs, dealing drugs,
Nw10	Very very Loud music that we can't sleep on the weekend and some times on friday nights
NW10	Parking on yellow lines
NW10	There is a major litter problem through the area. Roundwood park is not too bad, but the park next door (with skate area) is depressing bad and makes the whole space unpleasant. An extra bin at each entrance would help, as the bins are being used - they are just overflowing.
Nw2	Youths getting together making lots of noise and shouting in the night
HA9	Very loud motorbikes, students partying and drinking in front student accommodations and etc.
HA0	The place is like a slum. Despite the regeneration and building work along the tow path, noone will want to live here if the lack of regard from the council and MP Iis addressed. Groups of unsavoury men drinking, spitting , littering, fly tipping and consuming drugs. I moved here 6 months ago and this is the most unpleasant place I have lived. Every park is also full of trash and is unsafe for my dog. You never see any police or community wardens and there is a dysfunctional CCTV camera that does little. Toughen up , clean up and start to clamp down on such animalistic behaviour.
Nw10	The gittane and their children that are living in Yeats close are making a nightmare for the neighbours to enjoy the park or the area they even knock the doors and when it's open the throw eggs ...
NW10	Prostitution inside the park day time and outside on the kerb in Challenge Close at night

NW10	Men in the playground despite the signs saying 'Adults must be accompanied by a child'. Rough sleeping. Food dumping - this is not a few crumbs to feed the birds, but large scale and persistent dumping of food waste https://www.facebook.com/groups/483254152948685/posts/680946743179424/ This place needs the deployable CCTV brought back
NW10	Several residents of Tubbs Rd bring their domestic waste an put it in the bin which means the bin fills very quickly and then waste accumulates on the ground. There's only one bench and often there's a rough sleeper on it
NW10	A particular resident has huge amplifying music system and has frequent parties that run until council are called.
NW10	Graffiti. Fly tipping. Food dumping. Drug dealing. The whole length of Church Path (from Fawcett Rd to Church Rd) is a dingy and dangerous place with overgrown vegetation, broken walls and paving, frequented by crack users
NW10	Adult men without children, drinking alcohol smoking and taking drugs in the children's play area. Plant theft. Food waste dumping. Homeless people clearly with mental health issues "seemingly" being left unsupported, sleeping in the park.
nw10	The big problem, not mentioned in your list of options, is flytipping. We constantly report it, but no proactive action is taken to reduce it. The council just collects the rubbish (often building materials) and then it happens again a few days later.
NW10	On the pavement outside Iceland Supermarket there are the same persistent beggars everyday who are only there to obtain money for drink and drugs which they then consume on the street usually drinking by the Jubilee Clock. This is the worst location but the same people also beg outside Tesco Harlesden Plaza (private land)
NW6	Parking in the street without a permit causing congestion for residents who have paid for permits I have limited mobility and find this stressful
NW2	Fly tipping and general littering
HA0	groups of men loitering along the tow path, drinking, throwing empty beer cans in the bushes, urinating in the bushes on a regular basis, the stench in warm weather is unbelievable. Food waste being dropped in various spots along the tow path. Overall littering and fly tipping is a massive problem which is not being addressed. I lived in several areas across London. This is the dirtiest I have seen so far. It's like living on a rubbish dump! Apart from it being an absolute eyesore it's also a health and safety issue. I'm shocked and appalled that this behaviour hasn't been addressed. This is not a liveable area and I would not recommend to anyone moving here.
NW6	Both bright garden lights left on after midnight and the use of fire pits causing smoke to enter neighbouring flats and houses
ha0	There is alot of young boys specially evening time in hoodies selling drugs and cannabis.Quite unsafe.

NW6	The food couriers are using illegally modified scooters, mopeds and motorcycles and beeping their horns, shouting and revenge their engines until 4am most days. They also shout it across the road at each other all night and urinate outside my front door. When asked to keep the noise down on both side of the high road after 1am as I have to get up at 4am I have been told to F'off as apparently I have no right to sleep. There is plenty of legislation regarding the Highway Code breaches and also asb but both councils can't be bothered. It's every day and night not just at the weekends. It's made worse but always being given licences until 2:30am seven days a week!
nw6	noise/car parking Housing officer does not want to know
NW6	Elderly and Disabled people cannot proceed easily along pavement (i.e. enjoy the public space) because property owners do not trim their hedges. This, too, is anti-social behaviour.
nw10	Late night noise , car racing , intimidation of residents , gangs hanging out, violent behaviour , sexual assault
NW10	Groups of aggressive youths
NW2	It si often very intimidating to walk down Neasden Parade as a single woman as there are groups of men drinking or blocking the pathways who do not want to let you pass r
NW6	There seem to be many more serious drug addicts and homeless wandering around these streets. Also witnessing increased mental health crises happening in the street. 2 recently. I am now afraid to go out at all in the dark near my home. As I have no car, the walks to transport are intimidating.
NW6	The small hut inside Queen's Park on the corner of Harvist Rd and Kingswood Rd is frequently full of youths smoking drugs. It stinks the whole area and obviously is illegal but it appears to be allowed to go on. It's been like that for years.
NW10	It's tricky, it's those little things that make a whole of a difference. Especially littering. People in Harlesden don't thing to have respect for public spaces. But educating the public is not easy. It's disgusting how people just throw their rubbish on the street, dont collect after their dogs, fly-tipping, etc.
nw10	also prostitution and making the act at my door
HA0	People trading with cars and car repairs openly
Nw6	Feeding of pigeons
NW10	Parties on street with drugs and alcohol being consumed. Loud music. Vehicles double parking. Dumped cars. Working on many cars on public road.
NW6	Kids playing ball games, people playing loud music. Houses with gardens adjoining the Close using this is as access for their building works. Skips, HGV lorries, heavy machinery, ruining our greens, one even installed a portaloo on the close for their builders
NW6	Requirement to have dogs on leads is totally ignore by dog walkers I see this every time I visit to tend my father's grave
Nw2	Untidiness and crime

NW2	Cars parking in residential areas not associated with the road
NW2	Group of young boys selling drugs in the estate. Pushing young children from the estate to buy drugs. Prostitution drug use in the Grunwick estate and inside Addis court building
NW6	Lots of drug dealing
Nw6	Human defecation, iv drug use, prostitutes
Nw6	Car theft and car damage
NW2	Garages on Hassop road regularly park cars they are working on two or three abreast on the double yellow lines. They remove the number plates to stop parking enforcement taking action. Have reported many times. Brent enforcement are scared to go there.
NW2	Men congregate on the corner here drinking in the street and looking to be picked up for casual labouring.
NW2	Motorbikes driving at speed up and down the road in summer months - very loud and speeding at night
NW6	Christian preachers use an extraordinarily loud microphone to push their beliefs on other people.
HA0	Poped gang keep meeting here, they have damaged private properties, dumped 2 stolen scooters, attempted burglary, and they have also been spotted carrying weapons (swords)
NW6	Large groups of men often congregate in this area and drink cans of beer. Beer cans and other types of litter, such as plastic bags and food waste are regularly left in this area. I often feel uncomfortable walking through this area, and so move quickly and keep my head down to avoid their stares. I would like the area to become a Controlled Drinking Zone, so that all members of the community could feel comfortable passing through.
NW10	Aggressive behaviours (attacks on school children)
HA9	the alleyway between Number 11 and 13 Kingsway is a hotspot for anti-social behaviour, the residents feel unsafe and are worried regarding this and nothing has been done, sometimes this is a meeting points for people drinking etc
NW6	The constant dealing of drugs on the corner, with an influx of drug addicts milling around waiting for the dealer to drop off & them looking at what can they steal from the houses whilst they wait. The other issue is the constant barking of a neighbour's dog from around 9pm every night without fail
NW6	General noise and threatening behaviour at all times of day and night most recently overnight 23/24 June
ha9	aggressive men shouting at other people
HA8	There is regular drinking alcohol near the shops and the open green benches
NW2	Harrasment, catcalling
Nw10	Disgusting behaviour. Police seem afraid to do anything about this issue which has bee. Ongoing for a number of years with nothing ever done. My children fear to leave the house, not how they should be living their lives

APPENDIX 3

NW6	Selling drugs, aggressive and threatening behaviour towards residents, foul and abusive language, loud music into the early hours..
NW10	Homeless persons sleeping in the park
nw6	General agressions and antisocial behaviour from a group of 8-10 males. Including a threat to kill (stab) when asked to leave the area
NW6	Occasionally residents are threatened and verbally aggressive behaviour is often a part of this. 999 has been called frequently and ASB as well as treating behaviour incidents have been reported on numerous occasions.
NW6	Threatening Behaviour
NW10	There is a growing trend of neighbours burning rubbish in their gardens. There is also a builder nearby burning waste in the garden of the property being developed. On days it happens you can't go outside or have any windows open as the smoke is overwhelming and toxic. Also, it's getting almost impossible to dry clothes outside as they have an overpowering smoked smell. Given the energy crisis washing outside is really important and we can't afford to use our tumble drier. The builder is the worst culprit but it has given residents the same idea and it's happening more frequently and more intensive.
NW9	The worst problem is cars and mopeds on a daily basis (and at night) wheel spinning, rallying around the car park I have tried with police and football club to resolve this but it is an on going issue and the noise is horrendous. We cannot enjoy our gardens in this beautiful location, it's very depressing no one will listen. The car park should NEVER have been placed at the back of a residential area when the park offers so much space and alternatives. It's crazy and it's getting worse. The key holder at the football club has a responsibility to lock the gate at the foot of the park road leading to the car park but this doesn't always happen and cars are entering when the club is closed. It also doesn't resolve the problem of motorbikes entering. We have enough to deal with from the noise of football matches and on match and training days the car park fills up, loud music and the smell of pot is a regular occurrence. This is a lovely area, people buy their forever homes, wanting to retire here but we are suffering in the houses (all bungalows) which back on to the car park. The house were also built before the car park so it's been an on going problem since. Please help, please resolve this matter once and for all for the sake of our sanity.
NW2	In private garden ******** Rd few young boys are smoking canabis, flicking spliffs or any other rubbish to the neighbours gardens, playing very loud music, shouting, swearing to each other. Few times a week!
HA0	Groups of men loitering, littering and Street Drinking along along the Mount Pleasant Public Alleyway
nw6	prostitution
NW6	Very noisy at night. Don't feel safe.

HA0	Lots of vans collecting stuff from driveways without permission from households. One driver urinated on the road. One off incident of man parking in cul de sac and getting ready so brushing teeth and spitting onto road, shaving his face, putting on his belt, polishing shoes, doing car maintenance.
NW10	All the above occur but the biggest problem is the delivery and mini-cab drivers who park up for a rest and then empty their litter (fast food packages and cans) and bottles full of urine onto the kerb alongside the park. Drug dealing is intermittent for 2 or 3 nights and then disappears for a month before reappearing for a few nights
NW10	Fighting, shouting, aggression, violence, loud music from cars
HA9	littering - packaging of all sorts are strewn across the streets, pavements and greens
Nw10	Football players playing and socialising till 2/3am. Very noisy
NW10	Music from vans/cars and other equipment.Open BBQ fires on the pavement.Board games on the pavement.Offering drugs to passersby including youngsters.
NW10	Its well known congregation area for the " bad boyz" gangs - neighbours are scared to get involved- there's been gun shooting in the area!
NW10	See ibid
NW10	DUMPING RUBBISH MATRESSES FURNITURE
Nw10	Shouting, sometimes for hours. Playing loud music from flats and also in the green by Armstrong way. Also in the green by Armstrong way people keep walking dogs in the children's playground and there is often litter there and it is unsafe
NW10	People riding bicycles and scooters on the pavement endangering pedestrians.
NW6	Very loud talking, and music at times, well into the early hours of the morning. No consideration to those of us who are trying to sleep.
HA9	Problems are on event days
Nw2	Drug dealing
NW10	Gambling playing money up shouting loudly, revving car engines till all hours of the night and early morning
HA0	Urinating openly
NW9	Prostitution been seen by neighbours with young children bullying begging for money and if told no nails on tyres TV cables cut very abusive also needs carer who is prostitute but climbed on bins as have lost keys
Nw10	Intimidating gatherings outside of the shop, strong smell of canabbis smoking and drinking of alcohol.
NW10	Groups of teenagers sitting on private stairs and drinking alcohol.
Nw10	Motorcycle delivery drivers from local businesses Papa John's and Domino's Pizza riding through the park aggressively. Do something before residents take matters into their own hands by going to the businesses direct.

Nw10	There is always a party on this street. Opposite chicken shop. People playing card games, day drinking, shouting
Nw10	Always a huge gang of people next to the Ladbrokes. Drinking, shouting, intimidating behaviour
NW10	Continuous and daily street drinking, shouting, music
NW6	Smoking drugs
NW6	Pigeon feeding
	Dumping of food
ha9	Leaving food waste on paths to feed crows and pigeons resulting in bird shit on paths
NW9	Music, drug dealing, congregating
Ha9	Fly tipping
NW10	Fly tipping
NW10	Less often street cleaning around the triangle
NW10	Prostitution BBQ in public spaces
NW2	Where to begin?! The dangerous use of bicycles, electric scooters used on the the pavements. The beggars lying across the pavements which is so dangerous for blind/partially sighted - and this usually in front of supermarkets. The extremely loud and aggressive revving of engines of some cars/motor bikes as they roar down side roads and the main road. I think they do it to intimidate or show off but it feels frightening and anti=social. The lack of any police patrols. Oh except for yesterday when to my delight, two passed by on horseback!
HA3	Cars parked doing drugs, littering, school kids riding motorbikes
Nw10	Food dumped in the park. Vandalism of flower beds residents have worked hard on. Homeless sleeping. Drug deals. Fights.
Nw10	Fly tipping
NW10	Friday and Saturday late evenings usually - youths in cars with drink and heavy gas cannisters park up, use cannisters/drink then discard on pavement/road. I collected several discarded cannisters one morning (as left in road by bus stop) and put them by the litter bin for council to dispose of. A few canisters in Wellington Road today.
Ha9	Teenager's playing football on the road. Hitting balls off cars and windows and not stopping if uou walk by.
NW10 Harrow Road.	Cars with Ilegal exhaust configuration, effect is a very misfiring, loud ,gun going off noise, usually early morning or late at night.
Ha3	Broken glass on every footpath and park
HA3	Empty food carton and alcohol drinks cans regularly thrown onto pavement. Speeding cars and motorcycles. Illegal dwellings in gardens. Fly tipping.

Ha0	Constant People on the stairways taking crack etc
nw10	Cars speeding in residential area where small children are around. Electric scooters driven with speed on both street and mainly on pavement. A danger for children.
Ha9	Men frequently urinating in full view of residents and passers by.Many men deliberately drive here to park up and use land behind Ledway Drive to urinate on.
HA0	Food dumping- like entire supermarket bags. Trash dumping. Hundreds of bags of clothes/furniture/shoes/mattresses all sorts.
Nw10	There has been constant noise from the building on the corner. It's been going for ages!!
HA3	People sitting idle in their vehicles, speeding,
NW9	Sticking advetisements everywhere
Nw2	Aggressive behaviour and physical violence from one particular neighbour/illegal parking.
Nw9	Speeding up and down our roads in loud cars late at night. Parking on our estate taking drugs and littering
nw10	large gathering of family with many kids, kids often rude and bully other children, when guardians are approached they pretend is not their children or ignore you. they litter the park
NW10	Outside Ladbrokes men street drinking every evening and music playing
NW10	At the top floor flat of *******Road somebody puts a speaker in the open window and plays strange loud noises and some music to the street
Ha9	Excessive noise, shouting
NW10	Smoking drugs and gathering of groups of peoplel, it's intimidating, we can't leave our windows open because of smell and fear of attack. The smoke drugs and gather during the day and night. It's frightening. We never see any patrol to these communal areas by police or enforcement.
NW10	The number of Houses of Multiple Occupation in the Duddenhill Ward
NW2	Selling of drugs from cars
NW2	Appalling paving stones cause people to fall rendering them extremely vulnerable
NW10	Large groups of people smoking drugs and littering. This happens every evening and I have already reported it to our local councillor.
NW10	Lots of homeless people outside Tesco who often follow you into Tesco to ask that you buy them specific things.
NW10	Every afternoon, there is a group of people smoking and taking drugs outside the row of shops just down from Roundwood Vets. They approach people which I find quite intimidating and leave lots of litter.
Nw9	In gardens. Front. At night. Neighbours.. At cars. Rubbish in. Streets

nw2	Fly tipping and dumping. Suspicious movement of people and cars during the night.
HA9	Cars at night idling and honking (last night at 2am) after a concert at Wembley stadium. Also, OVO arena are getting louder, we can here music in our flat. They venue is not suitable for some concerts. 50 cents, for example, we could here every song in our flat. I work from home and during a day there's no noise pollution coming from a nursery located at the ground floor of our building (Forum House) and in the evenings, when we would like to relax, there's noise coming from the OVO arena, and then from people leaving the venue (normally between 23.00 and 24, but sometimes much later. Last week there were people selling T-Shirts on engineers way at midnight! We contacted wembley Park Security and were told they cannot do anything about the issue because that road is not under their control and it should be the council dealing with it. Also, very often late at night after gigs at the OVO arena crowds of fans gather next to the delivery gate at the back of the OVO arena, that wait for their idols when they leave the arena after show, sometimes until 2am!! They talk loudly, sometimes scream, that's just under our windows. Again, Wembley Park Security cannot do anything because "this doesn't happen too often". My girlfriend is a nurse and sometimes she works very early shifts, how can you wake up at 4am and go to work if at 2am you are still awake due to the noise from outside. We cannot sell the flat, because of the cladding issue. My girlfriend is very tired of the hole situation and I worry about her mental health, but there's nothing I can do.
HA9	Wembley Park is very busy and noisy most of the week. There are more and more events being organised but sadly the organisation has been poor. There is no consideration for the residents and they safety but also wellbeing. There are often two events a night and even with my windows closed I'm forced to listen to hard bass and loud music. As they finish late I can hear often drunk people making their way back or just gathering outside the venues and shouting. Wembley security ovo security police - no one cares about the nuisance and that forum house becomes a massive urinal. In the morning there are lorries offloading things for gigs and events. Often people are selling merchandises in the middle of the streets shouting on top of their lungs after gigs.And of course heavy traffic that we get because of the events. It's ridiculous so so inconsiderate, selfish and greedy that Brent council agrees to have all those gigs organised.
Ha9	Fly tipping at Sherrins Farm
NW6	Persistent problem with street preachers using mic with speaker. They go on for hoursseveral times a week
NW6	I've been threatened by an owner because I asked her to keep her dog away from me. Her dog was growling and behaving aggressvely
Nw9	In front gardens. Had glass in my door broken
NW2	Loud music into early hours of morning with huge gatherings of people doing all of the activities tucked above. This happens often in summer months, with crowds of people aged 15-40 gathering. Police has been called on some occasions but they never really shut down the event, just join in. These usually happen on Friday and/or Saturday nights,

	and are a particular disturbance to residents of Campbell Gordon Way, who often deal with urination on the private grounds as well as noise, litter and antisocial behaviour.
NW10	STREET DRINKING/ MEN CONGREGATING/ SHOUTING
NW10	AREA USED TO SELL DRUGS, MEN CONGREGATING LATE AT NIGHT, SHOUTING AND SCREAMING LATE AT NIGHT, CARS AND BIKES PULLING UP AND LEAVING, CROWDS OF MEN SMOKING WEED
Nw2	There is obvious drug dealing on Chatsworth road. People are waiting near Coverdale and deerhurst roads, a car pulls up and they get in for 1minute or go to the passenger window.
NW10	Dog owners HAVE to be forced to pick up after their dogs somehow. There is so much dog poo in Roundwood Park I hate my children going off the path in case they tread in it / fall in it. It's also a real problem on Drayton Road and the roads in general surrounding the park in Harlesden. It's so antisocial. Please help.
Nw9	Smashed my door. Broke into car.. In my garden. At night and others.
NW10	Some guys are entering house flat Argyle House to smoke weed, cigarette etc.
NW10	Breaking and entering apartment blocks.
NW10	Physical violence
NW10	Trespassing on private property
HA9	Littering around the Union Park pond. Keeps the place fill in garbage that many times end in the pond. Another behavios is that large groups of kids gather in the park to exercise and play football ruining the grass which now is all dead
HA3	Noise due to repeated parties and building work in the late evening.
NW6	Very frequent Open Drug-dealing on the street. Loitering (for drug dealing). Street- urination. General Loitering. Blocking the pavement. Drinking on street. Littering. Anti-social atmosphere. Unsafe atmosphere and conditions for children and adults.
NW6	Residents believe that part of the problem may be a local rogue landlord who has split 3-bedroom properties on Callcott Road and Willesden Lane up into over ten rental units (presumably illegally) for desperate tenants.
HA0	Illegal parking even though its double yellow lines plus weed smoking
NW10	Open drug dealing day in and day out especially outside William hill and the church grounds opposite.
HA0	Car drivers purchase take away food from Ealing Road fast food shops and drive down to St James Gardens to park and eat their food and then discard the food bags, containers and drink cups on the road and pavement before driving away.
HA0	Unaccompanied minor children in playground
HA3	Littering of alcohol bottles, cans , tissues, food packaging etc

NW10	Pavement parking includes parking on kerb and cars sticking out of driveways blocking footpath
NW2	House number who's is doing business on No through road. Selling, washing car. 3 big recovery lorry parked on resident road. Plus do many other car parked. No parking for other residents and visitors. Too much trouble in area.
ha3	Dog owners in our street are letting their dogs litter on the pavement infront of our house.
HA3	Fly tipping on the grassy verge next to the park on Shatesbury Avenue
HA3	Cannabis smoking on the pavement by certain residents
Ha9	Groups of men loitering, drinking and littering
HA9	There is no public garbage container and in the morning all the garbage is scattered on the floor... and the whole picture is so desolate.
NW9 Queensbury Roundabout	Men urinate in alleyway outside station, litter is dropped in wired off section of large poster hoarded area. In the large green roundabout area outside station, local people are unable to sit on benches as area is aggressively occupied by men smoking and drinking, being unruly and littering the space when they leave.
NW9	The Shisha bar customers are rowdy, drunk and make too much noise when parking in Uphill drive. Cost cutter sells alcohol late and customers drink on the street, corner of Uphill drive, are load and urinate. The temple has load speakers and are often talking, playing music or prayers that heard in uphill drive and disturbing.
HA9	People are using the doorway and the staircase to sit on eat food litter smoke especially school kids aged 12 and over
NW2	Car park issues. Illegals business on road. By door . He have so many car. He sell car, wash. No space for other residents
Nw2	Too many car park outside in my flat car park. door person dump all this cars in our car park. I have not much space left for visitors to park. Very annoying. Doing business on road.
Nw2	Car park full. Doing illegal work on street. Car park issue
Ha0	To much drinking
HA3	Nitrous oxide cannisters littering all around the park
NW6	Loud music nuisance
HA0	naked man standing at bus stop kenmere gardens
NW9	Rubbish everywhere
Nw9	Late night noisy disturbance
NW10	Fly tipping

HA9	We live in a block of flats. Every time there is an event (in particular football and concerts), we have people urinating outside our block and in front of the communal door. There are no officers and or environmental officers patrolling this area and with Stonebridge park station being in close proximity, many people get off at this station and walk down to the stadium and in the process, use our front walk way to urinate. We literally have to walk on peoples urine to get in and out of our flat. This is disgusting and I have reported this to the council, the police, the HA and the stadium and up till nothing has been done to resolve this.
Nw9	From local High School boys are coming and smoking in the entrance
HA9	Constant fly tipping on this location- every week almost, with household kitchen waste making it filthy and smelly
NW2	About car park and illegal business
NW2	Door parking car every where. No space for residents . Doing illegal business selling car,washing car
NW2	Person from ***** Close is parking car in our flat parking too. No space for visitors and guest. Hate it
HA9 and surrounding area (Matthews Close, Brook Ave, and outside Wembley Park Tube station)	Stalking, intimidation, trespassing, criminal damage and littering of rubbish - I have called the police regarding issues on numerous occasions but unfortunately the police did not believe me, therefore I contacted my housing provider and provided evidence.
NW2	Too many car park on street by
Throughout the Brent area including Wembley park, Stonebridge, Harlesden and Willesden	Discrimination due to my sexuality. I have followed this up with the police on 2 occasions who had told me to move out of the area
NW10	Gangs and mental health issues
HA8	Anti Social Behaviour
NW10	Prostitution
Nw9	cars at night on the street , with people in the countryside using drugs , and there is no local police
ha0	There is also an issue of illegal dumping in the alleyway. This seems to be cleared each Tuesday (day of rubbish collection) but then by wednesday you can see dumping has restarted.
NW6	The entrance to Cavendish Close and the Close itself is a haven for street drinking, drug-dealing and public urination. We have homeless people wandering in and sleeping on our doorstep and nearly every day there are multiple drug deals happening outside our window.
HA0	Selling illegal substances in hidden spots on the road and loitering

APPENDIX 3

nw9	On occasions, neighbours set off fireworks from outside their front garden, on the street and in back gardens! We have seen this on street corners. Constant daily litter on the streets. Doesn't help that the council have not maintained the grass in public areas on the street and keeping overgrown trees is blocking visibility, helping to hide perpetrators. I have witnessed dog owners allow their dogs to urinate in my front garden.
NW9	Stealing from the ice cream shop
NW9	Yesterday, police/ambulance had to take away a man who was paralytic from alcohol. He was dangerous to himself & others
NW2	Late night, regular 'volleyball tournaments'- situated too close to residential areas - CONSTANT screaming & chanting. Request for them to be moved to a bigger area of the park as not to disturb residents
NW10	The owner of the Hairdresser she operate from a half shop WITH OUT A DRAIN FACILITY , AND IN THE END OF THE DAY , SHE EMPTY A 25 L PLASTIC CONTAINER ON THE KERB OF THE FOOT-PASS ,TROUGH THE TARMAC . THE DIRTY WATER SATURATED OF CHEMICALS DO NOT DRAIN TO THE ROAD DRAIN HOLE , AND STAGNATE FOR 3 or 4 DAYS IN FRONT OF . Please NOT , THAT ARE FROM A COMMERCIAL SHOP RESULTING FROM THE PROCESS OF WASHING THE HEAD AIRS , WITHOUT A DRAINAGE FACILITY INSIDE THE SHOP . I´M LIVING ON SECOND FLOOR RIGHT ABOVE THE POOL OF DIRTY WATER STAGNATED FOR DAYS , AND I CAN´T OPEN MY WINDOW . IF YOU COME TO CHECK , PLEASE LOOK FOR MARK OF THE DIRTY WATER , LEFT ON THE TARMAC . I CAN PROVIDE PHOTOS OF THE HAIRDRESSER EMPTING THAT 25L PLASTIC CONTAINER ,TO FULL PROVE WHAT I STATE .
Nw10	Too many kids age 10 - 18 with very bad behaviour and no respect at all troubling shopkeepers mainly. I heard they slapped an elder shop keeper few weeks back
NW10	There is a black man who begs and pesters people. He's a pain in the rear. My adult son can only go out with someone with him and now he won't go to that area because of this man. He comes right up in your face and won't take no for an answer. He also pesters people in the pub across the road too.
HA9	Because of continuous activities at the stadium we the residents of the area are locked in our apartments as we cannot move our cars from the building due to the road closure. This should not be the case for the residents. Especially when there is a disabled children and adults. Activities take place more than 3 days a week currently. Besides of the noise, rubbish everywhere. It is annoying.
Nw10	It's a dumping ground and always full of glass from teh green man
Nw2	Drug dealing and taking, fighting, constant parties and loud music
Nw2	Drug use and dealing in and around Midwood close,
Nw2	Drug dealers openly on chapter road aggressive and intimidating police do absolutely nothing
Nw6	Walking with dog without tie them

Nw2	Street littering - persistent leaving overflowing bins in the road, dumping stuff in street - this is not just in Linacre/ Willesden high road but around the Willesden Green and Gladstone wards too - rubbish in the street and front gardens is a real disregard for neighbours - but the street drinking is a problem that has not been resolved - pubs andOff-licences located so close to bookies can't help - is there a camera in this location?
NW6	Loud music nuisance
NW6	Public drug-taking including intravenous injection on the street. This might be related to illegal overcrowding in local properties with upwards of a fifteen "apartments" in four-bedroom houses. It may also be related to loud music being played at unsocial hours.
NW10	Drug dealing even in the morning during school run
NW10	Large number of youngsters gathering, smoking cannabis openly and playing loud music in the cars and tape recorders with extra speakers in to early hours, and drunken fights and shouting into early hours and making it difficult to sleep, especially these warm nights when the windows need to be open for fresh air.
NW10	Speeding and noisy cars racing up and down Burnley Road
Nw2	The same drug & alcohol uses who are intimidating, who hang around outside the tube
nw9	Cars and motorbike passing on the high street and making too much noise with engine on purpose
NW2	Lots of flytipping right outside this local park. Dangerous for children playing
NW10	Constant ASB
NW10	Constant parties with loud music in outhouse in garden.
NW10	People drinking and shouting in the park until early hours of the morning
Nw2	Drug dealers all congregate their every day, some are on probation.
NW2	littering but not stated as above. discarded used furniture and rubbish on the street. in addition neighbours leaving their bins in the road in order to keep the parking space outside their house for themselves and deter others from parking there.
HA9	Crowd control after events is unacceptable. Crowd is out of control even after music events
NW10	A car sometimes appears at night, playing loud music. Nitrous oxide is taken.
NW2	People use the car park as a toilet, particularly the area hidden from the street
Nw2	Non-residents of Lornie House regularly leave litter, liquor bottles, cigarettes and plastic bags filled with unknown things inside the bushes; idling cars between 10pm and 8am and blaring music loud enough to wake the residents
Nw9	People stop with the car to use drugs inside the car. Also lots of Uber drive stop here.

NW10	Single men in the playground where the sign says "Adults must be accompanied by a child". This offence must be made part of the PSPO because the Town Centre Team Police say it is currently a civil matter and they can't enforce it
NW2	Chucking old food and dumping furniture old clothes etc on street on cedar road near the corner of ivy road.
nw2	Fly tipping on the corner of Exeter Road and St Gabriels plus at the top of Exeter Road at junction with Walm Lane
NW2	Drug dealing, drug pushers forcing young children to buy drugs
NW2	There's constant drug dealing in this estate. A group of young boys selling and pushing children to buy drugs. They come into the building Addis court. And sell and hide the drugs. The police are not doing anything. They have come a few times but as soon as they leave the boys are back selling drugs.
NW9 - Barnet	Fighting
NW2	The recurring nuisance of the character known as ******, street alcoholic and serial ASB artist.
nw2	lots of men drinking and loitering. it's a nice high road but needs this behaviour sorted. move people along yo prevent loitering
NW10	Litter used to be placed on the station walls before blue bags were tied to nearby railings. But cigarettes are stubbed out and left on the pavement.
NW6	Loud music in residential streets in the small hours of the day, incessantly barking dogs
NW10	Youth gathering in large groups on bikes or mopeds, others gathering in the car Park of Furness house trading/taking substances (already reported), non residents in cars trading legal highs, littering fast food containers in Cornwall Gardens, Glass bottles are shattered on a regular bases, street furniture is being vandalized. Drunks hanging out around the back of the library, not safe during night.All is being reported since many years, it is ongoing
NW10	**** is a relatively new bar on the High Rd. It has a space to the back, which is facing a purely residential vegetated court yard. There was never any problem, but the new owner installed a large canopy, advertises his back garden as a beer garden. There are almost 24/7 customers now sitting and drinking, customers that are very loud and swearing a lot. Sometimes even very loud music is being played that reassembles a night club. Residents can not enjoy their properties anymore, children cannot sleep, elederly are sleepless too. The swearing lasts sometimes to after midnight. It is a very disturbing nuisance that is being reported since 3 years.
nw10	Car repairs and changing of car plates!
NW9	Frequent groups of people drinking and littering.
Nw2	Loud music at unreasonable hours building works constantly early morning late nights all weekends a number of residents have politely asked and have been openly threatened and residents are scared as this is an ongoing issue and police are not interested something needs to be done urgently as it's escalating out of control

NW10	**** that backs the rear of the properties with when number constantly has loud music, customers shouting ans swearing in their rear beer garden, and occasionally fights. At weekends this becomes worse. No one can sleep. This is being reported.
HA9	Someone keeps leaving blocks of falling wall plaster at my front gate
Nw10	Noise, drunken behaviour, drug dealing
NW2	Fly tipping, loud music, cars not turning their engines off when waiting.
NW6	In Brondesbury Villas there is drug dealing. On Salusbury Road there is a lot of begging, outside the station and supermarkets
NW6	Urination & defecation
NW6	Menacing behaviour in Kilburn High Road
HA9	ONE NEVER SEES A POLICEMAN (EXCEPT RACING PAST IN A CAR) SO THESE ACTIVITIES CONTINUE
HA9	PLEASE VISIT ASAP OR SEE CCTV - OUR COMMON PARKING 38-72 IS USED AS DRINKING PARK FOR SOME NON-RESIDENT OF OUR AREA. KINDLY ADDRESS THE ISSUE ASAP TOMORROW.
Nw10	Large groups playing football on Tuesdays and Thursdays especially. They stay till very late 2/3am. Talking/ shouting/ playing loud music and socialising till late. They bring a large BBQ and have a party in the park. Last August Bank Holiday, as Nottingham Carnival was cancelled we had 200 people turn up at 9pm. They came fully equipped with a marquee, speakers, DJ, microphone food, alcohol and raved all night long and left at 8am. Neighbours complained police came but nothing was done and they got away with it all. No resident slept that night because of them. If the carnival is cancelled again this year I'm sure they will be back. Why is King Edwards not locked at night like other parks Queen's Park and Roundwood Park. We have stupid people letting off fireworks in the middle of the night. We have drunks sitting on the bench and smoking weed till early hours of the night. Why won't you do something??????? ACT NOW!!!!
HA3	Rough Sleepers
NW10	Drug dealing and drug taking
HA0	Antisocial car use - speeding, pavement parking, blocking drives, engine idling, shouting abuse to residents if challenged to move vehicles
NW2	The most serious offence in our area is the littering and fly tipping, the streets are full of discarded food waste and wrappings
NW2	Men in their 20-25s in HMO selling drugs
NW10	Littering and fly tipping
NW10	Always things being dumped by the wall of Sterling Close

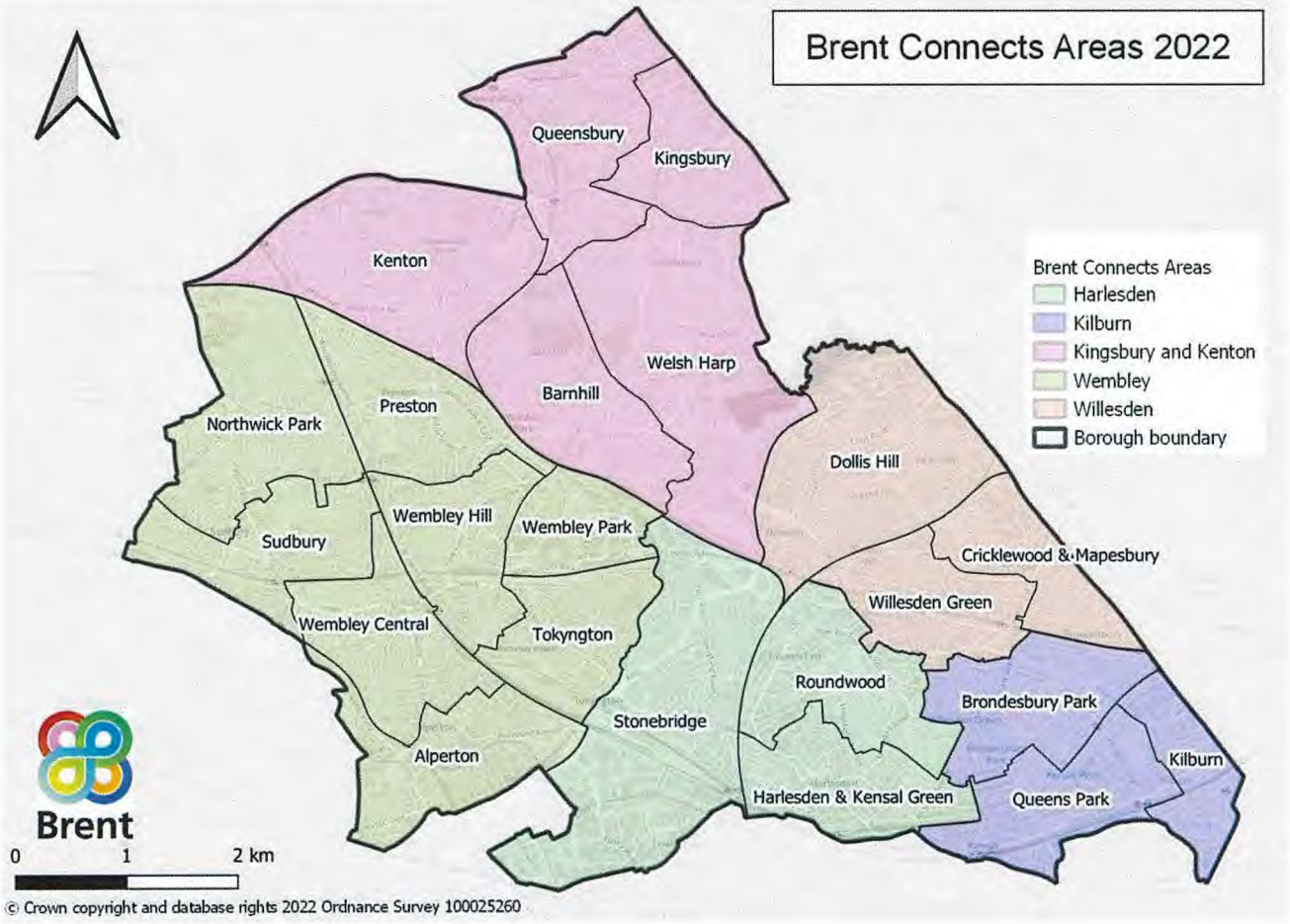
APPENDIX 3

NW10	Regular drug dealing - loitering pick ups and drop offs from cars / bikes / scooters. And regular fly tipping and dumping in sames area.
NW10	Dogs off leads in areas where it states they must be on a lead, food being left as a religious offering that attracts vermin, bags of litter left alongside full bins, plates, cans etc from picnics left where people ate, cycles dangerously downhill at over 5mph, e-scooters on park paths
NW2	Meeting of homeless people who are drinking and sitting outside tube entrance sometimes may have a dog
NW2	On tube aggressive begging for money.men approachimg you outside tube and following you.
NW9	I don't know where to start. Brent is a littered embarrassment. Airco Close is a dump that I've personally reported numerous time. Constant fighting and street drinking is happening. Littering everywhere. People breaking into private property. Calling police has done nothing. You could just check the police reports from Airco Close/Edgeware Road.
W10	Unsafe street.
NW2	PS: Since you didn't give a 'other' option, I ticked on randomly above. None of these options fitted with the issue I wanted to raise. The area looks like a tip and is a no go zone for local people. There always seem to be some dirty water or chemical liquid on the road and gutter (not ideal for wheelchairs and prams, think about bringing that in your home or touching the wheel with your hand when wheeling), the cars are parked everywhere with no regards to dropped kerbs or pedestrian access. Road signs have been defaced, zero compliance for parking rules, noise from the garage.
NW2	Speeding cyclists in the park not abiding by the speed limit or being respectful to pedestrians. Cyclists not sticking to the Quietway. Pedestrians are at risk of an accident/collision and is very stressful
NW10	Fly tipping
NW2	Large parties with speakers in Gladstone park
Ha0	Full on sports matches on paths and areas where it is awkward for other park users
NW2	People dropping litter on pavement and road curbs + leaving junk on pavements + putting dog poo in residents bins + driving too fast and damaging cars + riding scooters on the pavement
NW2	Groups of men praying at Gladstone park. This is a non religious space for all of the general public.
NW2	Individuals sit on the flower bed and generally wait here in this space
NW2	Individuals and groups of men wait outside Dollis Hill stationEntrance in chapter rd, to beg aggressively or deal drugs. Aggressive begging also persists inside the trains on both the jubilee passing through Dollis Hill and metropolitan line at Finchley rd. Despite reporting to British transport police, there's little interest to address this problem.
HA9	Loud Music 7 Days a week Always after 10 pm until 7 am.
	No

HA3	Pavilion dereltict with asbestos inside - not yet demolished used as a drugs and ASB base by 15 youths (ages 13- 15) and some homeless drug users.
NW2	Rough sleeping under the brand new seats
Nw2	Seems to be continuous rough sleepers camped around the tube station entrance, some begging some not in fairness. But it's very uncomfortable having to walk around these gentlemen to access the tube station. Being approached by beggers while walking along Walm Lane is becoming much more common too.
HA3	Engine Idling and Littering on Woodcock Dell Avenue
HA3	Covered above.
NW2	Shouting, loud music, revving of car engines, ball games. Happens daily between 6pm and 2/3 am
Nw10	The drinkers here also seem to be connected in some way to the rubbish dumping that happens here - I think there is some connection to the property at ***** Road - I think they are/is a rag and bone man that lives here and he hangs out drinking outside the launderette but dumps rubbish that they clear from houses on ****** Road
NW9	Littering - beer cans, alcohol bottles etc, mainly around the big pond area. So many people put their rubbish in plastic bags and dump them in the park rather than take them home. Also people hanging bags of dog poo from trees.
NW9	individuals exposing themselves and couples petting.
NW9	Littering in the Silver Jubilee Park. People gather for football matches / practice or BBQ etc and leave unacceptable mess behind them every time!
HA9	On going anti social behaviour on the service road from Beverley Gardens to Barn Hill Rise open space
NW8	Large group drinking, smoking cannabis, loud music, constant dogs barking from 8pm until 6am
Nw2	Noisy parties in houses and/or gardens. Council will not do anything unless 4 successive occasions.
NW9	Party in the Stables that went on all night (8 July) with loud music and people sleeping over
NW10	One visit down Church Road will show you the extent of ASB; drug dealing, street littering, youth congregations/loud music etc

Brent

Proposed Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Area Boundary



KEY:
Proposed PSPO area

The London Borough of Brent – Mapped by Ward and Connects Area

APPENDIX 4

Brent

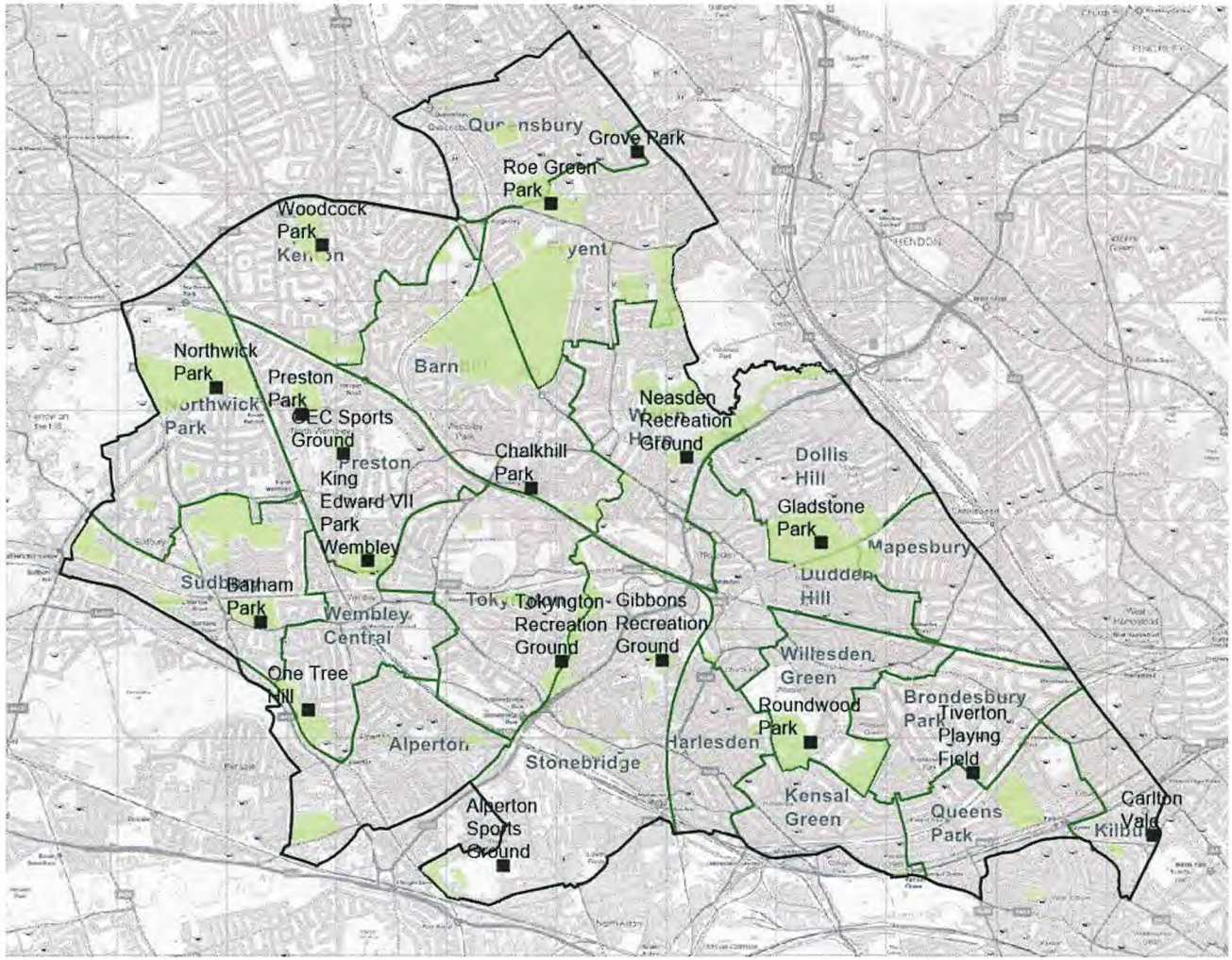
Proposed Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Wembley Park Proposed Boundary

KEY:
Wembley Park Proposed Boundary

Appendix 5

Brent

Brent Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards



KEY:

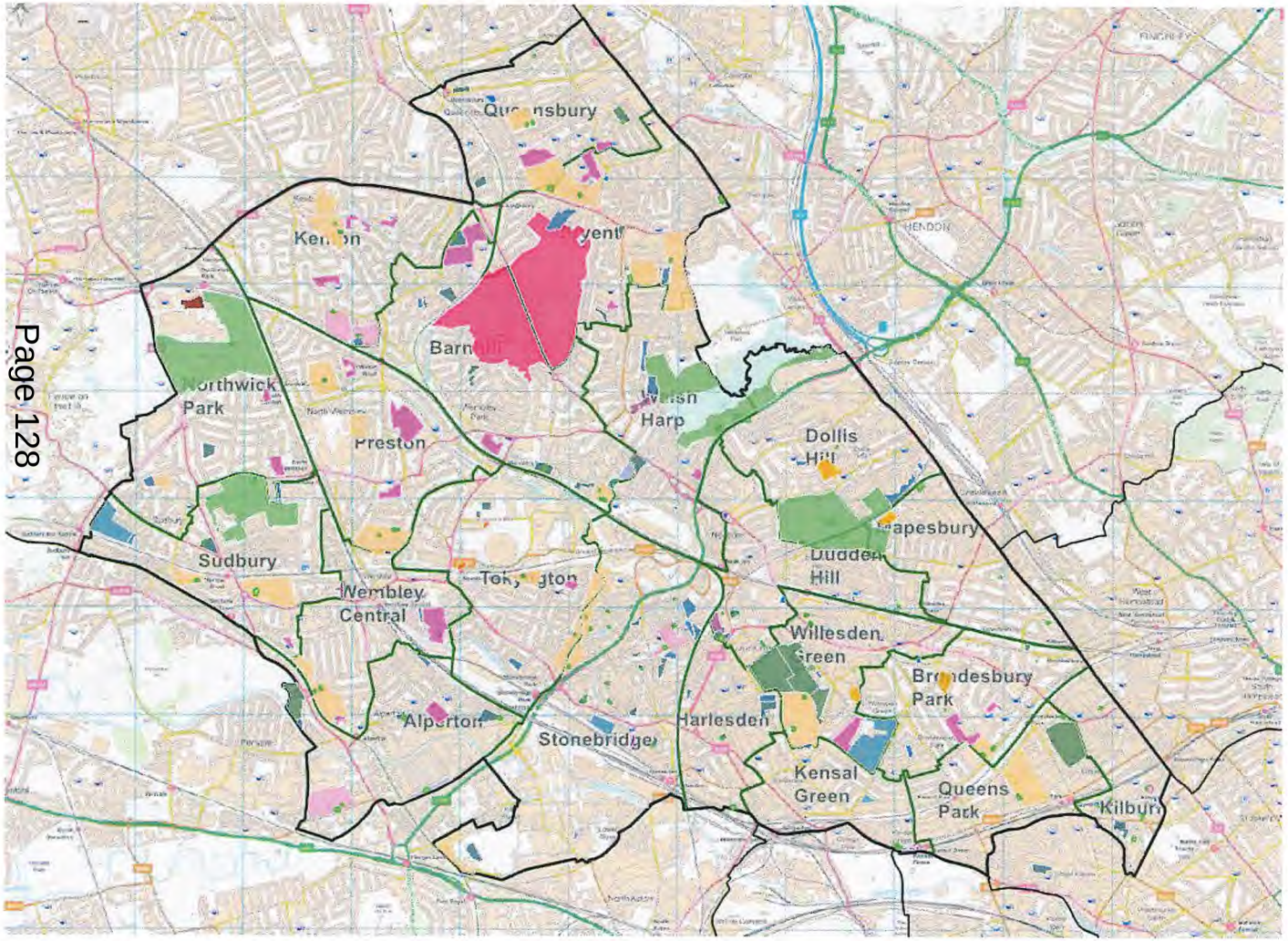
- Outdoor gyms
- district
- linear open space
- local park
- metropolitan park
- natural and semi-natural urban green space
- pocket park
- pocket park & allotment
- recreation grounds
- small local park
- small open space
- sports pitches
- tennis courts

Please note: These maps are intended to illustrate the parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards in Brent to be added to the Public Space Protection Order but may not be exact. For a full list of parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards, please see the separate list.

APPENDIX 6

Brent

Brent Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards



KEY:

- allotments
- bowling green
- cemetery
- churchyard
- civic space
- covered reservoir
- cricket pitches
- district
- linear open space
- local park
- metropolitan park
- natural and semi-natural urban green space
- pocket park
- pocket park & allotment
- private recreation ground
- recreation grounds
- school playground
- school playing field
- small local park
- small open space
- sports pitches
- tennis courts
- university playing fields

Please note: These maps are intended to illustrate the parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards in Brent to be added to the Public Space Protection Order but may not be exact. For a full list of parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards, please see the separate list.

Brent Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards List

List of Brent parks, open spaces, cemeteries & graveyards to be included in the Public Space Protection Order

Cemeteries

Name	Site Address
Paddington Old Cemetery	Willesden Lane, NW6 7SD
Alperton	Clifford Road, Alperton, HA0 1AF
Willesden New Cemetery	Franklyn Road, NW10 9TE

Graveyards

Name	Site Address
St Marys	Neasden Lane, NW10 2TS
St Josephs	Wembley
St Johns	High Road, Wembley, HA0 2HX
St Andrews	Church Lane, NW9 8RZ

Parks, Pocket Parks & Open Spaces

*Parks marked in **bold** below are the main parks in Brent

Site Name	Site Address
Abbey Estate Open Space	Queensbury Road, HA0 1NL
Alperton Sports Ground Gym	Alperton Lane, HA0 1JH
Alperton Sports Ground MUGA	Alperton Lane, HA0 1JH
Alperton Sports Ground Playground	Alperton Lane, HA0 1JH
Alpha Place	Alpha Place, NW6 5TE
Austen / Dickens House	Cambridge Road, NW6 5BG
Banting House	Ainsworth Close, NW2 7ED
Barham Gym	Harrow Road, HA0 2HB
Barham Park	**Harrow Road, HA0 2HB**
Basing Hill Park	Basing Hill, HA9 9QP
Barnhill	Barnhill, HA9 9LA
Brampton Grove	Brampton Grove, HA9 9QU
Bramshill Road Playground	Bramshill Road, NW10 8AE
Brent River (Monks Park Garden)	Monks Park Gardens, off Harrow Road, HA9 6JB
Brentfield Park	Brentfield Road, NW10 0RJ
Brondesbury Park Open Space	Brondesbury Park, NW2 5JN
Butler's Green Open Space	Watford Road, Sudbery, HA0 2LS

Author: Susana Figueiredo
Community Protection Team

Brent

Brent Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards List

Caffrey Gardens	Roe Green, NW9 0PJ
Cambridge Square & Gardens	Cambridge Gardens, NW6 5AE
Canal Walk	Off Atlas Wharf, NW10 6DN
Carlton House	Canterbury Terrace, NW6 5DX
Carlton Vale Gym	Carlton Vale, NW6 5HQ
Carlton Vale Junior Play Area	Near Kilburn School, Carlton Vale, NW6 5HQ
Cartlon Vale Toddler Play Area	Carlton Road, NW6 5HQ
Cavendish Close	Cavendish Road,NW6 7XU
Chalkhill Park	Chalkhill Road, HA9 9UN
Chalkhill Outdoor Gym	Chalkhill Road, HA9 9UN
Chalkhill Play Area	Chalkhill Road, HA9 9UN
Challenge Close MUGA	Challenge Close, off St Marys Road, NW10 4AN
Challenge Close Play Area	Challenge Close, Off St Mary's Road, NW10 4AN
Chapter Road	Chapter Road, NW2 5LU
Chelmsford Square	Chelmsford Square, NW10 3AR
Church End	Church Road, NW10 9HP
Church Lane Recreation Ground	Church Lane, NW9 8JD
Clement Close Play Area	Brondesbury, NW6 7AL
Craik / Crone Court Play Area	Denmark Road, NW6 5BX
Crouch Road Open Space	Crouch Road, NW10 8HS
Crown Walk	Crown Walk, HA9 8HU
DeHavilland Road	Scott Road, HA8 5QR
DELETE - Tokyngton Recreation Ground	Monks Park, HA9 6JG
DELETE Carlton Vale (South Kilburn)	Albert Road, HA6 5DP
Denzil Road	Denzil Road, NW10 2UY
Dorman Walk Play Area	St Raphael's, NW10 0PF
Elmwood Park	Elms Lane, HA1 3SH
Eton Grove Open Space MUGA	Rugby Road, NW9 9LD
Eton Grove Open Space Play Area	Rugby Road, NW9 9LD
Eton Grove Outdoor Gym	Rugby Road, NW9 9LD
Franklyn Road Playground	Franklyn Road, NW10 9TP
Fryent Counrty Park	**Fryent Way, NW9 9SE**
Furness Road	Furness Road, NW10 4QE
GEC Gym	GEC Sports Ground, Pellatt Road, Off Preston Road, HA9 8FB
Gibbons Recreation Ground MUGA	Bridge Road, NW10 9BX
Gibbons Recreation Ground Outdoor Gym	Bridge Road, NW10 9BX

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APPENDIX 7

Brent

Brent Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards List

Gibbons Recreation Ground Playground	Bridge Road, NW10 9BX
Gladstone Park	**Mulgrave Road, NW10 1BT**
Gladstone Park (Dollis Hill)	Dollis Hill Lane, NW2 6HY
Gladstone Park (Kendal Road)	Kendal Road, NW10 1JH
Gladstone Park Double MUGA (Kendall Road)	Kendall Road, NW10 1JE
Gladstone Park Outdoor Gym (Kendall Road)	Kendall Road, NW10 1JE
Goldsmith Lane	Goldsmith Lane, NW9 9AH
Granville Road	Granville Road, NW6 5AR
Grove Park	Grove Park, NW9 0JP
Grove Park Gym	Grove Park, NW9 0JP
Grove Park MUGA	Grove Park, NW9 0JP
Hazel Road MUGA	Hazel Road, NW10 5QA
Hazel Road Play Area	Hazel Road, NW10 5QA
Heather Park	Heather Park, HA0 1TA
Heather Park Open Space	Heather Park, HA0 1TA
Henderson Close Play Area	St Raphael's, NW10 0UP
Hereford House Play Area	Carlton Vale, NW6 5QH
John Billam MUGA	Woodcock Close, HA3 0PQ
John Billam Playground	Woodcock Hill, HA3 0PQ
Kensal Green	Harrow Road, NW10 3BP
Kenton Grange	Kenton Road, HA3 0YG
Kimberley Road MUGA	Willesden Lane, NW6 7TH
Kimberley Road Play Area	Willesden Lane, NW6 7TH
King Edward VII Park	**Park Lane, Wembley, HA9 7RX**
King Edward VII Park MUGA	Park Lane, Wembley, HA9 7RX
King Edward VII Park Outdoor Gym	Park Lane, Wembley, HA9 7RX
King Edward VII Park Playground	Park Lane, Wembley, HA9 7RX
Kings Drive Play Area	Wembley,, London, HA9 9JB
Kingsbury Green	Kingsbury Road NW9 8XR
Lawrence Avenue Stonebridge	Lawrence Avenue, NW10 8EW
Learie Constantine (aka Villiers Road)	Villiers Road, NW2 5PU
Leybourne Road	Leybourne Road, NW9 9QG
Liburne Way	Liburne Walk,NW10 0TN
Liburne Way MUGA This is St Raphs MUGA	St Raphs Estate , NW10 0TN
Lindsay Park Sports Ground	The Mall, Harrow, HA3 9TG
Longstone Avenue	Longstone Avenue, NW10 3TX
Mandela Close Play Area	Stonebridge, NW10 8BU
Mapesbury Dell	Hovedon Road, NW2 3XD

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Brent

Brent Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards List

Marley Walk Play Area	Elvis Road, NW2 4BP
Maybank Open Space	District Road, Maybank Avenue, HA0 2LG
Mayo Road	Mayo Road, NW10 9HQ
Meadow Garth	Meadow Garth, NW10 0SP
Milton Avenue	Milton Aveue, NW10 8EU
Mount Pleasant Open Space	Mount Pleasant, HA0 1UA
Mount Pleasant Outdoor Gym	Mount Pleasant, HA0 1UA
Neasden Lane (A.E.I.site)	chantry crescent, NW10 2dp
Neasden Recreation Ground Gym	Aboyne Road, NW10 0EY
Neasden Recreation Ground MUGA	Aboyne Road, NW10 0EY
Neasden Recreation Ground Playground	Aboyne Road, NW10 0EY
Northwick Gym	Off the Fairway, HA0 3TQ
Northwick Park	Off The Fairway, HA0 3TQ
One Tree Hill MUGA	Bowrons Avenue, HA0 4RR
One Tree Hill Outdoor Gym	Bowrons Avenue, HA0 4RR
One Tree Hill Playground	Bowrons Avenue, HA0 4RR
Pilgrims Way	Pilgrims Way, HA9 9HZ
Pitfield Way Play Area	St Raphael's, NW10 0PZ
Preston Gym	Montpelier Rise, Wembley, HA9 8RG
Preston Park	Montpelier Rise, Wembley, HA9 8RG
Rainbow Park	Lanton Road/Rusper Close, NW2 6QS
Roe End Shrubbery	Kingsbury Road, NW9 9BL
Retreat Close	Retreat Close, HA3 0JQ
River Brent	Monks Park, Wembley, HA9 6JE
Roe Green Park	Kingsbury Road, NW9 9DT
Roe Green Park Double MUGA	Kingsbury Road, NW9 9DT
Roe Green Park Outdoor Gym	Kingsbury Road, NW9 9DT
Roe Green Walled Garden	Kingsbury Road, NW9 9HA
Roe Green Village	Kingsbury Road, NW9 9DT
Roundwood Gym	Harlesdon Road, NW10 3RT
Roundwood Park	**Harlesden Road, NW10 3RT**
Roundwood Park Annexe	Harlesden Road, NW10 3RT
Roundwood Park Double MUGA	Harlesden Road, NW10 3RT
Roundwood Road	Harlesden Road, NW10 3RT
Roundwood Skatepark	Harlesden Road, NW10 3RT
Sherrens Farm MUGA	Oakington Manor Drive, HA9 6SA
Shorts Croft Corner	Shorts Croft, NW9 9AN
Silver Jubilee Park	Townsend lane, NW9 8TP

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Brent Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards List

Silver Jubilee Park Outdoor Gym	Townsend lane, NW9 8TP
South Kilburn Open Space	NW6
Springfield Park	Crummock Gardens, NW9 0DG
Springfield Playground	Crummock Gardens, NW9 0DE
St. Marys Road	St Marys Road, NW10 4AX
St.Raphs MUGA	Rainsborough Close, NW10 0TS
Stonebridge Play Area	Wood Road, Stonebridge, NW10 8RX
Streatley Road Playground	Streatley Road, Brent, NW6 7ET
Sudbury Court MUGA	East Lane , Wembley, HA0 3LF
Sunny Crescent	Sunny Crecent, Brent, London, NW10 0RE
Tenterden Recreation Ground MUGA	Preston Waye, Preston Road, Woodcock, HA3 0PQ
The Compass	Dudden Hill Lane, NW10 1AT
The Shrine Open Space MUGA	Woodheys Road, (known as Sudbury Court Muga), NW10 9DE
Tiverton MUGA	Aylestone Avenue, NW6 7AB
Tiverton Outdoor Gym	Aylestone Avenue, NW6 7AB
Tiverton Playground	Aylestone Avenue, NW6 7AB
Tokyngton Recreation Ground	Monks Park, HA9 6JG
Tokyngton Recreation Ground Gym	Monks Park, HA9 6JG
Tubbs Road	Tubbs Road, NW10 4RA
Vale Farm Sports Ground MUGA	East Lane, (known as Woodcock Park Gym), HA0 3HS
Village Way	Village Way, NW10 0LL
Villiers Road	Villiers Road, NW2 5QA
Welsh Harp Open Space	**Birchen Grove NW9 8SA**
Welsh Harp Resevoir	Birchen Grove NW9 8SA
Willesden Sports Ground (King Edwards Recreation Ground)	Donnington Road, NW10 3QX
William Dunbar House Play Area	Albert Road, NW6 5DE
Wilson Drive	Wilson Drive, HA9 9TX
Windmill Court Play Area	Mapesbury Road, NW2 4JG
Windsor House Play Area	Chatsworth Road, NW2 4BP
Woodcock Park	Shaftesbury Avenue, HA3 0RF
Woodcock Park Gym	Shaftesbury Avenue, HA3 0RF
Woodcock Park MUGA	Shaftesbury Avenue, HA3 0RF
Woodheyes MUGA	Woodheyes Road, NW10 9DE
Woodhouse Urban Park & Play Area	Albert Road, NW6 5DP
Wyborne Way	Wyborne Way NW10 0TE

Author: Susana Figueiredo
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Brent Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards List

Please note: Any new open spaces as and when developed will also form part of the PSPO area

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Brent

PSPO Legal Implications

1.1 In order to vary a PSPO The Home Office Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014: Anti-social behaviour powers statutory guidance for frontline professionals (The Home Office Guidance) (pg. 48) states "these orders can restrict what people can do and how they behave in public spaces, it is important that the restrictions imposed are focussed on specific behaviours and are proportionate to the detrimental effect that the behaviour is causing or can cause, and are necessary to prevent it from continuing, occurring or recurring".

1.2 In appendix 2 of the April 2015 Cabinet report in relation to the implementation of the 2014 Act, it sets out a local protocol within Brent for making a PSPO. The local protocol includes a local threshold criteria in addition to the requirements for making a PSPO to those set out in section 59 of the 2014 Act and the additional local threshold criteria are as follows:

- "The nuisance behaviour described has taken place on at least five occasions over a one year period
- Evidence has been gathered over a three month period".

1.3 Before deciding to make the PSPOs, the Council must comply with certain statutory requirements relating to publication, consultation, notification and information in respect of the proposed PSPOs in the relevant areas. In addition, the Council will need to evidence that it has given regard to statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State. Given the number of restrictions proposed, the following consideration points are brought to Cabinet's attention:

a) the term "detrimental effect" is not defined by statute. The term has been considered by case law[1] and the current position is "local authorities [have been] given a wide discretion to decide what behaviours are troublesome and require to be addressed within their local area. This requires local knowledge, taking into account conditions on the ground, exercising judgement (i) about what activities need to be covered by a PSPO and (ii) what prohibitions or restrictions are appropriate for inclusion in the order. There may be strong feelings locally about whether any particular activity does or does not have a detrimental effect, in such cases a local authority will need to weigh up competing interests. The behaviours which PSPOs are intended to target are those which are seriously anti-social, not ones that are simply annoying".

b) Cabinet members are reminded that "it should look at each proposal under the PSPO and not focus on just the matters raised in writing"[2].

[1] Summers v Richmond Upon Thames [2018] EWHC 782 (Admin) and applied in Florica Alina Dulgheriu, Andrea Orthova v The London Borough of Ealing, case no Co/1695/2018., [2018] EWHC 1667 (Admin).
[2] Summers v Richmond Upon Thames [2018] EWHC 782 (Admin)

c) The Home Office Guidance of December 2017, makes clear PSPOs should not be used to target people based solely on the fact that someone is homeless or rough sleeping; it states: "Public Spaces Protection Orders should not be used to target people based solely on the fact that someone is homeless or rough sleeping, as this in itself is unlikely to mean that such behaviour is having an unreasonably detrimental effect on the community's quality of life which justifies the restrictions imposed. Councils may receive complaints about homeless people, but they should consider whether the use of a Public Spaces Protection Order is the appropriate response. These Orders should be used only to address any specific behaviour that is causing a detrimental effect on the community's quality of life which is within the control of the person concerned.

Councils should therefore consider carefully the nature of any potential Public Spaces Protection Order that may impact on homeless people and rough sleepers. It is recommended that any Order defines precisely the specific activity or behaviour that is having the detrimental impact on the community. Councils should also consider measures that tackle the root causes of the behaviour, such as the provision of public toilets.

The council should also consider consulting with national or local homeless charities when considering restrictions or requirements which may impact on homeless people and rough sleepers."

The Home Office Guidance of December 2017 also provides guidance regarding dog control and restricting the use of alcohol.

d) The Local Government Association paper entitled "Public Spaces Protection Order, Guidance for Councils" (pg. 15), although non statutory guidance, states "Councillors have an important role in examining the processes used in drafting the proposal. This will include analysing the outcomes of the consultation process and other supporting evidence offered to satisfy the statutory criteria, and determining whether, on balance this provides sufficient grounds to proceed". The Local Government Association ("LGA") does not provide statutory guidance and local authorities are not legally obliged to follow advice from the LGA. However, the LGA provides useful advice to local authorities on areas of best practice in relation to the exercise of various local authority functions.

1.4 Furthermore, the council will need to evidence that it has given regard to The Human Rights Act 1998. The rights and freedoms provided for in the Human Rights Act are qualified rights which means they can lawfully be restricted providing it is a proportionate and necessary means of achieving a legitimate aim. In considering the Human Rights Act the council must balance the rights and freedoms of individuals, in relation to the proposed restrictions imposed, against the needs of the wider community.

1.5 PSPOs, or their variation, may be challenged within six weeks of being made by way of an application to the High Court. The Court may suspend the operation of the PSPO or any of the prohibitions or imposed by it until the determination of the proceedings. Should the Court be satisfied the Council erred and the applicant has been substantially prejudiced by that failure, it may quash the Order or any of the prohibitions imposed by it.

1.6 Breach of a PSPO is a criminal offence subject to, up to a level three fine on prosecution (up to £1,000), level two fine for street drinking (£500).

1.7 The decision notice for the Cabinet meeting of 14 April 2015 regarding the delegation of functions in the exercise of powers under the 2014 Act, which covers PSPOs, confirms:

> *"delegated authority to the Chief Operating Officer in consultation with the lead member for stronger communities for the function of making Public Spaces Protection Order under the 2014 Act and for this arrangement to be reviewed after one year".*

1.8 The post of Chief Operating Officer has since been deleted, so too has the post of Strategic Director of Regeneration and Environment and the relevant functions relating to PSPO's transferred to the Corporate Director, Resident Services. Consequently, the delegation is also "inherited" by the said Corporate Director. Whilst the PSPO delegation by Cabinet at its meeting of 14.04.15 remains in place, given the local authorities structural changes and changes to remit and titles of Cabinet members it is considered appropriate for a fresh delegation to be made, in accordance with recommendation 2.2.

1.9 Once approved, the PSPO must be published on the Council website and notices put up where practical on or adjacent to the public places to which the PSPO relates publicising the fact that the PSPO has been made and its effect.

1.10 S60 of The Act sets out the requirements in order to extend a PSPO. It states that a PSPO has effect for not more than three years and may be extended in order to prevent

(a) Occurrence or recurrence after that time of the activities identified in the order, or
(b) An increase in the frequency or seriousness of those activities after that time.

London Local Authorities Act 1990

1.11 The London Local Authorities Act 1990, the council cannot enforce its street trading powers on land that is not considered a 'street' pursuant to S21 which defines a street as including:

a) "any road, or footway
b) Any other area, not being permanently enclosed premises, within 7 metres of any road, or footway, to which the public have access without payment;
c) Any part of such road, footway or area;
d) Any part of any housing development provided or maintained by a local authority under Part II of the Housing Act 1985".

Some of the roads owned by Quintain are not considered to be a 'street'. The PSPO would, with permission from the landowner, give Brent Council the authority to deal with any issues of ASB.

Business and Planning Act 2020

1.12 As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, The Business and Planning Act 2020 was introduced to temporarily modifies the Licensing Act 2003 to provide an automatic extension to the terms of most premises licenses which only permit the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises to allow the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises. It is important to note that the provisions in the Act do not override or suspend PSPOs that ban the consumption of alcohol in public. However, licensed premises in such an area and wanting customers to be able to consume alcohol outside or off the premises, can apply to the Council for an exemption under the form of a pavement licence. In this case, where consumers are within the curtilage of the pavement licence, the PSPO would not apply. This temporary extension is valid until 30 September 2022, unless the Secretary of State makes further recommendations to extend this date.

Licensing Act 2003

1.13 Permission to permit the consumption of alcohol in public spaces can be obtained via the Licensing Act 2003 in the form of a Premises Licence or Temporary Event Notice (TEN). A rigorous process including event plans and risk assessments are requested when such a request is made to hold an event (small or large), in a public place. These permissions would be exempt from any PSPO enforcement contained within the defined event space.

Brent

EQUALITY ANALYSIS (EA)

POLICY/PROPOSAL:	PSPO Borough, Wembley Park, Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries and Graveyards
DEPARTMENT:	Community Protection
reworded TEAM:	Community Protection
LEAD OFFICER:	Susana Figueiredo
DATE:	5 September 2022

NB: Please ensure you have read the accompanying EA guidance and instructions in full.

SECTION A – INITIAL SCREENING

1. Please provide a description of the policy, proposal, change or initiative, and a summary its objectives and the intended results.

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 sets out the tools and powers available to Anti-Social Behaviour partnerships. A tool made available to local government only is the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO). This gives councils the ability to enforce with Fixed Penalty Notices or court action any behaviour causing nuisance, alarm, harassment or distress to those who live, work or visit an area. The powers are a critical complementary tool to powers provided to the police and other agencies.

A Borough-wide PSPO for the consumption of alcohol (street drinking) was introduced in October 2017 and renewed again in 2020. In 2019, a separate PSPO was introduced in parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards, whch included numerous prohibitions. In 2020, a further PSPO was introduced to deal with anti-social behavious surrounding Wembley National stadium.

The proposal is to have one single PSPO, for the reasons set out in the body of the report, which includes the entire Borough, with additional suitable prohibtions in Wembley Park (in relation to Wembley Stadium events) and parks, open spaces, cemeteries and graveyards. With one unified PSPO, this amongst other things will prevent confusion for both members of the public and those enforcing the PSPO.

The anti-social behaviour that is prevalent across the borough which in turn has turned into proposed prohibitions for the PSPO include;

Entire Borough (including POsCGs & Wembley Park)

(1) consumption of alcohol, (2) Use of illegal drugs or psychoactive substances (formerly known as legal highs or balloons), (3) Littering (urination or defecation), (4) Littering (spitting), (5) Littering (bottles, cans, packets, food, chewing gum, cigarettes), (6) Dog fouling **(7) Illegal trading (food or other items in the street)*, (8), Use of megaphone or microphone with speaker* and (9) Aggressive begging***
***Does not apply to POsCGs**

Wembley Park only

(10) Illegal trading of merchandise, (11) Illegal trading of tickets (ticket touting), (12) Distribution of free literature (including giveaway items), (13) Charity collectors, (14) Busking without consent, (15) Ambush marketing (including fly posting), (16) Pyrotechnics (including fireworks, flares or smoke emitters), (17) Obstruction of the public highway, preventing the free flow of person's movement and (18) Flying of drones

Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards only

(19) Unauthorised use of motor vehicles (including e-scooters and e-bicycles), (20) Use of permitted vehicles without due care and attention, (21) Loss of control of dogs (dog not within eyesight of owner and/or do not respond to recall), (22) Dogs that are prohibited from specific areas, (23) Letting a dog of a lead in a specified area, (24) More than four dogs being walked at the same time, (25) Flying drones and model aircrafts, (26) The lighting of fires or use of barbeques, (27) The use of fireworks in a banned area, (28) Defacing or damaging fixtures, furniture or other items, (29) Launching of sky lanterns, (30) Feeding wild animals inclusive of birds and (31) Unauthorised events/activities

This proposal is to keep the borough safe and clear of obstruction; however, it wants to ensure where this is not the case that it uses the relevant legislation and approaches to maintain a clean and safe environment. The PSPO will ensure that there is no direct or indirect discrimination, harassment or victimisation, that people with a protected characteristic have equality of opportunity as those who do not have a protected characteristic.

2. Who may be likely to be affected by this policy or proposal?

A public spaces protection order is an order that identifies a public place* referred to in a restricted area* and (a) prohibits specified things being done in the restricted area and/or (b) requires specified things to be done by persons carrying on specified activities in that area.

*Public place means any place to which the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission
*Restricted area means the area defined to prohibit and/or act upon specified things in that area.

The public places would be limited to the London Borough of Brent

3. Is there relevance to equality and the council's public sector equality duty? If your answer is no, you must provide an explanation.

Yes

Brent

4. Please indicate with an "X" the potential impact of the policy or proposal on groups with each protected characteristic. Carefully consider if the proposal will impact on people in different ways as a result of their characteristics.

1. Consumption of alcohol

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact

There are reports of males that consume alcohol in the street and in parks. During Wembley Stadium event days, there is also an increase in the consumption of alcohol

2. Use of illegal drugs or psychoactive substances (formerly known as legal highs or balloons)

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)			x
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact

The highest number of people who are reported to consume nitrous oxide are aged 0-30 years of age. In relation to smoking cannabis, this does not have any restriction on age

3. Littering (urination or defecation)

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact any age and mainly relates to males.

4. Littering (spitting)

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)			x
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact any age and mainly relates to males. This is particularly true in the Wembley area where paan spitting is rife.

5. Littering (bottles, cans, packets, food, chewing gum, cigarettes)

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative

Brent

Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)			x
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact any age, male or female

6. Dog Fouling

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)			x
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)			x
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact any age, male or female who is responsible for a dog

7. Illegal trading (food or other items in the street)

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	

Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females who wish to trade in the street

8. Use of megaphone or microphone with speaker

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)			x
Gender (Men / Women)		x	
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief			x
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females who wish to use a megaphone in the street. There is regular preaching in high streets which includes the use of megaphones.

9. Aggressive begging

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)			x
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact

Brent

This is likely to impact adult males or females. It is also likely to affect those who are homeless or have mental health or addition issues.

10. Illegal trading of merchandise

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
It is predominantly males who trade illegally at Wembley Stadium events and therefore who will be impacted.

11. Illegal trading of tickets (ticket touting)

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact.
It is predominantly adult males who trade illegally at Wembley Stadium events and therefore who would be most impacted.

12. Distribution of free literature (including giveaway items)

Characteristic	IMPACT

	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females. Any person who distributes free literature for political, religious or charitable purposes is exempt under the legislation.

13. Charity collectors

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females. Any legitimate charity collector would be aware that permission must be sought prior to collecting, as an application must be made to the Police.

14. Busking without consent

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	

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Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females.

15. Ambush marketing (including fly posting)

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females.

16. Pyrotechnics (including fireworks, flares or smoke emitters),

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females who let off flares at Wembley Stadium events

17. Obstruction of the public highway, preventing the free flow of person's movement

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females.

18. Flying of drones

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females.

19. Unauthorised use of motor vehicles (including e-scooters and e-bikes)

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative

Brent

Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females.

20. Use of permitted vehicles without due care and attention

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)			x
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females. It is also likely to impact younger people who ride scooters or bicycles.

21. Loss of control of dogs (dog not within eyesight of owner and/or do not respond to recall)

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	

Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females who are responsible for a dog.

22. Dogs that are prohibited from specific areas

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females who are responsible for a dog.

23. Letting a dog of a lead in a specified area

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females who are responsible for a dog.

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24. More than four dogs being walked at the same time

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females who are responsible for a dog.

25. Flying drones and model aircrafts

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)			x
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females or young adults.

26. The lighting of fires or use of barbeques

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	

Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females.

27. The use of fireworks in a banned area

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females.

28. Defacing or damaging fixtures, furniture or other items

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)			x
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

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Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females or young adults.

29. Launching of sky lanterns

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)		x	
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females.

30. Feeding wild animals inclusive of birds

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)			x
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females or older persons.

31. Unauthorised events/activities

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative

Age (Younger People (17-25) and Children / Older People (60+)			x
Gender (Men / Women)			x
Race		x	
Disability (Learning Difficulties / Hearing Impairment / Visual Impairment / Physical Disability / Mental Illness)		x	
Religion / Belief		x	
Sexual Orientation (Gay / Lesbian / Bisexual)		x	
Gender Re-assignment		x	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x	
Pregnancy & Maternity		x	

Negative Impact
This is likely to impact adult males or females or younger adults.

SECTION B – IMPACTS ANALYSIS

1. Outline what information and evidence have you gathered and considered for this analysis. If there is little, then explain your judgements in detail and your plans to validate them with evidence. If you have monitoring information available, include it here.

The consultation process ran from 11 July 2022 to 18 August 2022 in relation to the proposed Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO). Prior to this an evidence gathering exercise to identify what anti-social behaviours residents are affected by, was also undertaken.

552 respondents participated in the evidence gathering exercise and 233 responded to the consultation to introduce the unified PSPO. The relevant consulatation questions were able to determine how representative respondents were in respect of age, ethnicity, religion, gender, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity.

Age groups between 30-49 were those that mostly makeup the 233 responses to the consultation, with 22.8% aged 30-39 and 24.6% aged 40-49 (a total of 47.4%).
53.9% of respondents were White, 19.4% Asian and 4.8% Black. 7.7% of respondents identified as having a disability and over 9.9% identified as being Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual o Queer. Over 26.7% of respondents identified as Christian, with 28.9% having no religion or belief and just over 6% Muslim and 10.3% Hindu.

Borough Wide
Over 80% agreed with 7/14 prohibitions, over 60% agreed with a further 5/31 prohibtions and over 30% agreed with the remaining 2/14.

Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries & Graveyards
Over 80% agreed with 9/18 prohibitions, over 60% agreed with a further 5/18 prohibtions and over 40% agreed with the remaining 4/18.

Wembley Park
Over 80% agreed with 9/18 prohibitions, over 60% agreed with a further 5/18 prohibtions and over 40% agreed with the remaining 4/18.

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There was also direct representation made by the Brent Cycling Campaign who felt the inclusion of electrically assisted pedal cycles (EAPCs) particularly used by older people in parks and open spaces, could be penalised under the order. However, this would fall outside the scope of enforcement, as EAPCs are not considered motorised vehicles and therefore exempt from the prohibition of motorised vehicles in parks and open spaces. The Council's position was clarified to Brent Cycle Campaign.

There was also representation made by the Safer Neighbourhood Board in relation to removing the lantern prohibition which has since been reversed. They also wanted to ensure that e-scooters would not be included as a vehicle that would be permitted in parks because of the potential injuries to pedestrians. As per the paragraph above, only EAPCs would be included as they are not considered a motorised vehicle. In addition, they wanted the consumption of alcohol to be included in all parks and open spaces and not just the five parks within the current parks PSPO. This has already been recommended.

Finally, a suggestion was made to ensure that a noise prohibition is included in the PSPO in relation to persons who make noise in the park. Having spoken to the manager for the Neighbourhood Patrol officers, this would be difficult to enforce in some circumstances. In order to balanace the needs of park users and those residing in close proximity, an additional caveat on the motorised vehicles prohibition has been added which states that where implied permission is given for motorised vehicles to enter the car parks that adjoin parks and open spaces, they must be used so as to not cause a nuisance. This includes the revving of engines, playing of music, shouting and horn blowing. An additional caveat was also added to the prohibition relating to unauthorised events and activities where anyone that causes a public nuisance whilst carrying out an unauthorised event/activity would breach the prohibition.

2. For each "protected characteristic" provide details of all the potential or known impacts identified, both positive and negative, and explain how you have reached these conclusions based on the information and evidence listed above. Where appropriate state "not applicable".

AGE	
Details of impacts identified	**Negative** As there is such a large range of prohibtions, it is not likely that one age range will be affected by the prohibitions. However, in relation to the prohibitions for psychoactive subtances and the smoking of cannabis, it is likely to impact a younger age range under 35. In realtion to the consumption of alcohol, this is likely to impact an age range between 30-55 The mitigating action to address this would be ensuring information on the PSPO is communicated using on street outreach in hot spot locations. In addition, a separate communications plan will be developed to ensure awareness raising through social media platforms which young people use. The PSPO focuses on the prohibtions within the borough irrespective of the age and enforcement officers will not take the age of the individual to account
DISABILITY	

Details of impacts identified	**Neutral** At this stage, we do not have any data to suggest that this group would be any more or less likely than the rest of the population to breach the terms of the proposed PSPO. Information will be communicated in an accessible way to ensure people with a disability understand the changes and are not adversely impacted. The mitigating actions to address this would ensure signage is in large print, plain English and use of pictures to make sure the prohibitons are clearly communicated. Officers will also ensure individuals who are warned in the first instance are referred to ASB Team to ensure vulnerability checks are conducted to shape what consequent action might be taken.
RACE	
Details of impacts identified	**Neutral** The PSPO focuses on prohibitions within the borough irrespective of the race and enforcement officers will not take race of the individual to account when executing the order. The order will apply to everyone however, we cannot suggest if a particular race may be disproportionately affected by the PSPO.
SEX	
Details of impacts identified	**Neutral** The PSPO focuses on prohibitions within the borough irrespective of gender, which will not influence action of the enforcement officers or during the executing of the order, gender will not be taken to account. The order will apply to everyone however, we cannot suggest if a particular gender may be disproportionately affected by the PSPO.
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	
Details of impacts identified	**Neutral** At this stage, we do not have any data to suggest that this group would be any more or less likely than the rest of the population to breach the terms of the proposed PSPO. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposal will not have a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic. We will mitigate any potential equality gaps or issues by capturing the necessary information tailored towards the protected characteristic during the implementation of the PSPO. Enforcement officers will be equipped with electronic devices to capture all equality data.
PREGANCY AND MATERNITY	

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Details of impacts identified	**Neutral** There is no evidence to suggest pregnancy and maternity would be affected by the PSPO. We will mitigate any potential equality gaps or issues by capturing the necessary information tailored towards the protected characteristic during the implementation of the PSPO. Enforcement officers will be equipped with electronic devices to capture all equality data.
RELIGION OR BELIEF	
Details of impacts identified	**Neutral** Christians are a little overrepresented, Muslim and Hindu respondents are underrepresented. At this stage, we do not have any data to suggest that this group would be any more or less likely than the rest of the population to breach the terms of the proposed PSPO. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposal will not have a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic We will mitigate any potential equality gaps or issues by capturing the necessary information tailored towards the protected characteristic during the implementation of the PSPO.
GENDER REASSIGNMENT	
Details of impacts identified	**Neutral** At this stage, we do not have any data to suggest that this group would be any more or less likely than the rest of the population to breach the terms of the proposed PSPO. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposal will not have a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic We will mitigate any potential equality gaps or issues by capturing the necessary information tailored towards the protected characteristic during the implementation of the PSPO.
MARRIAGE & CIVIL PARTNERSHIP	
Details of impacts identified	**Neutral** At this stage, we do not have any data to suggest that this group would be any more or less likely than the rest of the population to breach the terms of the proposed PSPO. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposal will not have a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic We will mitigate any potential equality gaps or issues by capturing the necessary information tailored towards the protected characteristic during the implementation of the PSPO.

3. Could any of the impacts you have identified be unlawful under the Equality Act 2010?

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Yes

Age

- All members of the community are treated fairly and equally regardless of age. Where necessary additional support measures would be put in place through prevention, education and sign posting to relevant service that can offer support.
- Young People – will be referred into safeguarding mechanisms and under 18's parents/guardians will be spoken with where necessary.
- Before the commencement of the PSPO, officers (Brent Council and Police) will be educated on organisation's equal opportunities and diversity policies. The aim and objectives of the PSPO is to keep the borough safe and clear of obstruction by focussing on vehicles, being used a nuisance, which is or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to the community.

Disability

- Vulnerability checks will be conducted on all individuals at the warning stage. We would address any disability concerns, put additional support measures in place if required through prevention, education and sign posting to relevant services, and improve accessibility. Often a mental health condition or learning disability may be adversely affected. Behaviour may be mistaken as disorderly when it is linked to a disability.
- Under 16's will be referred into safeguarding mechanisms and parents/guardians will be spoken with where necessary.
- Ensure partnership working with Community MARAC for extreme vulnerability that needs multi agency intervention

Race

- All members of the community are treated fairly and equally regardless of race.
- The notice will have a clear pictorial representation showing the various prohibitions not permitted in the area.
- Both the police and council officers undergo diversity awareness training and are aware of their organisation's equal opportunities and diversity policies and procedures.
- Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers are legally recognised as ethnic groups, and protected from discrimination by the Equality Act 2010 and the Human Rights Act 1998

Sex

- All members of the community are treated fairly and equally regardless of gender. Where necessary additional support measures would be put in place through prevention, education and sign posting to relevant service that can offer support.

4. Were the participants in any engagement initiatives representative of the people who will be affected by your proposal and is further engagement required?

There was also direct representation made by the Brent Cycling Campaign who felt the inclusion of electrically assisted pedal cycles (EAPCs) particularly used by older people in parks and open spaces, could be penalised under the order. However, this would fall outside the scope of enforcement, as EAPCs are not considered motorised vehicles and therefore exempt from the prohibition of motorised vehicles in parks and open spaces. The Council's position was clarified to Brent Cycle Campaign.

There was also representation made by the Safer Neighbourhood Board in relation to removing the lantern prohibition which has since been reversed. They also wanted to ensure

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that e-scooters would not be included as a vehicle that would be permitted in parks because of the potential injuries to pedestrians. As per the paragraph above, only EAPCs would be included as they are not considered a motorised vehicle. In addition, they wanted the consumption of alcohol to be included in all parks and open spaces and not just the five parks within the current parks PSPO. This has already been recommended.

Finally, a suggestion was made to ensure that a noise prohibition is included in the PSPO in relation to persons who make noise in the park. Having spoken to the manager for the Neighbourhood Patrol officers, this would be difficult to enforce in some circumstances. In order to balanace the needs of park users and those residing in close proximity, an additional caveat on the motorised vehicles prohibition has been added which states that where implied permission is given for motorised vehicles to enter the car parks that adjoin parks and open spaces, they must be used so as to not cause a nuisance. This includes the revving of engines, playing of music, shouting and horn blowing. An additional caveat was also added to the prohibition relating to unauthorised events and activities where anyone that causes a public nuisance whilst carrying out an unauthorised event/activity would breach the prohibition.

Social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, what's app groups, Safer Neighbourhood teams, councillors and council officers were also used to push messages out to people about the consultation.

5. Please detail any areas identified as requiring further data or detailed analysis.

Yes - we will mitigate any potential gaps or issues by capturing the necessary information tailored toward people affected during the implementation of the PSPO.

6. If, following your action plan, negative impacts will or may remain, please explain how these can be justified?

There is potential for negative impacts remaining due to the potential for some groups to be overrepresented. Nevertheless, there will be an ongoing positive requirement to support these groups.

Staff issuing PSPOs will be trained on equality and diversity, and the different needs of residents, equality monitoring questions are asked, and that information is provided in an accessible clear way to residents.

7. Outline how you will monitor the actual, ongoing impact of the policy or proposal?

This will be monitored through the Brent Joint Action Group (Multi Agency offender management panel) which meets once every month. It will also include monitoring equality characteristics for those in breach of the PSPO.

SECTION C - CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis above, please detail your overall conclusions. State if any mitigating actions are required to alleviate negative impacts, what these are and what the desired outcomes will be. If positive equality impacts have been identified, consider what actions you can take to enhance them. If you have decided to justify and continue with the policy despite negative equality impacts, provide your justification. If you are to stop the policy, explain why.

The proposal to adopt a borough-wide Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) is in line with this priority. In particular, issues of anti-social behaviour, which includes matters that cause harassment, annoyance and / or nuisance. The Council knows that the majority of those who live, work and visit the borough do keep the area safe and clear of obstruction; however, it wants to ensure where this is not the case that it uses the relevant legislation and approaches to maintain a clean and safe environment.

The behaviours identified for the proposed PSPO include prohibitions listed at the beginning of this document which would go some way in preventing nuisance for people living and working in the London Borough of Brent.

Under Section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) may be made by the Council after consultation with the Police, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, and any other relevant bodies, groups or individuals (such as community leaders or users of a particular area/facility). The PSPO places restrictions and/or requirements on people using the area defined by the PSPO. These can be blanket restrictions or targeted at particular groups (such as dog walkers), or apply at certain times. Breach of a PSPO is a criminal offence that could lead to a fixed penalty notice of £100 or a maximum penalty of £1000 if prosecuted. The creation of the Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) legislation has given local authorities the opportunity to bring in proportionate measures for a maximum of 3 years and is being adopted by many local authorities in the UK.

For these vulnerable groups where necessary additional support measures would be put in place through prevention, education and sign posting to relevant services.
Where persistent ASB is being committed by any of these vulnerable groups they would be a priority at CSU meetings under – High risk and vulnerable persons and would have additional target support through the Brent Joint Action Group (BJAG). The BJAG is a multiagency panel which meets monthly to tackle ASB and Crime hotspots. Similarly support will also be offered at Community MARAC which supports vulnerable individuals engaged or impacted by anti-social behaviour or crime. We will ensure holistic, multi-agency interventions are applied when dealing with these groups. Enforcement officers will enforce proportionately, assessing each breach on a case-by-case basis with warnings issued in the first instance and fixed penalty notices should there be non-compliance. All individuals issued with warnings will be shared with the Anti-Social Behaviour Team, where background checks on individuals will be conducted with mental health and support services to identify the best course of action and this often will not result in enforcement.

Breach of PSPO

Alcohol Consumption

Failure to comply with the consumption of alcohol prohibition is a criminal offence, subject to a fine not exceeding level two (up to £500) upon prosecution. A warning will be issued upon the first instance of a breach. Further breaches will result in the issuing of a Fixed Penalty Notice (£100), payable within 14 days. If paid within 10 days, a discounted charge of £75 is applied. Payment of the Fixed Penalty Notice discharges liability to conviction for the offence.

All other Breaches

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Failure to comply with any other prohibition is a criminal offence, subject to a fine not exceeding level three (up to £1000) upon prosecution. A breach of the PSPO could result in the issuing of a Fixed Penalty Notice (£100), payable within 14 days. If paid within 10 days, a discounted charge of £75 is applied. Payment of the Fixed Penalty Notice discharges liability to conviction for the offence.

The rights of individuals will be respected and all practices carried out lawfully with robust arrangements for support services, interventions, sign posting referrals and welfare assessment with provision of appropriate support as necessary

There will be clear signage within the borough making everyone reasonably aware of the prohibitons. There will also be specific targeted communications, utilising social media and other media outlets to ensure the prohibition is fully understood.

The following articles of the Human Rights Act have been considered:

Article 1: Protection of Property
Point to be considered:
1. Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.
However, the positive impact would be to safeguard members of the public and the wider community.

Article 2: Right to Life
Point to be considered:
2.2 (b) in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;
The PSPO Prohibition around nuisance recognised as positive to safeguard members of the public and the wider community.

Article 6: Right to a Fair Trial
Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:
(a)to be informed promptly, in a language which he understands and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;

Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life
Point to be considered:
8.2 There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right
except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well- being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.
The positive impact reduces the risk to members of the community of threat, risk and harm. It can also provide a route into support agencies.

Article 10: Freedom of expression

Brent

Point to be considered: 10.2 The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary. The positive impact is that the removal of alcohol may modify behaviour and, where relevant, better enable support service engagement.

SECTION D – RESULT

Please select one of the following options. Mark with an "X".		
A	**CONTINUE WITH THE POLICY/PROPOSAL UNCHANGED**	
B	**JUSTIFY AND CONTINUE THE POLICY/PROPOSAL**	**X**
C	**CHANGE / ADJUST THE POLICY/PROPOSAL**	
D	**STOP OR ABANDON THE POLICY/PROPOSAL**	

SECTION E - ACTION PLAN

This will help you monitor the steps you have identified to reduce the negative impacts (or increase the positive); monitor actual or ongoing impacts; plan reviews and any further engagement or analysis required.

Action	Expected outcome	Officer	Completion Date

Brent

DISABILITY Communication and information provided in accessible to ensure people with a disability that affects communication or information needs understand the proposal – for example making sure information is in large print and Easy Read Training PSPO officers on equality and diversity, including understanding the needs of residents making sure information is in large print and Easy Read As for disability concerns, additional support measures are in place if required through education and sign posting to relevant services to improve accessibility	All disabled groups are reasonably made aware of the order and relevant signage put in place.	Susana Figueiredo	Throughout the duration of the order
SEXUAL ORIENTATION We will mitigate any potential equality gaps or issues by capturing the necessary information tailored towards the protected characteristic during the implementation of the PSPO.	To monitor trends and identify positive requirements, including specific engagement with those groups, should there be an overrepresentation of this group who contravene the prohibition.	Susana Figueiredo	Throughout the duration of the order
RELIGION OR BELIEF We will mitigate any potential equality gaps or issues by capturing the necessary information tailored towards the protected characteristic during the implementation of the PSPO.	To monitor trends and identify positive requirements, including specific engagement with those groups, should there be an overrepresentation of this group who contravene the prohibition.	Susana Figueiredo	Throughout the duration of the order
MARRIAGE & CIVIL PARTNERSHIP			

We will mitigate any potential equality gaps or issues by capturing the necessary information tailored towards the protected characteristic during the implementation of the PSPO.	To monitor trends and identify positive requirements, including specific engagement with those groups, should there be an overrepresentation of this group who contravene the prohibition.	Susana Figueiredo	Throughout the duration of the order
AGE Additional Support measure would be put in place through prevention and education and sign posting to relevant support service that can offer support Young people will be referred into safeguarding mechanisms and under 18's parent / guardians will be spoken with	To monitor trends and identify positive requirements, including specific engagement with those groups, should there be an overrepresentation of this group who contravene the prohibition	Susana Figueiredo	Throughout the duration of the order
RACE The notice will have a clear pictorial representation showing the various prohibitions not permitted in the area to address does that not understand English as their first Language Both the police and council officers undergo diversity awareness training and are aware of their organisation's equal opportunities and diversity policies and procedures	To monitor trends and identify positive requirements, including specific engagement with those groups, should there be an overrepresentation of this group who contravene the prohibition.	Susana Figueiredo	Throughout the duration of the order
SEX We will mitigate any potential equality gaps or issues by capturing the necessary information tailored towards the protected characteristic during the implementation of the PSPO.	To monitor trends and identify positive requirements, including specific engagement with those groups, should there be an overrepresentation of this group who contravene the prohibition.	Susana Figueiredo	Throughout the duration of the order

SECTION F – SIGN OFF

Brent

Please ensure this section is signed and dated.

OFFICER:	Susana Figueiredo
REVIEWING OFFICER:	
HEAD OF SERVICE:	

Brent

Under-Reporting Supporting Statement

Under-reporting

The following Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) issues are found to be under-reported in the usual written complaint format to the council but has been voiced to officers during engagement. For e.g. from officers out on in the borough who meet with customers/residents, or undertake customer engagement at Ward Panel meetings, Multi-Agency Operations (MAOs), resident meetings and other engagement sessions.

The issues will be monitored over the course of 12 months and consideration given as to whether the proposed PSPO should be varied and or any prohibitions discharged.

Whilst I work for Brent, I am also a Brent resident and as a consequence am a member of various social groups in Brent. It became very apparent that, on these social groups:

a) individuals discuss anti-social behaviour issues that are having a negative impact on them, but will not report this directly to the council.
b) there is a level of acceptance and a mind-set that nothing will be done to resolve the issues and therefore remain under-reported.
c) that individuals do not always know who to report the nuisance identified in in the prohibitions to.
d) With many council services now being provided online, individuals do not readily have someone to speak to on the telephone or in fact know which telephone number to call.
e) many people say they don't have the time to report incidents.

As a consequence of the above, issues are not being translated to the council.

Resolve – ASB Survey 2021

Resolve is the UK's leading ASB and community safety organisation, solely focusing upon community safety and antisocial behaviour (ASB). They strongly advocate that community safety issues and ASB can be tackled effectively and everyone has a right to feel safe. ASB should be treated as a priority, it is not low level and is a precursor to serious crime.

A survey commissioned by Resolve in 2021 in relation to ASB, found that **39%** of people think that levels of ASB will increase in their area once all lockdown measures come to an end this week.

Among those who have either witnessed or been victim to ASB in the last three years, **56%** did not report it to anyone. **16%** reported it to their council or social services and 6% to their housing association or landlord. Of those to report ASB to a housing association or landlord, **22%** said they were satisfied with the way it was handled and **59%** were dissatisfied.

People want more to be done to tackle ASB in their local area with **56%** of people – and **83%** of those who have been a victim of ASB in the last 3 years – calling for more action. Around a third of people (**35%**) said ASB has increased in their local area in the last three years. Meanwhile **20%** of people say ASB has caused them to either move or consider moving home, and almost a quarter of people (23%) said it made them feel unsafe where they live.

Detrimental effect of ASB issues

The following describes the implication of each ASB issue that is under-reported which is causing a nuisance and subsequently has or is likely to have a detrimental effect on the community.

Has had a detrimental effect on the community (s59A)

- Dog fouling (this prohibition will be included Borough wide
  The types of issues that members of the public face include; having to navigate through dog fouling along a stretch of pavement. Unless swept or washed away, this can be stepped on and brought into homes or spread further across the footpath increasing the chances of more people stepping in it. Then there is the matter of opening your front gate and there is dog mess right outside it. People feel frustrated that they watch persons responsible for a dog freely let them foul on the pavement and then continue walking without picking it up.

  Other issues include families going to a local park for a picnic, friends playing football or smaller children having the free space to run around in the grass. People are found to avoid going to the park because they don't' want to deal with dog mess in the park, which effects them negatively in not being able to use their local outdoor space. Park users often find they are unable to approach those persons through fear of reprisal and even when they do, they are ether ignored or sworn at and have no name or address for the perpetrator in order to report this.

- Use of megaphone or microphone with speaker without prior consent Members of the public are usually affected when they are out shopping and are disturbed by individuals who are using megaphones with a speaker. They feel the noise is a nuisance, which can stretch further down the road, even if members of the public aren't directly next to them. They can also feel harassed by those that are trying to get a message across and use the megaphone to direct those messages at them. This also includes residents who live in the vicinity and have to listen to someone on a megaphone "for up to 6 hours at time". This causes a nuisance and prevents people from enjoying peace in their own homes.

- Illegal trading (food or other items on the street)
  Complaints about individuals selling items on the public highway, such as perfumes who are of sub-standard and have no method of recourse when they want to complain. Others open the side of a van and sell items of bedding, often harassing passers-by.

  In some town centres, individuals set up a small stall where they shave ice and make juiced drinks with no hygiene considerations made. Others have large knives where they cut up fruit to sell to members of the public. These stalls can often attract crowds which are 'friends' of the seller and passers-by can find this intimidating. Other sellers block the public highway so members of the public have to navigate around this. The mess that is left behind also causes a nuisance to local residents and visitors to town centres, as sellers very rarely clean it up.

- Aggressive begging

  This aggressive type of behaviour is targeted to specific locations, by specific people. Begging can be quite lucrative, if done correctly. It usually takes place where there is a high footfall, in order to gain as much exposure to members of the public as possible. Some may position themselves at the entrance to shops or cash points in order to be able to target people that have to pass them in the street. Some members of the public cross the road to avoid the aggressive begging, because they have already been subjected to abuse by an individual. It is important to note that this is not targeted at vulnerable or homeless persons and where such people are found, are directed to appropriate services. Some people will even avoid going into a shop so that they are not harassed. Complaints include families who do not let their children go to the local shops because they are scared for them and some children themselves do not want to leave their home. Not all beggars are in genuine need - one specific male that regularly begs in the south of the Borough, gets into a car at the end of the day.

- Charity Collecting without consent

  Many charities collect money for legitimate reasons, but there are others that do not. Charity collections are popular in Wembley on event days, because of the high footfall of up to 100,000 visitors in one day. Members of the public feel intimidated when being asked for money and it creates anxiety when they are walking towards a collector (or group of collectors) whose approach towards others is of a harassing nature. Sometimes, if possible they will avoid walking in a direction where a charity collector can be seen, only to find another charity collector from the same or different charity.

- Leaflet distribution without consent

  Leaflet distributors are popular in Wembley on event days, because of the high footfall of up to 100,000 visitors in one day. It is an opportunity for businesses to advertise their items or services. Members of the public feel intimidated when being handed a leaflet at chest level without being given an opportunity to choose whether they want a leaflet. If possible, they will avoid walking in a direction where a leaflet distributor can be seen, which can be annoying and cause a nuisance. There is also the element of waste that is dropped by those that do not want the leaflet and makes residents and others in the locality feel that the streets are unkempt.

- Unauthorised use of motor vehicles including e-scooters and e-bicycles

  Complaints usually arise in relation to smaller vehicles such as e-scooters and e-bikes but also include cars, quad bikes and vans. The e-scooters and e-bikes travel at such speed that members of the public walking in the park have no chance of avoiding being hit if they take a wrong turn. The vehicles cause a fear and make some park users avoid using the park altogether or at certain times where, for example, it is dark at 4pm in winter through fear of the vehicles not seeing them and knocking them over. Despite the current PSPO excluding such motor vehicles, there are some vehicles that have entered the parks and have knocked over members of the public. These have been unreported as the victim has not been able to give a full description of the perpetrator.

The access of motor vehicles into park 'car parks', is implied. Many complaints include members of the public that are annoyed and frustrated by individuals who take advantage of car parks and use them to cause disturbance to residents. It makes them feel vulnerable as they are unable to stop the disturbance or enjoy the peace and quiet in their own homes.

- Use of permitted vehicles without due care and attention
  Visitors to parks often avoid walking on pathways through fear of being knocked down by passing scooters and bicycles. Quite often families will only let their children walk in the grass, which means avoiding going to the park when it has rained in order to avoid getting muddy. Some people complain of vehicles that go past them at such speed or ride so dangerously that it scares them. This can often take a few hours to shake off. However the fear of it happening again, often remains and prevents park users from returning. Complainants have also been knocked over by vehicles but feel there is no point in complaining because the vehicle has no registration number and therefore no one to apportion blame to. The rider of the vehicle usually picks themselves up and rides on with no one to stop them. Some park users are elderly or frail and they and their families no longer think it is safe for them to go to the local park, specifically if they are not there to 'guard' them.

- Loss of control of dogs
  Park users are affected by dogs that are permitted to roam around away from their responsible person and when called, do not return. People often feel that although owners may think they know their dogs, they can't always be sure of when a dog is going to attack. Even when dogs do not attack, they are known to jump up with some owners saying sorry and others making no excuse at all. The point is that some park users don't want to interact with dogs and the fact that they have to, brings them fear and frustration. This fear can begin from the moment they can see a dog and not the owner or at times where there are a number of dogs who approach without the owner being insight. This has caused park users from going to the park at particular times, on particular days or avoiding the park altogether. Often, parks users will not confront owners through fear of reprisal.

- Dogs that are in a banned area in parks (such as a playgrounds, outdoor gyms, multi-use games areas, tennis courts, walled gardens, etc.)
  Parents whose children use areas such as playgrounds avoid doing so when there are dogs present, as they do not know how the dogs may react to their children running around, screaming, etc. This is a nuisance and frustrating for parents who do not have the freedom to enjoy their local parks and permit their children to play with others. What you are left with then, is a child that is full of energy and potentially upset that they cannot go into the playground. People who use the tennis courts or walled gardens for example also fear being jumped on or attacked when playing tennis or sitting and resting. Asking a person responsible for the dog to leave the banned area is not often an option because members of the public are fearful of reprisal if they should say anything.

- Letting a dog off a lead in an area where a notice specifies that dogs must be on a lead (such as a walled garden)
  Similar to dog owners who take dogs into banned areas, it is also the case that some dog owners let their dogs off leads in areas such as walled gardens or places they should be kept on a lead. As above, this causes other park users to feel intimidated because they are unsure how a dog may react. Even if the dog does not attack, it may still jump up on a person, which is negatively affecting those persons and making them avoid going to the park.

  This is also true of Paddington Cemetery, the only cemetery where dogs are permitted to be walked by their owners. However, all dogs must be walked on a lead. This often is not the case and people complain that when they visit the grave of a loved one that has been laid to rest in the cemetery, there is evidence of defecation or the smell of urine present. This is very upsetting for visitors to the cemetery and makes them annoyed and frustrated that people would allow their dogs to foul on a grave.

- Prevent more than four dogs being walked at the same time (this prohibition would be included in parks and open spaces)
  Park users often complain about the numbers of dogs that one person is responsible for and the fact that managing so many dogs at one time, makes it difficult to control them. As a result, the dogs can become aggressive, bark or jump up on people. They also become aggressive with, and jump up on, other dogs being walked by their owners/responsible person. The complaints resolve around not being given the choice as to whether they want to interact with other dogs, because that choice is taken away when a dog owner with multiple dogs have no control over them. This makes park users avoid going to the park at certain times of the day and sometimes at all, which takes their freedom away from using the same space as others.

- Feeding wild animals inclusive of birds (focus to be on specific named parks or open spaces where the issue persists)
  The attraction of vermin is the main frustration for persons who are affected by feed that is laid down for wild animals including birds, in the park. The intention may not be to attract vermin, but as a consequence of the feed being laid on the floor, the result is exactly this.

  Those that lay feed don't necessarily remain in the park to see the food being eaten, but those that do remain then witness the likes of rats eating the food. A recent complaint from a church included visitors that were attending the grounds for a mass but as a result of food that had been laid, this had attracted vermin which was in the same location as those attending mass. This is distressing for members of the community.

Is likely to have a detrimental effect on the community

- Lighting of fires or use of barbeques
  People complain of those that use barbeques in the park and their concerns that this may cause a fire or damage the park. Particularly for those that live in close proximity to the park, they are concerned that if a fire is caused, this may then affect their property. Concerns have also been aired with regard to the mess that is left behind as a result of the barbeque which can include spilt charcoal which if touched would cause dirt marks on clothes. Complaints

usually refer to people feeling vulnerable and frustrated because of those persons that use the park to set up a barbeque.

- Use of fireworks without consent
  There are a number of people that choose to set off fireworks in public places and whether intentionally or not, risk hurting others. This is particularly true of parks and open spaces. Many people do not have gardens and therefore the option of setting off fireworks. However, the risk to other park users, if fireworks are not used properly, is high. It causes others to feel vulnerable and scared in case they are injured in the process. It can also cause anger when they cannot relate the setting off of fireworks to an individual, in order to make a complaint.

- Defacing or damaging fixtures, furniture or other items
  Complaints surrounding this include, members of the public that feel parks and open spaces are regularly defaced. This includes signs being ripped down, fences being broken, benches defaced, graffiti and gates smashed. As a result of the defacing, people then believe that this then causes other park users to further abuse the park by dropping litter and using it as a place to consume alcohol and drugs. It makes people feel that the park isn't a particularly clean or safe space in which they or their children (for those that have children) can enjoy and therefore either avoid going or cannot feel free in the space whilst they are there.

- To fly drone(s) without consent
  There have been no complaints or FPNs issued for the flying of drones, however the stakeholder Quintain has asked that the prohibition remain. The removal of the prohibition, may mean that individuals then decide to fly a drone. Officers report people's fears around being injured or hit by a flying drone in such a largely concentrated area, the risks for which would be higher because of the chances of someone being hit. With this prohibition in place, it would not prevent an individual from asking for permission to fly a drone.

- Obstruction of the public highway, preventing the free flow of person's movement
  Officers have commented on when they have been present at Wembley stadium event days and have witnessed the free flow of person's movement being interrupted by the obstruction of the public highway. In the most, this is resolvable by asking people to move on or adjust so that they no longer cause an obstruction, however there are times when people refuse to move on and this causes alarm and distress for those people who cannot move freely, particularly where these is someone with a disability or those with children. It is at times like this that officers are able to see the danger of not moving to the safety of members of the public. If this prohibition were to be implemented officer training would include that where possible, people obstructing the public highway should be relocated, rather than be asked to leave the area. This is in order to ensure a balance between public safety and the freedom for people to move freely.

- Unauthorised events or activities
  Members of the public are frustrated when they arrive to use the park for a sport which they have booked with the Parks service, only to find that someone has ruined the area which prevents them playing. This includes for e.g.; grass that has been played on. This causes frustration and can affect the team's league football games.

Other examples include residents who adjoin or leave adjacent to parks that are kept from enjoying their own homes when people regularly occupy the park to undertake an activity or event, with no consideration for others. These activities and events happen regularly and appear to be by the same people. With the absence of such a prohibition, the measures that the Police need to trigger a response where people are asked to leave the park, may never be realised. These incidents were reported to Cabinet via a petition on 12th September 2022.

- Busking without consent

  There are two proposed prohibitions that would deal with the issue of megaphones or microphones with speakers being used or the second which deals with those that obstruct the public highway.

  However, if a person were to busk with using an acoustic option, this is likely to still cause a nuisance to neighbouring residents. As reported by residents, buskers attend Wembley stadium event days as a result of the high footfall of customers. Residents may have some tolerance to the noise from crowds who attend the area on an event day but to have someone repeatedly singing all day prevents residents from enjoying their own homes, causes frustration and upset. This prohibition existed previously but was coupled with use of a megaphone/microphone and speaker. These have been separated as there are times that individuals use a megaphone with speaker that are causing a nuisance but aren't necessarily busking.

- To leave the engine of a vehicle idling without reasonable excuse

  With such a high number of people attending the stadium on event days, it is obvious that the number of vehicles also increases. Residents have often complained that they cannot leave their homes because their drives are blocked, cars are double parked or park awkwardly, all whilst leaving their engine running.

  This causes frustration for residents because they feel their health is being affected by something they have no control over, not to mention the inconvenience of having so many vehicles in one place. In addition, although not related to the local threshold test; with the importance of achieving Net Zero by 2040, this prohibition would go some way in assisting this.

Gathering evidence of ASB in the future

Communication to residents

The public notices that demonstrate there is a PSPO is in place, will need to be clear and concise with links to the order which will give further detail on what is and is not permitted.

A communications plan will be put together to ensure a scheduled approach is undertaken to communicate to all residents how they can report ASB issues concerning PSPO prohibitions. This may include engagement with residents at particular times in parks and open spaces, on high streets and in particular areas where breaches of the PSPO are under reported. This communication will also include messaging via the Brent website and/or social media sites such as Twitter and Instagram. It is important to ensure the members of the public are aware that the reporting of these breaches are

important, even if repeated, as the data will permit the council to add additional prohibitions where required.

These actions will assist to prevent members of the public giving up on reporting when they don't see any immediate changes, with the knowledge in mind, that it is a loner-term approach.

Making reporting tools accessible

A reporting tool will be devised which particularly focusses on the reporting of prohibition breaches. This may also include other ASB issues that are not included in the PSPO but with supported evidence, may be added to a future PSPO.

This tool would be accessible via a QR code and website on each of the PSPO public notices, allowing members of the public to report a nuisance as and when they see them. Together with face to face tool and telephone number, this should also be able to capture the complaints of those that are not able to use online services, such as those with a disability, those that are not IT friendly or those whose first language is not English. The tool that captures the reports made by members of the public, would then be able to be sorted by ward and where necessary a variation can be made to add or remove prohibitions accordingly.

Joining Resolve's ASB Help PLEDGE

As an organisation, we could consider joining the ASB Help PLEDGE and show our commitment to victims of anti-social behaviour.

THE PLEDGE

1. **P**romote awareness: Actively encourage the use of the community trigger to residents and partner agencies.
2. **L**egality: Confirm your organisation is legally compliant and embracing the spirit of the community trigger.
3. **E**nsure accessibility: Publicise the community trigger so the most vulnerable know what it is and how to invoke it.
4. **D**evelop your process: Embrace the full potential of the community trigger by continually reviewing and learning from best practice.
5. **G**enerate inclusivity: Use community trigger review meetings to work collaboratively and strategically, formulating solutions to end the anti-social behaviour.
6. **E**stablish a precedent of using the community trigger to put victims first and deter perpetrators.

This would show the community that we are committed to identifying and supporting victims of anti-social behaviour. It would also demonstrate our willingness to work collaboratively to bring an end to anti-social behaviour as well as steadfast determination to deter such behaviour in the future.

Community Protection Officer Statement

Dated 24th September 2022

	Cabinet Meeting 12 December 2022
	Report from the Corporate Director, Resident Services

High Rise Major Works and Energy Efficiency Programme 2023 - 2026

Wards Affected:	All Wards
Key or Non-Key Decision:	Key Decision
Open or Part/Fully Exempt: (If exempt, please highlight relevant paragraph of Part 1, Schedule 12A of 1972 Local Government Act)	Open Report
No. of Appendices:	None
Background Papers:	None
Contact Officer(s): (Name, Title, Contact Details)	Giuseppe Coia, Major Works and Refurbishments Manager; 020 8937 2652 Giuseppe.coia@Brent.gov.uk;

1.0 Purpose of the Report

1.1 This report is to advise Cabinet of the proposed high rise major works and energy efficiency programme for 2023 to 2026. The works comprise the major refurbishment of and energy efficiency measures to four tower blocks and 2 small blocks and approximately 100 dwellings within small blocks and converted street properties. A significant volume of the work to the low-rise properties is applicable for grant funding and is dependent upon prompt programme commissioning and delivery.

2.0 Recommendations

That Cabinet:

2.1 Approve the variation to the contract with Wates Construction Limited for the Integrated Asset Management, Planned and Cyclical Maintenance and Responsive Repairs Maintenance Works (“IAM Contract”) to allow for the reinstatement of the undertaking of major works.

2.2 Delegate the commission of a works contract for those matters detailed in Section 4 from the IAM contract to the Corporate Director of Resident Services

in consultation with the Lead Member for Housing, Homelessness & Renters Security.

2.3 Approve an extension of the IAM contract in connection only with the works detailed in Recommendation 2.2 that have an approximate completion date of Spring 2025.

2.4 Note that the value of the works detailed in Recommendation 2.2 may exceed £40M over 3 years.

3.0 Background

3.1 The Cabinet meeting of 13 November 2017 agreed fire safety measures to Council housing stock, including to the high-rise blocks. Fire safety improvements have been undertaken to Council housing in the intervening years. Officers are now planning to undertake the major refurbishment works to the initial four high rise blocks in the borough. These are Kilburn Square, Lodge Court, Manor Court, and Windmill Court. In addition, there are a number of dwellings (100 plus) receiving mainly energy efficiency works, and some fire safety improvement and protection works.

3.2 In addition, officers propose carrying out works to the four high rise blocks detailed in paragraph 3.1 and 2 small blocks and approximately 100 dwellings within small blocks and converted street properties to implement key energy efficiency measures. To this end, Officers are submitting a bid for the Social Housing Decarbonisation Funding grant. If successful, this will provide grant funding for key energy efficiency measures such as external wall insulation, high performance windows, and renewable energy equipment. If the grant is not obtained this will create further pressures on the HRA capital budget of circa £1.4M.

3.3 Officers are proposing to commission the work under the IAM contract with Wates Construction Limited (“Wates”) for the following reasons:

- The Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) is currently open for grant bids. This energy efficiency grant and associated works require 60% completion of the works associated to SHDF in the financial year 2023 / 2024 and thereafter the balance in financial year 2024 / 2025. If this timetable and expenditure is not adhered to, then the grant funding will be reduced. Other procurement options would not allow the works to be completed within the timeframes required... Officers, believe that commissioning works via the IAM contract will significantly accelerate the procurement process and facilitate the Council to take advantage of the available grant funding through the SHDF, and to deliver the works for the benefit of tenants and leaseholders. Wates already have considerable knowledge of the all the buildings due to the reactive and planned maintenance works.

3.4 The works are required for the following reasons:

- To meet the Council's and the Government's Climate Emergency targets.
- The condition of the properties has been identified as requiring lifecycle element and component replacement, as well as major repairs.
- Significant works are required to the tower blocks. in order they meet the required standard
- In order that the tower blocks achieve their next major lifecycle of at least 40 years further occupancy.
- Properties require refurbishment in order that their condition and performance is equitable to the Council's new build properties.
- Residents fund the ongoing maintenance and lifecycle refurbishment of their homes via rent and leaseholder recharges.
- The SHDF grant funding via the government is currently available and can be accessed for many of the properties. This will significantly reduce the Council's contribution to the overall costs. The completion date for the grant bid process is the 18 November 2022 (internal deadline pre-final review is 28 October.) Thereafter, it is uncertain when the next grant funding will be available for bids.

4.0 Scope of Works

4.1 The scope of works is dependent upon element and component condition, age, and the impact from other works that are being undertaken and includes some or all of the following:

- External fabric refurbishment.
- External or internal wall insulation.
- Roof renewal or upgrade.
- New energy efficiency windows.
- Internal refurbishment including kitchens and bathrooms.
- Energy efficient heating.
- New or upgraded mechanical and electrical services.
- Fire safety improvement and protection works.
- Other energy efficiency measures.

4.2 The list of properties, number of dwellings, and budget estimates is in clause 4.4 below.

4.3 The total anticipated grant funding is estimated to be £1.4M. The Council will be required to fund the balance of non-grant funded energy efficiency works from the Capital budget. The Council will also have to fund the non-energy efficiency related works.

4.4 In order that the grant funding payment milestones are met, it will be necessary to budget for the following expenditure over the next three years.

Property	Dwellings	Budget Estimate	Target Grant Funding	Council Net Funding	Expenditure 23 / 24	Expenditure 24 / 25	Expenditure 25 / 26	Expenditure 26 / 27
Kilburn Square	86	£ 12,082,235	£ -	£ 12,082,235	£ 4,832,894	£ 6,947,285	£ 302,056	
Lodge Court	38	£ 5,634,090	£ -	£ 5,634,090	£ 2,253,636	£ 3,239,602	£ 140,852	
Manor Court	40	£ 5,441,812	£ -	£ 5,441,812	£ 2,176,725	£ 3,129,042	£ 136,045	
Victoria Mansions	25	£ 1,000,000	£ 312,500	£ 687,500	£ 275,000	£ 395,313	£ 17,188	
Fairlight Court	12	£ 500,000	£ 150,000	£ 350,000	£ 140,000	£ 201,250	£ 8,750	
Windmill Court	138	£ 14,252,883	£ -	£ 14,252,883	£ 1,425,288	£ 7,126,442	£ 5,344,831	£ 356,322
Energy Efficiency Low Rise	100	£ 3,000,000	£ 1,250,000	£ 1,750,000	£ 700,000	£ 1,006,250	£ 43,750	
	439	£ 41,911,020	£ 1,712,500	£ 40,198,520	£ 11,803,543	£ 22,045,183	£ 5,993,472	£ 356,322

5.0 Contractual and Clarification Considerations

5.1 There are two key considerations in relation to this programme.

5.2 Firstly, which contract arrangement and contractor to engage for the works. Due to the fixed prescribed dates for the works to be undertaken and the grant funding claim process, officers propose to use the current IAM Contract with Wates. Other options would take too long to procure and would mean that the grant funding would be at risk of not being paid in full.

5.3 Secondly, Lodge and Manor Court are managed by the Council under a long-term lease. The Council's lease has recently been extended to 2135. Officers are liaising with the freeholder to ensure that there are no issues with undertaking the works. Clause 2(5) of the Council's lease requires it to notify its Landlord of works to the structure, etc. Cabinet's approval of the works would be subject to the Council's Landlord being appropriately notified (and acknowledging the same). (The Council's Landlord also has the right to carry out the major works itself instead and charge this to the Council if it so wishes).

5.4 Officers are exploring with the freeholder for Lodge and Manor Court the opportunities to buy the freehold to the two blocks. With the proposed works, it is considered that the blocks will remain habitable for at least a further 40 years with minimal lifecycle planned maintenance.

5.5 Notwithstanding the discussion with the freeholder, officers propose that the works to Lodge and Manor will go ahead regardless of the outcome.

6.0 Procurement Considerations

6.1 Following the last IAM's contract review, it was decided not to commission any major works to Wates. Wates' performance has now improved sufficiently and it is proposed that Wates will be commissioned to undertake major works for the Council under the IAM contract.

6.2 The IAM contract with Wates expires in Oct 2024. The works listed above are expected to take 3 years to complete into financial year 25 / 26. The contract allows for task orders (individual pieces of work) to be issued to Wates during the period of the contract. It is proposed that the work listed above will be commissioned from Wates in early 2023, thus ensuring that all works will either be complete or well in progress by October 2024.

6.3 Value for money will continue to be demonstrated by the use of an established contract with a defined price book. To further drive value for money, Wates will operate as a management contractor. Their contractor supply chain will

comprise small and medium enterprises. The procurements will be managed by Brent via the e-tendering portal. The tender evaluation will be jointly undertaken. The contracts will be awarded by Wates as it is their supply chain and ensures that they retain contractual responsibility.

7.0 Leaseholder Implications

7.1 Leaseholders are present in the tower blocks and in the converted street properties. The Council is required as a landlord to maintain the relevant parts of the properties on behalf of the leaseholders, and to recharge accordingly. The tower blocks were built in the late 1960's and as such now require major refurbishment. This is essential in order that the blocks achieve their next major lifecycle of 40 years.

7.2 A series of ongoing repairs alone is inadequate to ensure that the blocks achieve their next major lifecycle as several components require complete replacement. The blocks now require major refurbishment as they are over 50 years old.

7.3 Leaseholder recharges will be calculated in due course once the procurement exercise is concluded. Some of the works will not be rechargeable. Non or partially rechargeable items will include the external wall finish, the heating system, and higher specification windows.

7.4 To mitigate the impact on Leaseholders, the Council is expanding the current leaseholder payment options. Further leaseholder support options that are being proposed include:

- Increase repayment period up to 15 years which is interest free for 5 years and charge interest for year 6-15
- Increase the interest free period for resident leaseholders from 2 years to 5 years for major work bills. No minimum amount.
- Increase 5% discount period up to 12 months for paying in full based for invoice over £1k
- Voluntary charges
- And other legal means of support that may be available at the time.

7.5 Leaseholders will be required to contribute to the costs of any works, which are within the scope of their lease agreements, and where specific grant funding for part of the works in relation to their home is not obtained.

8.0 Programme

8.1 This project is likely to take circa 3 years to complete.

8.2 The outline programme is:

- Cabinet, decision-making, funding, risk register, etc. – Dec 2022
- Preparation of specification, planning requirements – Apr 2023
- Leaseholder consultation – May 2023
- Construction phase – June 2023

8.3 Once Cabinet has approved the works, Section 20 consultation requirements will need to be followed. As these works are proposed to be carried out under a Qualifying LongTerm Agreement, the Notice must be completed in accordance with Schedule 3 of the Service Charges (Consultation Requirements) (England) Regulations 2003 (the 2003 Regulations).

8.4 Because the proposed works will be carried out in accordance with a qualifying long-term agreement, there will only be one stage of consultation.
The purpose of this notice is for the Council to send leaseholders information about the proposed agreement, including estimated costs (if known), the reasons for the works, the option to inspect it, and an invitation to submit written comments.

8.5 A detailed programme will be prepared and will include extensive resident consultation and resident profiling. This will determine the support that each household requires, including the option of temporary decant if necessary.

9.0 Financial Implications

9.1 Any major works programme, including those works outlined in this report needs to form part of the Asset Management Strategy and closely align with the budget availability in the HRA 30-year Business Plan. Current budget availability assumed within the existing HRA Business Plan is £15m per annum for the next 30 years. This can be funded through revenue contributions from forecast income received each year, which consists of rent increases and major works cost recovery through service charges. Any expenditure on major works above the baseline of £15m would require additional borrowing to fund the budget gap.

9.2 The inclusion of the high-rise major works and energy efficiency programme together with proposed rent rise limitations, cost inflations and interest rate rises results in an anticipated deficit within the projected budget required to deliver the proposed capital works programme outlined in the draft Asset Management Strategy. After budgets re-profiling and cash flow adjustments, the proposed capital works programme results in an estimated net borrowing requirement in the HRA of £7.5m. A £0.5m saving on average per annum is required to finance this debt, assuming 5% interest rates.

9.3 In context, there is an existing budget gap within the HRA of circa £3M that requires savings to achieve a balanced budget position for 2023/24. It is challenging to find further savings and some difficult options and modifications

to service delivery may need to be considered in order to fund the cost of additional borrowing.

9.4 There is an additional risk that if the grant is not obtained, this will create further pressures on the HRA capital budget of circa £1.7m. In addition, as with all capital projects, there is a risk of an overspend against the cost estimates included in this report. This needs to be mitigated and closely managed through the monthly capital programme governance process, namely monthly HCIB and CPB monitoring meetings.

10.0 Legal Implications

10.1 This report recommends the variation and commissioning of a work order for major works to a number of dwellings in the borough under the Wates IAM contract. Officers have set out in paragraphs 3.0 and 4.0 the reasons for the proposed variation and commission of the work order under the IAM contract.

10.2 The value of the original IAM contract is such that it is subject to full application of the Public Contract Regulation 2015 (PCR 2015). The terms and conditions or the contract allow for work orders to be issued. Officers are proposing to issue a work order for the value of approximately £40m. The commission of the work order would be classed as High Value Contract under the Council's Constitution requiring Cabinet approval. Cabinet is asked to delegate the commission of the works order to the Corporate Director of Resident Services in consultation with the Lead Member for Housing, Homelessness & Renters Security.

10.3 The IAM contract allows for Wates to carry out major works. On the 9 December 2019, the Cabinet Member for Welfare and Reform approved the variation to suspend the major works element of the contract for a period or such periods as the Council considers appropriate. Officers are now seeking the reinstatement of the major works element of the contract.

10.4 Regulation 72(1)(a) of the PCR 2015 provides that variations to existing contracts are permitted without commencing a new procurement where the variation was provided for within the initial procurement documents. As officers are seeking to reinstate the major works, which were already, provided for within the contract, it would not be considered a breach of Procurement Legislation.

10.5 By law, landlords must consult leaseholders before carrying out qualifying work or entering into a long-term agreement for providing services. Section 151 of the Commonhold and Leasehold Reform Act 2002 introduced requirements for consulting leaseholders. It replaced the previous consultation procedure in the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985, section 20, but the old title 'section 20' is still used. Section 20 consultation will need to be carried out as specified above. If this is not carried out, there may be issues with recovering service charges. In addition, there may be works which cannot be charged for as they amount to improvements (energy efficiency works, fire safety works).

10.6 If the Council fails to notify its leaseholders of the works, this would put it in breach of Clause 2(5) of its lease. Section 20 consultation will need to be carried out as specified above. If this is not carried out, there may be issues with recovering service charges. In addition, there may be works which cannot be charged for as they amount to improvements (energy efficiency works, fire safety works).

10.7 If the Council fails to notify its leaseholders of the works, this would put it in breach of Clause 2(5) of its lease.

11.0 Equality Implications

11.1 The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

(a) eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation
(b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and
(c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it,

pursuant to s149 Equality Act 2010. This is known as the Public Sector Equality Duty.

11.2 Under the Public Sector Equality Duty, having due regard involves the need to enquire into whether and how a proposed decision disproportionately affects people with a protected characteristic and the need to consider taking steps to meet the needs of persons who share a protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it. This includes removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by persons who share a protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.

11.3 The Public Sector Equality Duty covers the following nine protected characteristics: age, disability, marriage and civil partnership, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

11.4 The proposals in this report have been subject to screening and Officers believe that there are no adverse equality implications.

12.0 Consultation with Ward Members and Stakeholders

12.1 The Cabinet Member for Housing, Homelessness & Renters Security has been consulted in regards to this report.

12.2 Ward members will be consulted in regards to this report.

13.0 Human Resources/Property Implications (if appropriate)

13.1 There are no implications.

Report sign off:

Peter Gadsdon
Corporate Director of Resident Services

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Brent	**Cabinet** 12 December 2022
	Report from the Corporate Director Resident Services

Asset Management Strategy: Delivery Plan & Budget

Wards Affected:	All
Key or Non-Key Decision:	Key Decision
Open or Part/Fully Exempt: (If exempt, please highlight relevant paragraph of Part 1, Schedule 12A of 1972 Local Government Act)	Open
No. of Appendices:	One Appendix 1: Asset Management Strategy
Background Papers:	None
Contact Officer(s): (Name, Title, Contact Details)	Ryan Collymore Head of Housing Property Services 020 8937 1204 ryan.collymore@brent.gov.uk Giuseppe Coia Major Works and Refurbishments Manager 07776 665790 Giuseppe.coia@brent.gov.uk Saadia Chowdry Strategic Asset Manager 020 8937 3311 saadia.chowdry@brent.gov.uk

1.0 Purpose of the Report

1.1 The Housing Asset Management Strategy (AMS) 2020 – 2025 set out our vision for responsive repairs, investment, reform and improvement of the stock and its performance. The proposed capital budget, which is covered under this report, will set out our requirements to deliver on the commitments covering a 5-year budget period and its implications to the overall commitments from the AMS 2020-2025.

1.2 This report sets out a summary of the work that has been undertaken and which is being further developed, to inform the delivery action plan. It advises on work

stream requirements and how this will inform the delivery of the six commitments within the Housing Asset Management Strategy (AMS).

1.3 This report also includes the Housing Capital budget requirements and affordable options for the delivery of the Housing Asset Management Strategy.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 That Cabinet note the proposed Capital Budget spend for delivery of the Asset Management Strategy.

3.0 Background

3.1 Within the context of Brent Council's housing stock, the strategic asset management delivery plan covers the range of tasks we will need to undertake to ensure we optimise the use of housing and property assets, to maximise their contribution in meeting the needs and expectations of our residents. It is also to ensure that asset management work aligns with strategic Council priorities and informs our financial planning.

3.2 The Housing Asset Management Strategy's stock investment and improvement of its performance will be focussed over a five-year period, but within the context of a 30-year HRA business plan. Historically there have been various strains on the HRA. Urgent fire safety works identified following the Grenfell tragedy had to be undertaken without any extra funding from the government. There have been rent reductions over the last four years that have reduced funds in the HRA, however investment in Council stock continued at the same rate as it would have without the reductions. The asset management strategy delivery plan will ensure that we invest funds in the right areas to avoid the pitfalls of previous years.

3.3 The asset management strategy delivery plan includes the arrangements for its implementation including, developing delivery programmes and approaches, whilst ensuring a robust performance management framework is aligned to understand our successes in delivery.

3.4 The delivery plan will align with the Council's strategic objectives and will need to be reviewed and adapted in response to changes in the internal and external environment including revised priorities, the performance of the HRA business plan and wider housing policy changes and their impact.

3.5 In similarity with other social landlords, Brent has finite funds to spend on managing assets and therefore the delivery action plan is fundamental in ensuring that our stock is efficiently and effectively maintained to ensure long-term viability and value for money. The action plan aims to set a clear approach to delivering the aims and commitments of the Asset Management Strategy. It should be noted that there are other funding streams available to social landlords for energy efficiency works such as The Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) and the Green Homes Grant, which could help augment capital spend in this area.

3.6 There are a number of drivers that dictate or influence the works and services that are delivered to our Housing stock.

3.7 Some are statutory and must be undertaken under all circumstances, some are necessary to improve and/or prolong the life of the asset, whilst others are influenced by resident's choices, estate improvements and should be considered within the context of the Council's strategic priorities.

3.8 Statutory works include those that keep the building wind and watertight, maintain hygiene and safety, and maintain essential mechanical and electrical services.

3.9 All statutory works are required to be included in the programme and budgeted for.

3.10 Non-statutory works include façade improvements, landscaping, decarbonisation works, demolishing unused garages, remodelling properties to deal with housing need, and the like.

3.11 Decarbonisation works to Council homes, including energy efficiency works that reduce demand for heat, is an important part of the Asset Management Strategy (AMS). The AMS plays an important role in the delivery of the Brent Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy. Homes account for 42% of direct carbon emissions in the Borough. The target is to achieve an average EPC band B rating by 2030 for our own stock, as it is important that the Council leads by example.

3.12 Energy efficiency works will be important in helping tenants and leaseholders with the cost of living crisis by helping to reduce their fuel costs. Supporting households with the cost of living crisis is a key priority in the Council's Draft Climate Strategy Delivery Plan for 2022-2024.

3.13 The works that are influenced by residents' choices and impact on their views of us as a landlord are mainly works to improve their individual dwellings e.g. kitchen and bathroom renewals.

3.14 It is recognised that there is no single element that will drive up resident satisfaction with the quality of our homes. Therefore, we have to look at a variety of measures to achieve the increase in satisfaction, within the delivery plan.

3.15 The delivery plan is set around our six commitments, as set out within the Asset Management Strategy (AMS). Each commitment is themed for improvement and delivery of managing our assets, maintaining customers focus and satisfaction in delivering a good service, whilst ensuring value.

3.16 The main drivers of overall resident satisfaction are our repairs and maintenance service and ensuring that residents feel listened to. Notwithstanding this, the repairs and maintenance service is reactive and over time, the condition of our properties will deteriorate. It is therefore essential that

our properties are invested in, in order that their overall condition is maintained to a good standard.

3.17 We will develop a delivery action plan. We will also monitor how the above commitments are achieved through our delivery of services and joint working with colleagues across the Council.

3.18 The key actions are as follows:

3.18.1 Update of fire safety policies and procedures to support the new Building Safer Futures legislation and requirements.
3.18.2 Development of Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans.
3.18.3 Deliver improvements to estate communal areas.
3.18.4 Introduce feedback from major works.
3.18.5 Increase resident engagement and involvement.
3.18.6 Energy efficiency modelling to inform the delivery programme and the investment need.
3.18.7 Investigate more efficient non-fossil fuel heating systems.
3.18.8 Consideration of sustainable design and construction standards
3.18.9 Review and improve the management of complex repairs and works.
3.18.10 Successfully implement the rechargeable repairs policy.

4.0 Actions taken so far to deliver the strategy

4.1 We have improved our data collection so we now know more about our stock. We have been carrying out stock condition surveys (20% every year) and will continue to do so until we have 100%. This means we know the condition of our properties and the investment required to maintain them to a sufficient standard. It also means we can better prioritise our improvement work with accurate useful life information on our assets. Energy Efficiency Modelling has been completed and it identified that interwar, post war and pre-war are the costliest types of properties to improve. The modelling will be used to inform the delivery of works under the planned programme.

4.2 We have improved the process of carrying out fire risk assessments (FRA) and we also carried out FRA4s on all high rise blocks, even though there is no statutory requirement to do so. We have reviewed the evacuation plans for each block and provided new guidelines to residents living in them. We are also working with our residents to agree Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans (PEEP's) where required. We have updated the Job Descriptions of Caretakers and trained them in order to effectively inspect blocks when they clean them. This means communal repairs are reported more consistently and where repairs have not been completed, contractors can be chased at an earlier stage. It also means these repairs will all have visual post inspections.

4.3 We have now concluded our low and medium rise fire program, where we refurbished 454 blocks and 654 street properties. This work was undertaken to bring them up to modern standards and we also took the opportunity to improve fire safety in homes and communal areas. A total of 6214 households benefited from this programme.

4.4 We have improved our engagement with residents, which is helping us inform our estate improvement works. We are also discussing how we can continue to keep residents involved in communal works on their estates. As a result of a lack of structured resident feedback on major works and communal repairs we have introduced transactional surveys in addition to the existing repairs survey.

4.5 We are also trying to address overcrowding in Council stock by identifying existing tenant homes that are suitable for extensions and loft conversions. The first one has now been commissioned and that family will no longer need to be on a waiting list for years living in an overcrowded property. We hope to replicate this solution in other properties where these works are also feasible.

4.6 We have piloted retrofit works on three properties. The retrofit works included external wall insulation, internal wall insulation, installation of PV panels, upgraded the ventilation and replaced the kitchen and bathroom. Whilst the costs of the pilots were significant, this has included non-energy efficiency measures also. The results of the pilots will be considered in conjunction with the housing energy modelling exercise to identify the optimum cost / benefit level, and the various specification options available.

4.7 We are taking steps to make a significant application for the next round of Social Housing and Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF). This will help us move closer to our target of an average EPC band B rating for all Council properties.

5.0 Capital Programme

5.1 The capital programme is informed by various sources of data. The main source is the stock condition data, which we started collating in 2018. A full external fabric stock condition survey of all blocks and 20% of internals, were undertaken in 2018 and each year we carry out internal stock condition surveys to 20% of our properties. We currently have 60% internal stock condition data and expect to reach 100% by the end of 2024.

5.2 In addition, our responsive repairs system Northgate, is interrogated to help us identify areas that require addressing due to the volume and/or nature of the repair requests.

5.3 Also, our responsive repairs Surveyors identify issues, which are likely to affect properties of the same archetype and put suggestions forward for the programme.

5.4 Finally, contractors provide feedback on component and equipment life cycles following servicing and repairs.

6.0 Current Condition of Stock and Associated Issues

6.1 Despite recent investment in the building fabric of the low and medium rise blocks and the converted street properties, it is apparent that the housing stock remains in poor condition with a significant investment need.

6.2 Our high-rise blocks that are being retained require significant investment in terms of external fabric, internal works, and mechanical and electrical services. This high-rise blocks built in the 60's/70's require major works if they are to achieve a further lifecycle of 40 to 60 years. The external walls of most of these blocks are in poor condition. Without refurbishment, these will deteriorate further and beyond the point of affordable refurbishment. The dwellings are generously sized and with refurbishment will continue to offer good accommodation to residents. The mechanical and electrical services are nearing the end of their usable life.

6.3 It is clear that capital investment in our high-rise blocks will reduce the number of responsive repairs raised. Previous investment at the Watling Gardens has generated a significant reduction in responsive repairs compared to other high-rise blocks as can be seen in the table below:

Block name	Number of dwellings	Number of repairs raised between April 2019 and September 2021	Average Repairs Per Block	Ranking (Highest to Lowest)
KILBURN SQUARE	75	564	7.5	4
LODGE COURT	32	240	7.5	4
MANOR COURT	33	328	9.9	1
THE OAKS	38	358	9.4	5
WATLING GARDENS (3 BLOCKS)	105	441	4.2	6
WINDMILL COURT	110	881	8.0	3
Grand Total	**393**	**2812**	**7.2**	

6.4 Many of our low and medium rise blocks have received significant investment. There have been extensive programmes of external wall and roof refurbishments over the last few years. The remaining properties require less attention and therefore the investment need for this work stream has reduced.

6.5 We have also invested significantly in the internal communal areas of our low rise blocks, with fire safety works, and internal communal area refurbishment. Both of these areas were essential to fulfil our landlord fire safety obligations, and to meet our tenancy and leasehold decoration commitments.

6.6 We are currently spending significant amounts on void refurbishment. This is because kitchens and bathrooms are in poor condition and the internal finishing has deteriorated due to age. For example, it is often necessary to re-plaster properties as the removal of wallpaper pulls off weakened and loose plaster from the walls and ceilings. Many street properties still have their original lathe and plaster, which are in poor condition.

6.7 Thus, the investment that was deferred from previous years has now caught up with us, and we now require to undertake more works than would normally be expected.

6.8 This is also noticeable in the responsive repairs budget where we are undertaking a large volume of repairs due to old and failing components and finishes.

6.9 Whilst we undertake major refurbishment work on the tower blocks, there are opportunities to decarbonise properties to as high a standard as is practicable and achievable targeting at least an EPC B. The five-year plan therefore includes climate emergency works within the tower block programme now rather than having to return in later years with associated disruption and increased costs.

7.0 Capital Works Budget

7.1 The current capital works budget set out within the business plan gives a baseline average of £15m per year.

7.2 This will allow us to complete mainly statutory works. This will include roofing and guttering works, fire safety works and communal electrical works. A budget of £15m per annum will not be sufficient to carry works such as the replacement of all the Kitchens and bathrooms due or any estate improvement works. This type of work has a huge impact on how residents perceive the services we provide. Kitchens and bathrooms for example provide residents with tangible improvements that have a more personal and direct influence on how they feel about the services we provide.

7.3 The current budget only allows for £500K per annum for kitchens and bathrooms over the next four years. This will allow replacements to approximately 200 homes. According to the stock condition data we need to undertake replacements to approximately 400 homes in 2023/24 alone. The kitchens and bathrooms we are unable to replace, will need to be picked up through responsive repairs as and when they fall into disrepair, which means partial repairs rather than full replacement.

7.4 Over the next four years, we intend to spend approximately £34m on tower block refurbishments, which will extend the life of four of our blocks that have not had investment in a number of years. Whilst we have acknowledged the need for these works and the future benefits, this level of investment does have an impact on what we are able to spend on the rest of our stock.

7.5 As we complete statutory works, we will be adhering to the Landlord and Tenants Act 1985, which is the minimum we need to do as a social housing landlord. However, with this level of investment and lack of asset replacement there will be high volumes of responsive repairs putting greater pressure on the HRA. This will also potentially generate more complaints and disrepair cases thereby affecting tenant satisfaction.

7.6 The tower block refurbishments and other energy efficiency works planned will support in the decarbonisation of some of our properties. However this level of investment will mean we are unable to address the climate emergency as necessary to meet our net zero 2030 target. We will also be behind in trying to

decarbonise all of our properties and making them more affordable for residents to heat in the face of rising energy prices.

7.7 See work programme below:

Work Programme	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
External Planned Maintenance Programme	£4,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£504,080	£510,000
Kitchen & Bathroom programme	£1,600,000	£500,000	£500,000	£500,000	£500,000
Tower block programme - High Rise retained (Fire Safety/ Climate Emergency -8 blocks e/o asset replacement costs)	£650,000	£11,803,543	£22,045,183	£5,993,472	£356,322
Energy Efficiency works	£125,000	£700,000	£1,006,250	£43,750	£0
Fire Safety Works	£1,000,000	£650,000	£650,000	£650,000	£650,000
M&E: Domestic Electrical Testing & Remedial Works	£2,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
M&E: Passenger Lift Replacement	£250,000	£100,000	£100,000	£100,000	£100,000
M&E: Communal Heating	£50,000	£50,000	£100,000	£100,000	£150,000
M&E: Door Entry	£50,000	£50,000	£100,000	£100,000	£100,000
M&E: Communal Electrical Testing & Remedial Works	£100,000	£100,000	£100,000	£100,000	£100,000

Environmental improvement works	£400,000	£0	£0	£0	£0
Playground	£55,000	£55,000	£55,000	£55,000	£55,000
Disabled & Adaptations	£800,000	£800,000	£800,000	£800,000	£800,000
Capitalisation (incl Voids)	£1,700,000	£1,700,000	£1,700,000	£1,700,000	£1,700,000
IT & Software	£155,000	£80,000	£80,000	£80,000	£80,000
LPS Blocks Intrusive structural engineering testing	100,000	£200,000	£200,000	£100,000	£100,000
Sprandrel Panel testing	£100,000	£100,000	£200,000	£100,000	£100,000
Stock Condition Surveys	£90,000	£90,000	£90,000	£90,000	£90,000
Lift Monitoring Software	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000
Grand Total	£13,300,000	£19,053,543	£29,801,433	£12,091,302	£6,466,322

8.0 Budget management

8.1 Accepting that an investment of £15m per annum will not be sufficient to deliver the required standard of stock improvements and understanding that we do not have the capacity to borrow. We need to ensure that we improve our budget management and reduce costs where possible.

8.2 We currently spend about £4.6m a year on voids. This is a combination of the high quality letting standards and the delays in turnaround. Processes have now been put in place to monitor voids spend more closely and to significantly reduce the spend. This will include more detailed asset life cycle assessments, which will create more minor voids and less major voids. We are also looking at reducing our Council Tax bill by improving the voids turnaround and decommissioning long term voids so they are no longer eligible for Council Tax. We will also develop our relationship with property guardians, which will allow them to use more of our properties thus covering any Council Tax liability.

8.3 Our current repairs contract with Wates is based on a fixed price per property, for responsive repairs. However, works to communal areas and some other works to dwellings (exclusion works), are not part of this fixed price. We are now implementing a process whereby 10% post inspections of all exclusion works will be undertaken by our Surveyors and we will continue the use of consultants Veale and Saunders to check value for money on all exclusion invoices. Veale and Saunders managed to recover approximately £158k in 21/22. We expect a similar savings to be made each year.

8.4 BHM intend to retender the Repairs, Major Works and Voids contracts over the next two years. BHM anticipate that there may be a possibility for savings to be made, considering investment into stock. However, savings are not likely to be significant due to escalating costs of materials and labour. These costs are likely to have an impact on BHM regardless of the way we decide to deliver our repairs and maintenance service over the coming years. We will review any potential of cost saving through the options appraisal and procurement process.

8.5 We have seen with Watling Gardens, that investment in our tower blocks will reduce future spend on repairs. Following the completion of the refurbishment works at Watling Gardens, repairs costs reduced by approximately 50% the year after the works were completed. With a more refined specification for the five tower blocks selected for refurbishment works, we believe the reduction in repairs could be even more significant. However, conservatively BHM will expect to make approximately 50% cost reduction on responsive repairs a year after the refurbishment works are completed. This would amount the following savings for each block:

- Kilburn Square £22,351
- Windmill Court £2,550
- Lodge Court £6,811
- Manor Court £5,199
- The Oaks £2,005

*****figures based on 2021/22 non PPP spend (Northgate)

8.6 The total cost reduction from all five tower blocks would be £38,916 per annum. These would not be realised until the refurbishment has been completed on each block taking approximately 18 months to complete.

8.7 There is an existing rechargeable repairs policy. However, the implementation has not been as effective as it should have been. We are now taking steps to enforce the tenant recharge policy and formalise repairs policy as planned and we believe this will result in cost reductions. This reduction will be realised by not undertaking repairs that are the resident's responsibility and recharging residents in accordance with the policy. In (20/21) we spent approximately £35k on repairs that were the resident's responsibility to complete. We also spent approximately £5k on rechargeable repairs, which we failed to recover. Whilst we do not expect to recover the costs from previous years, future costs will reduce as the customer contact centre become more empowered to enforce the policy. The number of resident responsibility repairs raised will reduce and those that are raised will be rechargeable with a robust process to recover the costs. BHM hope to make a reduction of £20k with the reduction of resident responsibility repairs raised for future years and hope to recover approximately £5k per annum through tenant recharges as the number of rechargeable repairs will increase as the policy is enforced.

8.8 BHM are currently taking an active approach to damp and mould issues by contacting all residents that have reported damp and mould over the last seven years. Contact being made is to establish if residents are still suffering with similar problems and agree the best way for them to be addressed. BHM have

chosen to go back seven years as this covers the Council's liability for disrepair claims. A large number of disrepair claims are linked to damp and mould therefore BHM believe this proactive approach will reduce the number of disrepair claims we receive each year. Last year BHM paid £767k in legal cost for disrepair claims. With the new approach, we anticipate a reduction of the legal costs by at least 20% over the next three years, which would amount to a saving of £153k.

9.0 Conclusion

9.1 With the current budget of £60m over the next four years the Council will be able to meet our obligations enshrined in Section 11 of the Landlord and Tenants Act 1985. However, this level of investment will not allow the Council to maintain its assets in accordance with the stock condition data. With reduced investment in the areas where residents see the most impact i.e. kitchens, bathrooms and estate improvements. It is likely that the satisfaction with how the Council manages its housing stock will be impacted.

9.2 The Regulator for Social Housing has proposed that the 12 satisfaction based measures should be generated from periodic tenant perception surveys rather than interaction-based transactional surveys in order to create better comparability of data across providers. The measures sit across 6 key themes:

- Overall satisfaction with the services provided by the landlord
- Keeping properties in good repair
- Maintaining building safety
- Respectful and helpful engagement
- Responsible neighbourhood management; and
- Effective handling of complaints

The move away from transactional to perception based measures will mean that even if we do well when residents interact with us they can still have a negative view of the service we provide. If we provide less investment than we have in previous years this will be noticeable and could encourage negative perceptions.

9.3 The funding streams available for energy efficiency works along with the matched funding from the capital works budget will help decarbonise approximately 439 properties over the next two years. This still presents a huge challenge to meet the Net Zero 2030 target. In order to meet this challenge BHM will consider energy efficiency works alongside the external works programme.

10.0 Financial Implications

10.1 The Asset Management Strategy (AMS) and budget availability in the HRA 30-year Business Plan are required to be closely aligned. Current budget availability assumed within the existing Business Plan is £15m per annum for the next 30 years. This can be funded through revenue contributions from forecast income received each year, which consists of rent increases and major works cost recovery through service charges. Any expenditure on major works

above the baseline of £15m would require additional borrowing to fund the budget gap.

10.2 The proposed capital works programme outlined in this reports is estimated to result in a budget shortfall in years 2023 and 2024, where borrowing will be required to cover the gap. The capital programme for years 2025 and 2026 has a reduced spend profile that is below the £15m baseline budget which allows to contribute towards debt repayments. After budgets reprofiling and cashflow adjustments, a net borrowing requirement in the HRA is estimated at £7.5m, resulting in a £0.5m saving on average per annum required to finance the debt, assuming 5% interest rates.

10.3 In context, with proposed rent rise limitations, there is an existing budget gap within the HRA of circa £2m that requires savings to achieve a balanced budget position for 2023/24. It is challenging to find further savings and some difficult options and modifications to service delivery may need to be considered in order to fund the cost of additional borrowing.

10.4 As with all capital projects, there is also a risk of an overspend against the cost estimates included in this report. This needs to be mitigated and closely managed through the monthly capital programme governance process, namely monthly HCIB and CPB monitoring meetings. Any budget underspends could be rolled forward into following years, subject to wider budget pressures within the HRA.

10.5 There would be work elements that are rechargeable to leaseholders. Efficient billing and Section 20 consultation are essential in order to achieve successful recovery of service charges. Reductions in major works billing against budget profiles can result in lower funding availability towards capital major works.

10.6 An indicative profiling of major works beyond the 5-year programme is required in order to ensure that long-term investment is sustainable over the next 30 years to avoid further budget pressures.

11.0 Legal Implications

11.1 Under section 74 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (“the 1989 Act”), the Council is required to keep a separate Housing Revenue Account (“HRA”) of sums falling to be credited or debited in respect of its housing stock. Sections 75 and 76 of the 1989 Act set out the rules for establishing and maintaining that account. Section 76 of the 1989 Act provides that local authorities are under a duty to prevent a debit balance on the HRA. Since October 2018, local authorities with an HRA are no longer constrained by government controls over borrowing for house building and are able to borrow against their expected rental income, in line with the Prudential Code.

11.2 Under section 11 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985, the Council as the landlord has a duty to keep in repair and proper working order the structure and the exterior of the residential properties it owns as well as certain installations for the supply of water, gas and electricity. Failure to comply with this duty

leaves the Council liable to legal action from its tenants for being in breach of the tenancy agreement in relation to housing disrepair.

11.3 Section 1 of the Homes (Fitness for Human Habitation) Act 2018 amends the landlord and Tenant Act 1985 ("s11 LTA 1985"), inserting section 9A which implies a covenant on the part of the council as landlord which is let wholly or mainly for human habitation, that rented dwellings must be fit for occupation at the beginning and throughout the tenancy. This term adds to landlords' repairing obligations implied into tenancy agreements by s11 LTA 85. The key question when determining unfitness for human habitation is whether a property is 'not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition' because of one or more of the following factors: repairs; freedom from damp; internal arrangement; natural lighting; ventilation; water supply; drainage and sanitary conditions; stability; facilities for preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water; any 'prescribed hazard' – this is defined as any matter or circumstance amounting to a category 1 or 2 hazard under the Housing Health and safety rating system (HHSRS).

11.4 Tenants can also take legal action in relation to housing disrepair against their landlords by issuing proceedings in the Magistrates Court where the premises are in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance as set out in section 79 of the Environmental Protection Act 1980. 'Prejudicial to health' is defined as '... injurious, or likely to cause injury, to health'.

11.5 The Regulator of Social Housing has set out standards which registered providers of social housing must meet. The Home Standard which was set by the Regulator of Social Housing deals with quality of accommodation and repairs and maintenance.

11.6 In relation to quality of accommodation, the Home Standard states that registered providers of social housing, which includes local authorities, should do the following: (a) ensure that tenants' homes meet the standard set out in section five of the Government's Decent Homes Guidance and continue to maintain their homes to at least this standard; (b) meet the standards of design and quality that applied when the home was built, and were required as a condition of publicly funded financial assistance, if these standards are higher than the Decent Homes Standard; and (c) in agreeing a local offer, ensure that it is set at a level not less than these standards and have regard to section six of the Government's Decent Homes Guidance.

11.7 In relation to repairs and maintenance, the Home Standard states that registered providers of social housing, which includes local authorities, should do the following: (a) provide a cost-effective repairs and maintenance service to homes and communal areas that responds to the needs of, and offers choices to, tenants, and has the objective of completing repairs and improvements right first time; and (b) meet all applicable statutory requirements that provide for the health and safety of the occupants in their homes.

11.8 Landlords must consult leaseholders before carrying out qualifying works or entering into a long-term agreement for providing services. The consultation

rules for qualifying works and the procedures which Landlords are required to follow are set out in Schedules 3 and 4 of the Service Charges (Consultation Requirements) (England) Regulations 2003 ("the 2003 Service Charge Regulations") which were laid pursuant to section 151 of the Commonhold and Leasehold Reform Act 2002 ("the 2002 Act"). The consultation rules for qualifying long-term agreements are set out in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 of the 2003 Service Charge Regulations. If the landlord does not consult leaseholders as required by section 151 of the 2002 Act, recovering service charge costs from leaseholders will be limited to an amount of: a) no more than £250.00 per leaseholder in case of any qualifying works; and to b) no more than £100.00 per leaseholder per year in the case of any qualifying long term agreements.

12.0 Equality Implications

12.1 The proposals in this report have been subject to screening and Officers believe that there are no adverse equality implications.

13.0 Environmental Sustainability Implications

13.1 A dedicated energy efficiency programme has been included within this year for the proposed Capital Programme. This will be augmented with external bids for funding. The energy efficiency works should be targeted at the lowest performing stock wherever possible to help reduce household fuel bills and assist with the cost of living crisis.

13.2 Consideration should also be made to prioritising this funding in homes in the Sustainable Neighbourhood Pilot areas which are to be confirmed later this summer.

13.3 Decarbonising heat in council homes will be a significant challenge for technical and financial reasons and trials and a constant review of best practice will be required.

13.4 It will be important for BHM's energy efficiency database to be kept up to date for monitoring and targeting purposes.

Report sign off:

Peter Gadsdon
Corporate Director of Resident Services

LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT

Housing Asset Management Strategy

[2020–2025]

Introduction

At Brent, our housing service is committed to providing homes that meet the needs of existing and future residents, ensuring that we maximise the benefits of our housing stock.

The social housing sector as a whole is currently facing a number of key economic, political, social and environmental challenges. In Brent, we view it as vital that we take the opportunity to shape the future of asset management with these challenges in mind, whilst also fostering positive relationships with residents, building trust, accountability and new collaborative approaches.

Through effective management of our housing stock, we can provide homes and neighbourhoods that are safe and enjoyable to live in and visit, whilst also ensuring long-term viability and value for money.

This strategy introduces six outcome-based commitments. These commitments set out how we intend to build upon our existing services to not only ensure that the homes we manage are safe and well maintained, but that we also provide efficient services that put resident priorities at the heart of decision making.

Vision

This strategy supports the council's Borough Plan of *'Building a Better Brent'* (2019 – 2023) and works alongside other strategies across the housing service to:

- Support residents in taking ***every opportunity to succeed***
- Work towards ***a future built for everyone and an economy fit for all***
- Deliver ***a cleaner, more considerate Brent***
- Build ***a borough where people can feel safe, secure, happy and healthy***
- Build ***strong foundations for the future.***

National and Local Context

Repairs, maintenance and asset management sit at the centre of the work carried out by any housing service, but with the increasing financial pressures, shifting policy landscape and the evolving expectations of residents it is becoming more and more challenging to balance the delivery of effective and efficient services that meet the changing needs of residents.

In Brent, the health and safety of our residents is our priority. The impact that living in poor condition properties can have has been well researched, and legislation such as the Homes (Fitness for Human Habitation) Act 2018 recognise the importance of ensuring health and safety regulations are met and that homes are effectively maintained.

The importance of repairs

Residents often highlight the management of repairs as the most important part of a housing service, and this was evident in the most recent STAR (Survey of Tenants and Residents) project carried out in Brent during 2018, where satisfaction with our responsive repairs service was one of the biggest drivers of overall satisfaction with Brent as a landlord.

As a housing landlord, Brent manages 5897 flats and maisonettes, 2052 houses and bungalows, as well as 4619 leasehold properties. Across these properties through the year 2019, 30,000 repairs were carried out, averaging to 3.75 repairs per home. Property services, including repairs, is the biggest area of spend for Brent Housing Management, as well as being the most common reason for our residents getting in touch with us. A planned and an effective approach to delivering repairs is vital, both in providing a good service for our residents, as well as supporting effective investment in, and maintenance of, our housing stock.

Fire safety and resident voice

The Grenfell Tower tragedy in June 2017 moved the housing sector into the spotlight, not only with regard to fire safety and building compliance, but also with a renewed focus on the importance of effective resident engagement.

Following the tragedy, Brent Housing Management worked to review our approach to fire safety. A low-rise fire safety programme was developed to address risks in 1208 converted and purpose built blocks. The works consisted of fire rated entrance doors to flats, fire retardant decoration, communal fire alarm systems and installation of emergency lighting. The opportunity to refurbish communal areas and provide a master key lock replacement system to communal front entrance doors is also part of the programme to be completed in 2020/1.

With regard to high-rise blocks, it was decided to go over and above regulatory standards by carrying out Type 4 Fire Risk Assessments across all of our tower blocks over 12 storeys, the outcome of which found no fundamental issues or safety concerns. The service is now in the process of developing a robust major works programme to deliver the highest standards of compliance, providing ongoing peace of mind and reassurance to our residents when it comes to fire safety in their homes.

The tower block works programme, to commence in 2021, will also benefit from wider integrated major works, as identified in the stock condition survey, and meet borough-wide climate strategy targets to make a positive impact on neighbourhoods and provide long-term

sustainable homes that are energy efficient and mindful of environmental impact.

Following the Grenfell tragedy, the report by Dame Judith Hackitt highlighted the importance of resident scrutiny (a whole chapter was dedicated to the 'Resident Voice'). With the recent launch of our new Customer Experience Panel as a high level resident involvement group in Brent, it is vital that we provide the opportunity for appropriate performance monitoring and resident scrutiny when it comes to our property services.

Climate change and energy efficiency

Climate change and its devastating effects on the environment, people and communities is one of the most pressing issues society currently faces. In May 2019, the UK government became the first country to declare a climate change emergency, committing to target net zero carbon emissions by 2050. In July 2019, Brent declared a local climate and ecological emergency, and has committed to working towards carbon neutrality by the year 2030. The Council has since adopted a holistic, organisation-wide approach to addressing the climate emergency, which is focusing on a range of inter-related environmental issues, from carbon reduction to fuel poverty, waste and resources, air quality and ecology to water conservation and climate change adaptation.

Energy used to heat and power housing is responsible for 43% of all territorial carbon emissions in the borough. A significant proportion of carbon emissions are as a result of inefficient housing stock. The latest figures from Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Energy (BEIS), from 2018, indicate that almost 16,000 households in Brent are in fuel poverty, equating to nearly 15% of Brent residents. This is the second worst figure in London with only Newham having a greater proportion of households in Fuel Poverty.

Currently, 35% of Brent's council housing stock is performing better than the national average of Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) band D. However, 100% of housing stock falls short of EPC band B. London Councils have included a target of an average EPC Band B rating for London's housing stock by 2030 as part of its Joint Statement with the London Environment Directors' Network on Climate Change.

Good asset management considers both quality and value for money across the full lifespan of a home, as well as how current and future running costs might affect those who live there. It is important that our housing service prioritises work to improve the energy efficiency of the properties we manage, both in order to ensure effective ongoing maintenance and to appropriately support our residents in keeping their homes warm.

As a local authority, Brent is committed to tackling climate change, having recently launched the Brent Climate Assembly in November 2019, giving residents the opportunity to directly inform how the council responds to climate and ecological issues on a local level. Working towards a greener, more sustainable borough is a prominent feature of the current borough plan and it is vital that the housing service works within and to this to implement environmentally friendly and energy efficiency initiatives.

A key feature of the borough-wide climate strategy will be to achieve an average level of EPC band B by retrofitting all housing properties by 2030. Research and piloting work on this is underway for 2020/1 and will form part of this strategy.

Commitments

We have a good understanding of the condition of our housing stock and use this knowledge to target work, providing and maintaining quality, safe homes for our residents.

In order to effectively manage and maintain our housing stock it is vital that we hold accurate, up to date data around the condition of the properties we manage. A key recommendation put forward as part of the recent stock condition survey was to continue to carry out internal surveys to 20% of our properties on an annual basis. This will support us in developing a clear understanding of what work is required, where and when, allowing us to be increasingly efficient and targeted with our planned works programme.

Following the Grenfell tragedy and subsequent recommendations from the report put forward by Dame Judith Hackitt, Brent has carried out a number of key programmes to ensure both our high and low-rise blocks are safe and residents feel reassured. Towards the end of 2019, phase one of the Grenfell Inquiry was published, with phase two due in 2020/1. It is important that we, as a housing landlord, take a further opportunity to review and update our fire safety policies and procedures in light of these new recommendations.

As a local authority, our programme for building new homes across the borough is growing, with our current plan committing to 5000 new affordable homes in Brent, 1000 of which will be delivered through our own council building programme. It is important that we make sure these homes can be efficiently and economically maintained in the long-term so we can sustain the delivery of quality, safe homes for residents.

To achieve this we will:

- **Improve and maintain the data we hold on our properties by carrying out surveys to 20% of our stock on an annual basis.**
- **Develop a clear understanding of what work is required, where and when and what is affordable, allowing us to be increasingly efficient and targeted with our planned works programme.**
- **Explore and implement new technologies that give us additional insight and enable us to manage our properties more efficiently.**
- **Develop standard specifications for key components in new builds and carry out appropriate assessments before commencement.**

The homes we manage are fully compliant with all fire safety regulations and as a landlord, we take a proactive approach to delivering fire safety works and providing peace of mind for our residents.

For Brent housing service, the safety of those who live, work in or visit the homes we manage is a priority.

Following the tragedy at Grenfell Tower, and subsequent recommendations from the report put forward by Dame Judith Hackitt, Brent has carried out a number of key programmes to ensure both our high and low-rise blocks are safe and residents feel reassured. Towards the end of 2019, phase one of the Grenfell Inquiry was published, with phase two due in 2020/1. It is important that we, as a housing landlord, take a further opportunity to review and update our fire safety policies and procedures in light of these new recommendations and consider where additional measures can be taken to provide reassurance for our residents.

Brent Housing Management has instituted an annual remedial action programme for each of its 39 high-rise blocks to mitigate risks that arise and developed and implemented a low-rise programme to improve fire safety in each of its 1208 converted and purpose built blocks to be completed in 2020/1. In addition, it was decided to carry out Type 4 Fire Risk Assessments across all of our tower blocks over 12 storeys to inform a programme of major works that would be ahead of the findings and recommendations of the Grenfell enquiry. The programme will start in 2021/2

To achieve this we will:

- **Carry out an additional, updated review of our fire safety policies and procedures in light of future Grenfell Tower Inquiry recommendations and "Building Safer Futures" legislation, continuing to build on our robust approach to fire safety.**
- **Develop and promote clear evacuation plans for residents living in our tower blocks, ensuring there are additional measures in place to allow the safe evacuation of vulnerable residents in the event of a fire.**
- **Deliver a programme of sprinkler installations and compartmentation works within the homes of our high-rise properties under the tower block refurbishment programme commencing in 2021/2.**
- **Complete the low-rise fire safety programme in 2020/1.**

The work we do is informed by residents' priorities and feedback and we use what residents tell us about their experience to provide homes and estates where residents feel proud to live.

Brent housing management values the input and feedback we receive from our residents, whether that is through a satisfaction survey, feedback given to a staff member or in the unfortunate event of a complaint. Feeling listened to was identified as one of the biggest drivers of overall satisfaction in results from STAR 2018 and we want to work on developing the opportunities available for residents to have a say in how we manage and maintain their homes and the areas around them.

STAR 2018 results showed that 65% of our residents are satisfied with the overall quality of their home, which is low when compared to similar landlords through benchmarking exercises. Also, when comparing STAR 2018 to the 2018 Resident Attitude Survey, it is evident that residents living in council homes are twice as likely to be unsatisfied with their neighbourhood when compared to those living in private properties. As a housing service, we want to change this.

The importance of resident scrutiny was highlighted in the most recent Social Housing Green Paper, as well as the review of building regulations and fire safety following Grenfell. Feedback as part of the consultation in developing this strategy also identified strong themes around needing to improve transparency and communication around our work programmes.

By taking the opportunity to build on and develop how we engage with our residents, we can provide the opportunity for appropriate performance monitoring and resident scrutiny when it comes to our property services.

To achieve this we will:

- **Deliver a programme of investment on estates which seek to address the issues that residents have already highlighted (i.e. anti-social behaviour, parking and waste management) and includes localised engagement so residents have a say on the work that is carried out.**
- **Develop a robust, impartial feedback mechanism following all major works so we can hear from tenants and leaseholders about their experience of having work done in their home, using this to improve the process.**
- **Review complaints made to the service and use any insights gained to target improvements.**
- **Work closely with our contractors and involved residents to monitor performance and ensure appropriate resident scrutiny and transparency of services is in place.**

The homes we manage are efficiently managed and opportunities to create greater economic and social value are recognised.

Ensuring that our housing stock is fit for purpose and delivering value for Brent residents is important to us as a local authority. Every penny of the income we spend on managing and maintaining our homes, comes from residents so it is vital that our services and our assets are providing as much value for money as possible.

Responding appropriately to housing need across Brent is one of the housing service's top priorities. By making informed decisions about how we might re-purpose properties when they become empty, (e.g. by building an extension to create a larger, family home) or better utilise land on estates, we can ensure that our housing stock is more effectively meeting the needs of Brent residents. This also means we can support homelessness services to reduce the number of households living in temporary accommodation.

Some assets on estates we manage are under-utilised (e.g. garages or community halls) and have the potential to be providing more value for local residents than they currently are. When we are carrying out improvement work on estates, we want to work with our contractors and local residents to review how these assets could be put to better use, providing more value for the local community.

To achieve this we will:

- **Develop a decision making process that incorporates a balance of social, financial and economic factors so we can make informed decisions around the repurposing of properties (e.g. loft conversions, extensions) to better meet the needs of our residents.**

- **Drive forward the delivery our infill programme, identifying under-utilised land on estates that could be better used to provide more affordable homes in the borough.**

- **Review how we manage assets on estates (e.g. garages) and identify where more effective approaches can be taken and opportunities created to provide greater value for the local area and the HRA business plan.**

The homes we manage are energy efficient and the services we deliver are mindful of environmental impact.

Following the parliamentary announcement of a climate change emergency in early 2019, Brent followed suit, declaring a local climate and ecological emergency in July 2019. Our borough plan highlights the ways in which we, as a local authority, plan to work toward delivering a greener, more sustainable borough and it is vital that the housing service supports this work and feeds in to these commitments. London Councils has set a target to achieve an average Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Band B across all housing stock by 2030. Our recently carried out stock condition survey identified that none of our properties are currently meeting this standard, so it is important that we consult and plan to begin works, driving up EPC ratings across the properties we manage.

When we asked our residents during STAR 2018 about where they think we should target our resources in the future, improving the energy efficiency of their home was the fourth most popular answer. By delivering energy saving initiatives across our properties, we can provide homes that are easier and more affordable to heat, not only saving money for our residents but also better supporting households who may be experiencing, or are at risk of experiencing, fuel poverty.

Energy Efficiency programmes will assess property types holistically to identify the most cost effective approach to fabric, heating system and ventilation improvements. This will ensure that work programmes limit unnecessary disruption to residents' homes, achieve value for money and that properties meet the needs of our residents today while accounting for potential future changes due to climate change, such as mitigating the need for future cooling.

To achieve this we will:

- **Commission a feasibility study to identify packages of measures that can reduce carbon for typical housing types in Brent and design and install a pilot domestic retrofit exemplar scheme in 2020/1.**

- **Complete a study to identify the most appropriate heating systems to be included in holistic energy efficiency upgrades over the lifetime of this strategy and develop an effective policy to ensure compliance with the Heat Metering and Billing Regulations**

- **Consult on and plan finances to retrofit all housing properties to an average level of EPC band B by 2030 in line with the London Councils target. This will include grant funding and tenants paying an energy service plan to Brent which is the equivalent of their previous energy supplier(s) bills.**

- **Commission a transport impact review to establish how the housing service can work towards reducing the negative impact that our own vehicles and the vehicles of our residents have on the environment.**

- **Utilise estate improvement work to identify opportunities for environmentally friendly initiatives (e.g. additional bicycle storage, tree planting and improved recycling facilities).**

- **Assess the feasibility of achieving net zero carbon for the Council's new build housing schemes and identify funding for a pilot low carbon new build exemplar project.**

We provide a quality repairs service that is accessible and accountable to our residents.

Ensuring that we have a fit for purpose repairs service not only helps us to make sure that the properties we manage are being properly maintained but also supports our residents to live safely and comfortably in their homes.

Results from STAR 2018 show that only 56% of our residents were satisfied with how Brent Housing Management handle repairs and, as satisfaction with the repairs service was found to be one of the biggest drivers of overall satisfaction, we have worked on improving this. Speedier repairs, getting things right the first time and better communication were the areas that our residents told us would improve how they felt about the service they receive. By working in partnership with our contractors and gaining feedback from front-line staff and residents we identified specific areas for improvement and drove up transactional resident satisfaction with their last repair to consistently sit at above 85% and reaching 90% during the CV19 lockdown period.

The repairs service has embarked on the second phase of the ongoing improvement plan in 2020/1. Building upon the work and collaboration of phase 1, the second phase focuses on improving processes for complex works, Wates' supply chain performance as well as improving internal communications and actions of leasehold, tenancy and property services teams. Feedback gathered as part of the consultation for this strategy also identified the need for improvements in communication with our residents throughout the repairs process. Phase 2 of the ongoing improvement plan includes work to ensure that the resident is kept informed and their expectations are managed when it comes to work being carried out in their home.

To achieve this we will:

- **Build upon the improvements in our responsive repairs service to focus on larger and more complex repairs by utilising input and feedback from trade operatives, supply chains and tenants to establish a clear understanding of where and how things can be improved.**
- **Gather insight on how we communicate with our tenants about complex repairs, ensuring we are being clear about what we will deliver and are managing expectations effectively**
- **Develop an updated approach to gaining feedback from tenants following one-off repairs in their home, enabling us to generate more detailed insight around peoples experience of our repairs service and embed empathetic staff practices when it comes to any and all interactions with residents**
- **Utilise the data we gather and hold on repairs to inform our planned works programmes, enabling us to target work where it is most needed.**
- **Develop an effective recharges policy that provides clarity around tenant responsibilities when it comes to damage to and repairs in their home.**

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	Cabinet 12 December 2022
	Report from the Corporate Director, Resident Services

Authority to Award Contracts for Parking & Traffic Civil Enforcement and Cashless Parking Services

Wards Affected:	All
Key or Non-Key Decision:	Key
Open or Part/Fully Exempt: (If exempt, please highlight relevant paragraph of Part 1, Schedule 12A of 1972 Local Government Act)	Part Exempt – Appendix 1 is exempt as it contains the following category of exempt information as specified in Paragraph 3, Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, namely: "Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)"
No. of Appendices:	Four Appendix 1(exempt): Name of tenderers Appendix 2: Parking & Traffic Civil Enforcement Tender Evaluation Grid Appendix 3: Cashless Parking Tender Evaluation Grid Appendix 4: Equality Impact Assessment
Background Papers[1]:	None
Contact Officer(s): (Name, Title, Contact Details)	Chris Whyte Director Environment & Leisure 0208 937 5342 chris.whyte@brent.gov.uk Sandor Fazekas Head of Healthy Streets and Parking 0208 937 5113 Sandor.fazekas@brent.gov.uk

1.0 Purpose of the Report

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1.1 This report concerns the award of contracts for the provision of Parking & Traffic Civil Enforcement and Cashless Parking services (collectively referred to as “the contracts”) following approval of Cabinet on 7th February 2022 to tender for the provision of these services. This Cabinet report set out in detail the aims and objectives of the Redefining Local Services programme, the procurement strategy and contract and service improvements.

1.2 This report requests authority to award contracts as required by Contract Standing Order 88. This report summarises the process undertaken in tendering these contracts and, following the completion of the evaluation of the tenders, recommends to whom the contracts should be awarded. The report also sets out the sets out the financial savings and benefits associated with the contracts.

2.0 Recommendations

That Cabinet:

2.1 Approves the award a contract for the provision of Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Services to Marston Holdings Limited for an initial contract period of five (5) years, with an option to extend for up to a further five (5) years on an annual basis and notes that the value of the contract is estimated to be circa £4.47m per year, or circa £44.54m over the 10 year duration of the contract (excluding CPI indexation and LLW increases).

2.2 Approves the award a contract for the provision of Cashless Parking (including permits) Services to Pay by Phone Limited for an initial contract period of five (5) years, with an option to at extend for further five (5) years and notes that the value of the contract is estimated to be circa £36,439 per year, or circa £364,390 over the 10 year duration of the contract (excluding indexation increases).

2.3 Notes the contents of Section 4 of the report with regard to the financial savings and benefits associated with the letting of the contracts referred to in Recommendations 2.1 and 2.2 above.

3.0 Detail

3.1 The Council entered into a contract for provision of traffic and parking enforcement services with Serco on 17th June 2013 (the “Contract”). The Contract includes; Civil Enforcement and CCTV enforcement / IT / Permits / Cashless Parking.

3.2 As detailed in the 2021/2022 Annual Parking Report, the income from the Contract for the parking services provided by Serco is circa £20.2m per annum, operational budget costs for contract payments and council staff in the Parking teams are £8.58m, and overall, there was a surplus of £11.6m. The use of any surplus in the parking account is governed

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by Section 55 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 and this was allocated to assist in meeting the cost of concessionary fares: The London 'Freedom Pass' which cost £13.8m.

3.3 The report to Cabinet on 7th February 2022 titled: "Authority to Tender Contracts for Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Services" provided information aims and objectives of the Department's Redefining Local Services (RLS) programme and set out the aims and objectives for service improvements, risks and potential mitigations, along with the approach to the procurement of two new parking services contracts for;

i) the Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Services Contract (5+5 years, extended annually); and
ii) the Cashless Parking Contract which includes parking permits (5+5 years).

3.4 The Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Contract is therefore for an initial term of 5 years but may be extended for a further 5 years annually, for up to 10 years, based on good performance. Likewise, the initial term for the Cashless Parking Contract is 5 years with an ability to extend it for a further 5 years, up to 10 years, based on good performance over the term of the contract.

3.5 The decision to extend will be based on these services being delivered to a minimum satisfactory standard, outlined in up to 20 key performance indicators, covering the range of services.

3.6 There were delays to the procurement process due to;

- The complexity of these contracts resulting in a number of clarifications and requests for extensions by bidders.

- The need to clarify the impact, if any, on the commercial submissions following the increase in the London Living Wage ("LLW") announced on 22nd September 2022 which was unprecedented in terms of timing and scale as a result of the ongoing "Cost of Living Crisis". There is a contractual requirement for the successful bidder to pay the LLW as a minimum.

3.7 The Contract with Serco is currently due to expire on 31st March 2023, although the Contract as originally let allowed for extension of the Contract to expire on 3rd July 2023. As Officers consider an additional mobilisation period is required to avoid any disruption of services, Officers will seek delegated authority to vary the Contract with Serco, to agree a further extension to 3rd July 2023.

The Tender Process

<u>Overview</u>

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3.8 The RLS programme considered the Council's strategic approach to the delivery of key council services, including parking services. Following statutory best value consultation, the Final RLS Delivery Model, agreed by Cabinet on 16 August 2021, is a "specialist contracts delivery model with low to moderate levels of insourcing". This delivery model comprises outsourcing using discreet, specialist contracts and the insourcing and enhancement of a small number of client functions that would provide the Council with greater strategic and financial control and improved contract management and stakeholder engagement. Arrangements were made for the insourcing of the Pre-Notice to Owner (NTO) Correspondence Team (the Team dealing with the first stage of appealing a Parking Penalty Charge Notice). This involved the transfer to the Council of two contractor posts currently assigned to that function pursuant to the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006 ("TUPE"). This was completed on 1st April 2022.

3.9 On 16th November 2021 the Council held a soft market engagement / Bidders Open Day to discuss the tender and potential approach to tendering for a new Parking Civil Enforcement contract with potential bidders. The soft market engagement opportunity was advertised via the Brent e-tendering portal and 'Find a Tender Service'. Ten organisations expressed an interest and responded to the questionnaire. All ten companies attended the open day.

3.10 The Open Day consisted of two sessions where initially the Council briefed on its current service status, the changing environment and openness for innovation. There were opportunities for clarification from the attendees collectively. The second session involved organisations meeting with officers individually to share their ideas and services confidentially. It was made clear in this process that any proposed procurement approach was provisional and subject to Cabinet decision in February 2022.

3.11 The main aims of the market engagement were to seek views from potential bidders on the Council's outline procurement strategy and to understand what would make any procurement exercise attractive to the market. The discussions were highly informative and can be summarised as follows:

- There was consensus on the length of the contract linked to the expected life of the associated vehicle fleet; a main term of ten years, with an initial term of five years and with cumulative extensions up to a further five years granted on an annual basis.

- The proposed use of the Restricted Procedure for tendering was understood by all, with opportunities for clarification included in the procurement procedures for this contract.

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- Regarding the tender structure, there was a balance of views. The more established companies in the market suggested a sole provider delivering all services was preferred, but they could also work with nominated sub-contractors or other lot winners.

- Cashless and IT providers made cases for multiple LOTs, on the basis that they did not feel a main contractor added any value to their offering. There was some sympathy with this view from the major providers with regard to cashless parking provision.

- Feedback on IT raised concerns about changing from the current system, considering the service recently changed systems following a fairly disruptive change over process during 2018/19.

- Most of the providers understood the Council's need to protect the volume and quality of parking enforcement activity, taking account of budget planning considerations, as well as maintaining residents' confidence, and therefore it was considered vital that quality would be weighted highly at tender evaluation stage.

- There was reticence about pricing bids and there appeared to be a preference for contract budgets highlighted upfront, showing what services could be delivered for that with profit declared as part of open book accounting policies.

- The range of Price / Quality ratios suggested ranged from 30/70 to 40/60 respectively.

- Innovation was heavily linked to technology rather than methodology.

- IT providers did not think that their added value solutions would be 'primed' by main providers, and as a result the Council would secure potential benefits. For example, there are systems which integrate PCN and Permit administration into a single solution.

- This again pointed to a preference for the LOT approach, as this gives contractors an opening opportunity and then the ability to offer added value later on with offerings across the wider service.

- A contract term up to of 10 years was welcomed with points around return on capital investment, particularly on first renewal, highlighted.

- Organisations appeared knowledgeable and supportive of the green agenda, with matters regarding electric vehicles and charging points and low traffic neighbourhoods discussed in detail.

- Issues raised included:

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- the tender date clashing with other local authorities and allowance for sufficient time to construct tender responses;
- the contract base and vehicle pound location; and
- Flexibility / variability – length of contract means things are likely to change. How will LBB build this into specification?

- All companies supported our Social Value and Ethical Procurement Policy objectives, understanding that Social Value should be a core part of doing business with Brent.

- All companies understood and supported the Parking Services' contract requirement that the London Living Wage must be the minimum salary payment to staff working on the contract.

3.12 The Cabinet report of 7th February 2022 set out the aims and objectives to improve services and the approach to procurement, as detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Approach to the Procurement of Parking Services

Contract	***Services***	***Tender Route***
Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Services	• *Premises – Base for contractor operation* • *Premises - Vehicle pound* • *Vehicles supply and maintenance – CCTV cars / Removal Lorries / Civil Enforcement Officer (CEO) transport / Mopeds* • *On-Street enforcement (CEO deployment)* • *Vehicle Removals and relocations* • *Reporting Signs and lines maintenance* • *Blue Badge enforcement* • *Persistent Evader management* • *Event Day management (Wembley Protective Parking Scheme)* • *Safe School Streets enforcement* • *Low Traffic Neighbourhoods enforcement* • *Bay suspensions enforcement* • *CCTV - Moving Traffic enforcement & ANPR* • *Car Parks enforcement* • *Car Parks management (inc.*	*Restricted*

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	opening/closing) • *Pay and display cash collection and banking* • *Pay and display – maintenance 1st line* • *Pay and display – machine provision (quotes with option to/not to procure)* • *Permits Administration (staff)* • *Call handling for general enquiries* • *Suspensions and dispensations administration* • *IT support – administration of PCNs, Handheld devices and Permits*	
Cashless Parking	• *Cashless Parking (virtual pay and display)* • *Permit System*	*Restricted*
IT System	*Integrated central parking IT system (including suspensions module). This is used for issuing PCNs*	*Direct award contract until 31st December 2025 to mitigate risks*

3.13 Officers from the Parking Client team, with support from an independent specialist parking consultant developed the specification for the contracts in consideration of service improvements identified through the RLS programme and provided a data pack with information on quantities and outputs.

3.14 The new Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Services contract will be let using the British Parking Association (BPA) model contract (with some minor amendments to meet Brent requirements supplemented by special conditions), an industry standard contract developed by the BPA, government, contractors and service providers and endorsed by the Transport Select Committee and included in Statutory Guidance. This is recognised as good balance between client and contractor obligations. The new Cashless Parking Contract will be let using a specialist SAS (Software as a Service) contract prepared by the council's Legal Team as it is more suited to that type of service provision.

3.15 An officer project team was established for the procurement of these contracts, comprising of managers within the Healthy Streets and Parking team supported by an independent specialist Parking Services

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Consultant, with representatives from Procurement, Finance and Legal services. A project plan was developed which reported on progress at monthly RLS Board meetings chaired by the Operational Director for Environment.

Stage 1 Selection Questionnaire – Parking and Civil Enforcement Services

3.16 Advertisements were placed on the 'Find a Tender Service' (FTS) and the London Tenders Portal on 30th May 2022 to seek initial expressions of interest, which elicited three (3) initial enquiries. Bidders were provided with the full tender pack to initially complete a Selection Questionnaire ("SQ") using the Council's Electronic Tendering Portal. Three (3) contractors subsequently completed the SQ.

3.17 The SQ provided information on the organisations ability to meet the following criteria;

- Economic and financial standing and evaluation of the most recent audited accounts
- Health and safety
- Quality Assurance
- Equality
- Business Continuity
- Resources
- Experience

3.18 Shortlisting was carried out on the basis of the organisations response to the SQ and on 21st July 2022, all three (3) bidders were invited to tender.

Stage 1 Selection Questionnaire – Cashless Parking Services

3.19 Advertisements were placed on FTS and the London Tenders Portal on 13th June 2022 to seek initial expressions of interest, which elicited four (4) initial enquires. Contractors were provided with an outline specification and requested to complete a SQ using the Council's Electronic Tendering Facility. Four (4) contractors subsequently completed the SQ.

3.20 The SQ provided information on the organisations ability to meet the required criteria.

3.21 Shortlisting was carried out on the basis of the organisations response to the SQ and on 29th July 2022, two (2) contractors were invited to tender.

Stage 2 Invitation to Tender (ITT) - Parking and Civil Enforcement Services

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3.22 The tendering instructions stated that the contract would be awarded on the basis of the most economically advantageous offer to the Council. At tender evaluation stage, the panel evaluated the tenders against the following criteria:

- 30% Price
- 60% Quality
- 10% Social Value

A higher weighting was given to quality due to the financial outcomes being sought and that the risk around price is somewhat mitigated as it is based on current budget (2020/21).

3.23 The quality criteria communicated to tenderers that were used to determine the most economically advantageous bid, are listed in table 2 below:

Table 2 – Quality Criteria Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement

MS1	**Skills and Expertise**	**10%**
MS 1A	Mobilisation plan	30%
MS 1B	Deliverables	70%
	MS1 Total	*100%*
MS2	**Technical - Enforcement Services**	**70%**
MS2 A	Standard Enforcement Delivery Plan	70%
MS2 B	Special Enforcement Delivery Plan	20%
MS2 C	CCTV Enforcement Delivery Plan	10%
	MS2 Total	*100%*
MS3	**Technical - Enforcement Services**	**20%**
MS3 A	Parking IT System Management	20%
MS3 B	Cash Collection	10%
MS3 C	Suspension Service	10%
MS3 D	Pay & Display Maintenance	10%
MS3 E	Removals Service & Vehicle Pound	20%
MS3 F	In & Outbound Print and Post	10%
MS3 G	Blue Badge Enforcement	10%
MS3 H	Permit Processing	10%
	MS3 Total	*100%*
	Total Method Statement Quality	**60%**
	Social Value	**10%**

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	Price	**30%**
	Total	**100%**

3.24 Tenderers were required to submit additional information providing details of their proposed arrangements for performing the contract including (but not limited to) the following:

- The proposed locations of premises including the car pound, and distances from key locations in the borough.
- Their approach to enforcement of the borough's parking restrictions and the advantages of their solutions.
- Their approach to the supply of supporting services and the advantages of their solution

Stage 2 Invitation to Tender (ITT) – Cashless Parking Services

3.25 The tendering instructions stated that the contract would be awarded on the basis of the most economically advantageous offer to the Council. At tender evaluation stage, the panel evaluated the tenders against the following criteria:

Award Criteria	Weighting (%)
Quality/Technical	50%
Social Value	10%
Pricing Schedule	40%
Total	100%

3.26 The quality criteria communicated to tenderers that were used to determine the most economically advantageous bid, are listed in table 3 below:

Table 3- Quality Criteria – Cashless Parking

MS1 Cashless Parking	**50%**
MS 1A Mobilisation	30%
MS 1B Delivery	70%
MS1 Total	*100%*
MS2 Parking Permit	**50%**
MS2A Mobilisation	30%
MS2B Delivery	70%

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MS2 Total	*100%*
Total Method Statement Quality	**50%**
Social Value	**10%**
Commercial	**40%**
Total	**100%**

3.27 Tenderers were required to submit additional information providing details of their proposed arrangements for performing the contract including (but not limited to) the following:

- The quality of their public facing phone solution for the payment of Cashless Parking transactions within the borough.
- Approach to changing on street signage for pay by phone services.
- Permit solutions, examples of efficiencies and user experience.

Evaluation process

Evaluation - Parking and Civil Enforcement Services

3.28 All tenders had to be submitted electronically no later than Monday 22nd August 2022 at 12 noon. Tenders were opened on 23rd August 2022 and 3 valid tenders were received. Each member of the evaluation panel read the tenders and carried out an initial evaluation of how well they considered each of the award criteria was addressed in the tender.

3.29 The tender evaluation process was carried out by a panel of officers from the Healthy Streets and Parking, supported by Procurement, Finance and Legal Services. The process consisted of 3 elements Quality, Social Value and Price being scored separately and the results from each section combined to give an overall MEAT (Most Economically Advantageous Tender) score for each bid.

3.30 The scoring scheme for the quality evaluation for both Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement and Cashless Parking is shown below in table 4.

Table 4 - Scoring for Quality/Technical questions

Score	Definition	

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0	The information required is either omitted or fundamentally fails to meet the relevant submission requirements to address the Council's requirements. Insufficient evidence to demonstrate that the relevant submission requirements or the Council's requirements can be met.	**Unacceptable**
1	The information submitted has insufficient evidence that the specified requirements can be met. Significant omissions, serious and/or many concerns.	**Major reservations**
2	The information submitted has some minor omissions in respect of the relevant submission requirements. The tender satisfies the basic minimum requirements in some respects but is unsatisfactory in other respects and raises some concerns.	**Some Reservations**
3	The information submitted provides some good evidence to meet the relevant submission requirements and/or the Council's requirements. It is satisfactory in most respects and there are no major concerns.	**Satisfactory**
4	The information submitted provides good evidence that all the relevant submission requirements and/or the Council's requirements can be met. Full and robust response, any concerns are addressed so that the proposal gives confidence.	**Good**
5	The information submitted provides good evidence that all the relevant submission requirements and/or the Council's requirements can be met and the proposal is outstanding. Exemplary in the industry, provides full confidence and no concerns.	**Outstanding**

3.31 The panel met on 26th August and 31st August 2022 and each submission was marked by the whole panel against the award criteria.

3.32 In terms of price, the price evaluation was based on the annual cost attributable for the first five years of the contract. This involved calculating a sum based on the annual operational costs of the contract together with one fifth of the mobilisation costs. The maximum

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available marks were awarded to the lowest price submission, and all other submissions awarded marks relative to the variance between their cost and the lowest cost.

3.33 The names of the tenderers are contained in Appendix 1. The scores received by the tenderers are included in Appendix 2. It will be noted that Contractor B was the highest scoring tenderer. Officers therefore recommend the award of the contract to Contractor B, namely, Marston Holdings Limited.

3.34 It is proposed that the contract commence in late June or early July 2023, subject to the Council's observation of the requirements of the mandatory standstill period noted in paragraph 5.2 below.

Evaluation – Cashless Parking

3.35 All tenders had to be submitted electronically no later than 12th Sept 2022 by 12:00 noon. Tenders were opened on 13th September 2022 and two (2) valid tenders were received. Each member of the evaluation panel read the tenders and carried out an initial evaluation of how well they considered each of the award criteria was addressed in the tender.

3.36 The tender evaluation process was carried out by a panel of officers from the Healthy Streets and Parking supported by Procurement, Finance and Legal Services.

3.37 The scoring scheme for the quality evaluation was as 3.30 above.

3.38 In terms of price, the price evaluation was based on the annual cost attributable for the first five years of the contract. This involved calculating a sum based on the annual operational costs of the contract together with one fifth of the mobilisation costs. The maximum available marks were awarded to the lowest price submission, and all other submissions awarded marks relative to the variance between their cost and the lowest cost.

3.39 The names of the tenderers are contained in Appendix 1. The scores received by the tenderers are included in Appendix 3. It will be noted that Contractor 2 was the highest scoring tenderer. Officers therefore recommend the award of the contract to Contractor 2, namely, Pay by Phone Limited.

3.40 It is proposed that the contract commence in late June or early July 2023, subject to the Council's observation of the requirements of the mandatory standstill period noted in paragraph 5.2 below. This will coincide with the commencement of the new Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement contract.

4.0 Financial Implications

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4.1 The Council's Contract Standing Orders state that contracts for services / supplies exceeding £5 million shall be referred to the Cabinet for approval of the award of the contract. The value of the Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Services contract is estimated to be significantly over the threshold and the value of the Cashless Parking contract is estimated to be considerably under the above-mentioned threshold.

4.2 The annual value of the contract for the provision of Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Services is estimated to be circa £4.47m at today's prices and the annual value of the contract for the provision of Cashless Parking Services is estimated to be circa £36k at today's prices. The cost of these contracts will be fully funded from the existing revenue budgets.

4.3 The award of both contracts is for an initial period of five years, with an option to extend for a further five years, making the total contract cost of both contracts £22.53m over five years, at today's prices. Both contracts are subject to inflationary increases and this risk needs to be considered as part of the Council's Medium Term Financial Planning.

4.4 A net saving is anticipated as a result of this reprocurement due to economies of scale and a longer term contract enabling further efficiencies. However, this benefit will not be realised until the contact is fully embedded as costs depend on volumes and there may be fluctuations depending on the Council's requirements in relation to future deployment and resources required, for example costs will increase for the enforcement of Housing Estate Roads, new Controlled Parking Zones, and the provision of new CCTV enforcement.

4.5 A representative of Brent Financial Services attended the evaluation panel.

5.0 Legal Implications

5.1 The estimated value of the Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Services Contract over its lifetime is in excess of the threshold for Services and the award of the contract is therefore governed by the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 (the "Regulations"). The award of the Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Services contract is subject to the Council's own Standing Orders in respect of High Value contracts and Financial Regulations. The award of the Cashless Parking contract over its lifetime is also in excess of the threshold for Services and the award is governed by the Regulations and subject to the Council's own Standing Orders in respect of Medium Value contracts and Financial Regulations.

5.2 As advised in the report for Cabinet on 7 February 2022 requesting authority to tender these contracts, the Council must observe the

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mandatory minimum 10 calendar day standstill period before the contract can be awarded. Therefore, once the Cabinet has determined which tenderer should be awarded the contract, all tenderers will be issued with written notification of the contract award decisions. A minimum 10 calendar day standstill period will then be observed before the contracts are concluded – this period will begin the day after all Tenderers are sent notification of the award decisions – and additional debrief information will be provided to unsuccessful tenderers. As soon as possible, after the standstill period ends, the successful tenderers of each contract will be issued with a letter of acceptance and the contracts can commence.

5.3 The Legal Implications relating to TUPE and Human Rights have been set out in section 8.0 below.

6.0 Equality Implications

6.1 The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

(a) eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation
(b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and
(c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it,

pursuant to s149 Equality Act 2010. This is known as the Public Sector Equality Duty.

6.2 Under the Public Sector Equality Duty, having due regard involves the need to enquire into whether and how a proposed decision disproportionately affects people with a protected characteristic and the need to consider taking steps to meet the needs of persons who share a protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it. This includes removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by persons who share a protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.

6.3 The Public Sector Equality Duty covers the following nine protected characteristics: age, disability, marriage and civil partnership, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

6.4 In 2020 an Equality Analysis was undertaken in relation to the RLS programme as a whole and no adverse equality or diversity implications were identified. This was updated in July 2021 to include consideration of the Final RLS Delivery Model and again no adverse equality or diversity implications were identified.

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6.5 The proposals in this report have been subject to an equality analysis as set out in Appendix 4 and officers believe that there are no adverse equality implications.

6.6 Systems for cashless parking services are designed against the background of the W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines and to be accessible to individuals with a range of disabilities.

Arrangements to support impairment or learning disability include:

- All agents are native English speakers and fully trained in assisting all motorists including those who may be deemed vulnerable through any protected characteristics as set out in the Equalities Act 2010.
- Motorists who find it very difficult to use telephone keypads can simply ask our customer care agents to register an account and/or start a session on their behalf.
- Customers with hearing impairments will benefit from the simplicity of SMS texts and downloadable apps.
- Near Field Communication (NFC) technology for payments, which can be a welcome solution for many customers.

Specific arrangements for multilingual support include:

- 24/7 live agent support and online tutorials through short YouTube videos showing how to use all aspects of the service.
- A website that supports over 300 languages and a phone app that is available in 11 languages.
- Capability of a call centre to handle over 21 European languages for both oral and written communications, and Arabic.
- Access to a translation services company, Languageline which offers a translation service for correspondence and interpreting services for calls in 170 languages, such as Gujarati, Hindi etc. It takes around 30 seconds to obtain a translator who participates in a three-way call with a non-English speaking caller.
- As part of the Social Value commitment, support the Councils efforts to reduce digital exclusion and the provision of laptops to those in most need through the Resident Support Fund, Brent's Living Room and the Refugee Support. They will support a 'donate your device' campaign for one month per year and work with Age UK and Elders Voice to agree the content of Digital Inclusion workshops to maximise their effectiveness.

7.0 Consultation with Ward Members and Stakeholders

7.1 Targeted consultation on the RLS Delivery Model Options to comply with Section 3 Local Government Act 1999 took place from 17 May to 28 June 2021 and the results of this exercise and how these have influenced the Final RLS Delivery Model are set out in section 4 of the August 2021 Cabinet Report, with further detail in Appendix 1 of that

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report.

7.2 The RLS Members' Reference Group has met several times to consider the RLS programme, the RLS Review, the Delivery Model Options and statutory consultation results and the Final RLS Delivery Model.

7.3 Decisions on service changes which are likely to result in a significant change in the services provided to residents require consultation with them on common law grounds. Whether or not consultation is required will depend on the scale and significance of the proposed changes.

7.4 There are no significant changes to services proposed. Service delivery is guided by the Traffic Management Act and related legislation, along with the Secretary of State's Statutory Guidance and the London Councils Code of Practice. Therefore, no resident consultation is required.

8.0 Human Resources/Property Implications (if appropriate)

8.1 The existing services are currently provided by an external contractor, Serco and there are no implications for existing Council staff or property arising from retendering the contract. The new contractual arrangements have resulted in two existing Serco posts transferred into the Council (see paragraph 3.8 for details) and arrangements shall be made for those individuals to be moved to LBB Terms and Conditions.

8.2 An alternative contractor has been recommended for the award of the Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Contract, therefore the incumbent contractors staff that are currently employed in the provision of these services will be eligible to transfer pursuant to TUPE. It is expected that the vast majority of the incumbent contractor's staff will transfer under TUPE to the new contractor although it is common practice for the outgoing contractor to offer alternative roles to a small number of people.

8.3 TUPE information was made available to bidders. The levels of staff required by the new contractor to deliver the services are of a comparative level to those provided by the incumbent contractor and the incoming contractor outlined in its submission the steps it has in place to deal with any gaps that might arise at the time of TUPE.

8.4 It is not envisaged that any staff employed in connection with services to be delivered under the Cashless Parking Contract will TUPE transfer.

9.0 Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012

9.1 The Council is under duty pursuant to the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 ("the Social Value Act") to consider how services being

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procured might improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of its area; how, in conducting the procurement process, the Council might act with a view to securing that improvement; and whether the Council should undertake consultation. Officers have had regard to considerations contained in the Social Value Act in relation to the procurement and more detail is provided in section 9.2 below.

9.2 Social Value was scored against the criteria in table 5 below.

Table 5 – Social value Criteria

Score	Definition	
0	The Social Value offer was omitted or fundamentally failed to meet the relevant Social Value measures. Insufficient evidence to demonstrate that the relevant submission requirements or the Council's requirements can be met.	**Unacceptable**
1	The Social Value offer is adequate but there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that the relevant Social Value offer can be met. Significant omissions, serious and/or many concerns.	**Major reservations**
2	The Social Value offer has some minor omissions in respect of the relevant Social Value measures. The Social Value offer satisfies the basic minimum requirements in some respects but is unsatisfactory in other respects and raise some concerns.	**Some Reservations**
3	The Social Value offer submitted provides some good evidence to meet the relevant Social Value commitments offered in the Council's view. It is satisfactory in most respects and there are no major concerns.	**Satisfactory**
4	The Social Value offer submitted provides, in the Council's view, good evidence that all the Social Value commitments offered can be met. Full and robust response, any concerns are addressed so that the proposal gives confidence.	**Good**
5	The Social Value offer submitted provides strong evidence, in the Council's view, that all the Social Value commitments offered can be met and the proposal is outstanding.	**Outstanding**

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Score	Definition	
	Provides full confidence and no concerns.	

Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement – Social Value

Contractor B provided commitments against the following 3 themes.

Theme	Commitment
Every opportunity to succeed	Local employment and a minimum of 14 apprentices per annum. Improve the gender pay balance across the company and for Brent residents, and increase the female workforce.
A future built for everyone, an economy fit for all	A commitment to reduced travel and Carbon emissions by 2030. Aiming to transition to a fully electric fleet by contract year 2.
A Cleaner, More Considerate Brent	A commitment to lower emission vehicles, and to contribute 30 trees per annum to Brent's 'Sponsor a tree' fund.

Cashless Parking – Social Value

Contractor 2 provided commitments against 3 themes.

Theme	Commitment
Strong Foundations	A minimum of 2 I.T events p/a provided or sponsored in the community for residents, businesses and / or schools, colleges and universities.
A Cleaner more Considerate Brent	A minimum of 37 trees p/a to be planted either on our streets, in our public spaces or parks.
A Borough where we can all feel Safe, Secure, Healthy and Happy.	Promoting Active travel, health and wellbeing opportunities and initiatives for use by the wider community which supports healthier lifestyles and community cohesion. Commitment to

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	a minimum of 3 events per annum.

9.3 The tender submissions for Social Value for both Contractor B and Contractor 2 were found to be meet the Council's requirements.

Related Document (for reference):
Cabinet Report titled: Authority to Tender Contracts for Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Services 7th February 2022

Report sign off:

Peter Gadsdon
Corporate Director, Resident Services

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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APPENDIX 2

PARKING AND TRAFFIC CIVIL ENFORCEMENT CONTRACT

TENDER EVALUATION GRID

Moderation Sheet

Parking Enforcement - DN578117

Quality 1		Weighting	Contractor A		Contractor B		Contractor C	
		5	Score	Result	Score	Result	Score	Result
1	4.1.1 MS1a Mobilisation plan Long-term contract management team and management resource deployed for mobilisation	30%	4	24.00%	3	18.00%	3	18.00%
2	4.1.2 MS1b Deliverables Demonstrating delivering similar contracts and how that will assist with delivering all elements of the proposed solution	70%	4	56.00%	3	42.00%	3	42.00%
Total out of 100%		**100%**	**80.00%**		**60.00%**		**60.00%**	
Total out of 30%		**10%**	**8.0%**		**6.0%**		**6.0%**	

Quality 2		Weighting	Contractor A		Contractor B		Contractor C	
		5						
	4.2.1 MS2a Standard Enforcement Delivery Plan	70%	3	42.00%	4	56.00%	3	42.00%
	4.2.2 MS2b Special Enforcement Delivery Plan	20%	3	12.00%	3	12.00%	3	12.00%
	4.2.3 MS2c CCTV Enforcement Delivery Plan	10%	4	8.00%	3	6.00%	3	6.00%
Total out of 100%		**100%**	**62.00%**		**74.00%**		**60.00%**	
Total out of 70%		**70%**	**43.4%**		**51.8%**		**42.0%**	

Quality 3		Weighting	Contractor A		Contractor B		Contractor C	
		5						
	4.3.1 MS3a Parking IT System Management	20%	4	16.00%	3	12.00%	4	16.00%
	4.3.2 MS3b Cash Collection	10%	4	8.00%	3	6.00%	3	6.00%
	4.3.3 MS3c Suspension Service	10%	4	8.00%	2	4.00%	3	6.00%
	4.3.4 MS3d Pay & Display Maintenance	10%	3	6.00%	3	6.00%	3	6.00%
	4.3.5 MS3e Removals Service & Vehicle Pound	20%	3	12.00%	4	16.00%	3	12.00%
	4.3.6 MS3f In & Outbound Print and Post	10%	2	4.00%	3	6.00%	3	6.00%
	4.3.7 MS3g Blue Badge Enforcement	10%	3	6.00%	3	6.00%	3	6.00%
	4.3.8 MS3h Permit Processing	10%	4	8.00%	3	6.00%	3	6.00%
Total out of 100%		**100%**	**68.00%**		**62.00%**		**64.00%**	
Total out of 20%		**20%**	**13.6%**		**12.4%**		**12.8%**	

Total Quality scores out of 100	**65.0%**	**70.2%**	**60.8%**
Factored out of 60%	**39.00%**	**42.12%**	**36.48%**

Social Value		Weighting	Contractor A		Contractor B		Contractor C	
		5	Score	Result	Score	Result	Score	Result
2	Every opportunity to succeed	**4%**	3	**2.40%**	4	**3.20%**	3	**2.40%**
3	A future built for everyone, an economy fit for all	**3%**	4	**2.40%**	3	**1.80%**	3	**1.80%**
4	A cleaner, more considerate Brent	**3%**	4	**2.40%**	3	**1.80%**	3	**1.80%**
Total out of 10%		**10%**	**7.2%**		**6.8%**		**6.0%**	

Commercial		Weighting	Contractor A	Contractor B	Contractor C
8	Costs submission	30%	£4,189,235.00	£4,474,830.74	£5,713,369.69
	Total	**30%**	**30.00%**	**28.09%**	**22.00%**

Summary	Weighting	Contractor A	Contractor B	Contractor C
Quality	60%	39.00%	42.12%	36.48%
Social Value	10%	7.20%	6.80%	6.00%
Commercial	30%	30.00%	28.09%	22.00%
Total	**100%**	**76.20%**	**77.01%**	**64.48%**

Ranking	2	1	3

Cost submissions included one-off mobilisation costs, evaluated at 20%.

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APPENDIX 3

CASHLESS PARKING CONTRACT

TENDER EVALUATION GRID

Moderation Sheet

Project title - DN610252

Quality		Weighting	Contractor 1		Contractor 2	
		5	Score	Result	Score	Result
1	MS1A Mobilisation	30%	5	30.00%	3	18.00%
2	MS1B Delivery	70%	4	56.00%	4	56.00%
Total out of 100%		**100%**	**86.00%**		**74.00%**	
Total out of 50%		**50%**	**43.0%**		**37.0%**	
3	MS2A Mobilisation	30%	4	24.00%	3	18.00%
4	MS2B Delivery	70%	5	70.00%	3	42.00%
Total out of 100%		**100%**	**94.00%**		**60.00%**	
Total out of 50%		**50%**	**47.0%**		**30.0%**	

Social Value		Weighting	Contractor 1		Contractor 2	
		5	Score	Result	Score	Result
1	Strong foundations	**4%**	4	**3.20%**	3	**2.40%**
4	A cleaner, more considerate Brent	**3%**	4	**2.40%**	4	**2.40%**
5	A borough where we can all feel safe, secure, happy and healthy	**3%**	4	**2.40%**	3	**1.80%**
Total out of 10%		**10%**	**8.0%**		**6.6%**	

Commercial		Weighting	Contractor 1	Contractor 2
8	Costs submission	40%	£58,246.67	£36,439.50
Total		**40%**	**25.02%**	**40.00%**

Summary	Weighting	Contractor 1	Contractor 2
Quality	50%	45.00%	33.50%
Social Value	10%	8.00%	6.60%
Commercial	40%	25.02%	40.00%
Total	**100%**	**78.02%**	**80.10%**

Ranking	2	1

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EQUALITY ANALYSIS (EA)

POLICY/PROPOSAL:	Authority to Award Contracts for Parking & Traffic Civil Enforcement and Cashless Parking Services
DEPARTMENT:	Regeneration and Environment
TEAM:	Healthy Streets and Parking
LEAD OFFICER:	Sandor Fazekas
DATE:	30th November 2022

NB: Please ensure you have read the accompanying EA guidance and instructions in full.

SECTION A – INITIAL SCREENING

1. Please provide a description of the policy, proposal, change or initiative, and a summary its objectives and the intended results.

***N.B.** This document relates to the Equalities Impact Assessment carried out on 12th July 2021 for the overall Redefining Local Services (RLS) Programme, taking into account any new and relevant developments relating to the decision on the Final RLS Delivery Model.*

The Redefining Local Services (RLS) Programme aims to design and implement a better, more integrated and flexible local services delivery model that improves the look and feel of Brent's public realm. The following RLS programme objectives were defined by Brent's members following the launch of the programme in May 2019.

The RLS programme's scope covers a number of functions led by the Environmental Services Directorate, which are currently outsourced, including the provision of Parking services. All parking services are outsourced, with the exception of the Client, Policy, and Projects functions.

Following Cabinet approval on 7th February 2022 to tender for the provision of Parking Services, this assessment is made in relation to a further Cabinet report for the Authority to Award Contracts for the Provision of Parking and Traffic and Cashless Parking Services, following an extensive procurement process.

The new Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Contract will be let using the British Parking Association (BPA) model contract (with some minor amendments to meet Brent requirements), the industry standard. The new Cashless Parking contract will be let as a specialist Software as a Service (SAS) contract.

These services are defined in the table below:

Contract	Services	Tender Route
Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Services	• *Premises – Base for contractor operation* • *Premises - Vehicle pound* • *Vehicles supply and maintenance – CCTV cars / Removal Lorries / Civil Enforcement Officer (CEO) transport / Mopeds* • *On-Street enforcement (CEO deployment)* • *Vehicle Removals and relocations* • *Reporting Signs and lines maintenance* • *Blue Badge enforcement* • *Persistent Evader management* • *Event Day management (Wembley Protective Parking Scheme)* • *Safe School Streets enforcement* • *Low Traffic Neighbourhoods enforcement* • *Bay suspensions enforcement* • *CCTV - Moving Traffic enforcement & ANPR* • *Car Parks enforcement* • *Car Parks management (inc. opening/closing)* • *Pay and display cash collection and banking* • *Pay and display – maintenance 1st line* • *Pay and display – machine provision (quotes with option to/not to procure)* • *Permits Administration (staff)* • *Call handling for general enquiries* • *Suspensions and dispensations administration* • *IT support – administration of PCNs, Handheld devices and Permits*	*Restricted*
Cashless Parking	• *Cashless Parking (virtual pay and display)* • *Permit System*	*Restricted*
IT System	*Integrated central parking IT system (including suspensions module). This is used for issuing PCNs (Taranto)*	*Direct award contract until 31st December 2025 to mitigate risks*

For the Parking and Civil Enforcement Contract, three large providers submitted bids, and the recommendation is to award to Marston Holdings Ltd, one of the largest Civil Enforcement providers in the country with 55 Local Authority Contracts, 10 of which are in London.

There were two of the largest providers that bid for the Cashless Parking contract and the recommendation is to award to Pay by Phone Ltd, the largest provider in the UK with contracts with 19 London boroughs.

2. Who may be affected by this policy or proposal?

The Parking Policy 2020 sets out our approach to provide effective parking management in the borough which is an important tool that can contribute towards achieving the Council's wider transport, economic and planning policy objectives, including the Council's Long Term Transport Strategy 2015-2035, Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy 2021-2030 and new Air Quality Action Plan for 2023.

We strive to make Brent a safer borough in which to drive, improve motoring standards, reduce traffic congestion, and contribute to reducing carbon emissions.

Due to the wide-ranging nature of the Parking services these will be used by residents, businesses and visitors to the borough and have the potential to impact on everyone in the borough, including council and contractor employees tasked with delivering the services.

3. Is there relevance to equality and the council's public sector equality duty? Please explain why. If your answer is no, you must still provide an explanation.

Yes, there is relevance. The legal duty is set out at Section 149 of the Equalities Act 2010.

Under s.149, public bodies such as council's must, in the exercise of their functions, have "due regard" to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a "protected characteristic" and those who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not

The equality duty arises when the council is deciding how to exercise its duties and powers regarding future arrangements for the provision of Parking Services.

In addition to the Act, the council is required to comply with any statutory Code of Practice issued by the Equality and Human Rights Commission, and to comply with TUPE regulations relating to the potential transfer of staff.

4. Please indicate with an "X" the potential impact of the policy or proposal on groups with each protected characteristic. Carefully consider if the proposal will impact on people in different ways as a result of their characteristics.

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age	**X**		
Sex	**X**		

Race	**X**		
Disability	**X**		
Sexual orientation		**X**	
Gender reassignment		**X**	
Religion or belief		**X**	
Pregnancy or maternity		**X**	
Marriage		**X**	

5. Please complete **each row** of the checklist with an "X".

SCREENING CHECKLIST		
	YES	**NO**
Have you established that the policy or proposal *is* relevant to the council's public sector equality duty?	**X**	
Does the policy or proposal relate to an area with known inequalities?	**X**	
Would the policy or proposal change or remove services used by vulnerable groups of people?	**X**	
Has the potential for negative or positive equality impacts been identified with this policy or proposal?	**X**	
If you have answered YES to ANY of the above, then proceed to section B. **If you have answered NO to ALL of the above, then proceed straight to section D.**		

SECTION B – IMPACTS ANALYSIS

1. Outline what information and evidence have you gathered and considered for this analysis. If there is little, then explain your judgements in detail and your plans to validate them with evidence. If you have monitoring information available, include it here.

In conducting this analysis a variety of data sources were considered, primarily to develop an understanding of the borough's demographic profile both now and in the future. This has helped identify potential impacts to protected characteristic groups and areas of expected demand.

A list of sources considered is included below:

Brent Open Data

- Equality Profile of Brent (2019)
- Population Change in Brent (2019)
- Brent JSNA Indices of Deprivation (2019)
- Brent Resident Attitudes Survey (2018)
- Air Quality Brent JSNA 2019/20

Brent Resources

- Brent Inclusive Growth Strategy (2019 - 2040) and IGS Research Base

Other

- ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates (2019)
- The Mayor for London's: A Safer City for Women and Girls Strategy (2018 – 2021)
- WHO Report: Air Pollution and Child Health: Prescribing Clean Air (2018)

A summary of the key findings from this research is included below:

A growing population –

The population of Brent increased by 27% between 1998-2018. Projections indicate that this pace of growth is set to continue: the population is expected to rise by a further 25% by 2041, faster than the London average (22%) and more than double the England average (10%). If realised, this would equate to an additional 84,800 residents by 2041.

A young, but ageing population –

Brent has a relatively young population. In 2018, the median age of the population was 35 in Brent, the same as in London, but five years lower than the national average (40 years, England). However, in line with national trends, the population is ageing: by 2041, the number of Brent residents aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 85% – an additional 34,900 older residents by 2041. The child population is also expected to grow, albeit more slowly, 12% by 2041 (+8,600 children).

Disability –

Around one in seven Brent residents have a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day-activities in some way. The prevalence of disability rises sharply with age: more than half of all residents aged 65 and over had a long-term health problem or disability.

Race –

Almost two thirds (65%) of the Brent population are from Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups. Brent's largest single ethnic group is the Indian population – who comprise 17% of residents – the fourth largest in London. Brent is the second most ethnically diverse borough in London, after Newham (according to the Simpson's Diversity Index).

Sex –

The gender split in the population is 51% male and 49% female. The proportion of men is highest in the 20-34 age group where they comprise 54% of the population. In contrast, women make up a higher proportion of the Borough's elderly population: 62% of those aged 85 and over are female.

2. For each "protected characteristic" provide details of all the potential or known impacts identified, both positive and negative, and explain how you have reached these conclusions based on the information and evidence listed above. Where appropriate state "not applicable".

AGE	
Details of impacts identified	**Positive** • Effective parking management supports sustainable travel and therefore carbon reduction. Studies have shown that air pollution affects children aged under five in uniquely damaging ways. Brent has a higher proportion of children aged under five (8% - estimated 28,797) compared to the rest of the UK (5%), and while overall air pollution in Brent is declining, there remain several air quality hotspots in the Borough. There is a commitment for the Parking and Civil Enforcement contract Social Value to aim to transition to a fully electric fleet by year 2 and reduce travel and Carbon emissions by 2030. The Cashless Parking contract includes contributing 30 trees per annum to the Brent Sponsor a Tree fund. • Vulnerable residents, particularly those in older age groups and those with disabilities or long-term health conditions, are known to be more reliant on the services provided by the council and will stand to benefit from improvements to Parking services. It will also

	be important to ensure that services aimed specifically at these groups are maintained. This is important, as although Brent has a relatively young population now, the number of residents aged 65 and over is expected to increase by approximately 85% through to 2041. • The Resident Attitudes Survey (2018) suggests that 66% of those who disagreed with the statement that 'the Council is easy to contact for help and information' were from the 55 and over age group. In addition, a significant proportion of individuals who expressed an aversion or inability to use online services were identified to be from the 65 and over age group, as well as those with disabilities and long-term health conditions. There is an opportunity, therefore, to improve the accessibility of council services for these vulnerable groups and others. We are aware that some older residents find the use of technology more challenging, and the new Cashless Parking contract includes the following: ○ As part of the Social Value commitment, support the Councils Digital Strategy 2022-26 and efforts to reduce digital exclusion and the provision of laptops to those in most need through the Resident Support Fund, Brent's Living Room, and the Refugee Support. They will support the donate your device campaign for one month per year through the app and social media donating 5 devices per year. They will work with the Council, Age UK and Elders Voice to agree the content of Digital Inclusion workshops to maximise their effectiveness. The Digital Inclusion workshops will help Brent Residents learn how to use a smartphone, download apps and make payments for everyday services such as parking. ○ 24/7 live agent support and online tutorials through short YouTube videos showing how to use all aspects of the service.

DISABILITY	
Details of impacts identified	**Positive** • Around one-in-seven (estimated 46,168) Brent residents have a long-term health condition or disability that limits their day-to-day activities. In addition, of the 23% (486) respondents to the 2018 Resident Attitudes Survey who conveyed that they do not get enough social contact or feel socially isolated, 37% (180) also had a long-term disability. This statistic is likely to have been exacerbated by the pandemic. Improvements to the accessibility of the services provided would have a positive effect on this group: ○ Systems for cashless parking services are designed against the background of the W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines and to be accessible to individuals with a range of disabilities. Arrangements to support impairment or learning disability include: ○ All agents are native English speakers and fully trained in assisting all motorists including those who may be deemed vulnerable through any protected characteristics as set out in the Equalities Act 2010. ○ Motorists who find it very difficult to use telephone keypads can simply ask our customer care agents to register an account and/or start a session on their behalf. ○ Customers with hearing impairments will benefit from the simplicity of SMS texts and downloadable apps. ○ Near Field Communication (NFC) technology for payments, which can be a welcome solution for many customers.
RACE	
Details of impacts identified	**Positive** • Brent is home to many communities and is one of the most diverse Boroughs in London; almost two thirds (65%) of the Brent population are from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME)

	groups. A key objective of the RLS programme was to engage with all members of the community in shaping the future service arrangements, to ensure that they meet their needs and aspirations. This can be achieved through consultation with residents regarding future decisions on service provision. Another key objective is ensuring that local people and businesses are able to benefit economically from the services that we provide, which stands to benefit all BAME groups, particularly with regards to recruitment and equal opportunities. This can be achieved through careful consideration of social value offers put forward by bidders in any re-procurement, to ensure that they benefit these groups. In relation to the Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Contract there is a Social Value commitment to: ○ Local employment and a minimum of 14 apprentices per annum. ○ Improve the gender pay balance across the company and for Brent residents and increase the female workforce. Due to Brent's diverse composition, there may be a language barrier preventing some households from utilising services properly. For the Cashless Parking services Specific arrangements for multilingual support include: ○ 24/7 live agent support and online tutorials through short YouTube videos showing how to use all aspects of the service. ○ A website that supports over 300 languages and a phone app that is available in 11 languages. ○ Capability of a call centre to handle over 21 European languages for both oral and written communications, and Arabic. ○ Access to a translation services company, Languageline which offers a translation service for correspondence and interpreting services for calls in 170 languages, such as Gujarati, Hindi etc. It takes around 30 seconds to obtain a translator who participates in a three-way call with a non-English speaking caller.

SEX	
Details of impacts identified	**Positive** • The Mayor of London's 'A Safer City for Women and Girls Strategy' (2018 – 2021) highlights the disproportionate nature of the personal safety issues experience by women and girls in London. Contributing to the safety and security of the Borough's residents in a targeted way, through seeking a neighbourhood approach to managing crime and ASB hotspots and involving the local community in the monitoring and reporting of issues to increase natural surveillance. The dispatchment of Civil Enforcement Officers from 2 local bases in the borough stands to benefit this group of people. In relation to the Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement Contract there is a Social Value commitment to: ○ Improve the gender pay balance across the company and for Brent residents and increase the female workforce.
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	
Details of impacts identified	**Neutral**
PREGANCY AND MATERNITY	
Details of impacts identified	**Neutral**

RELIGION OR BELIEF	
Details of impacts identified	**None**
GENDER REASSIGNMENT	
Details of impacts identified	**None**
MARRIAGE & CIVIL PARTNERSHIP	
Details of impacts identified	**None**

3. Could any of the impacts you have identified be unlawful under the Equality Act 2010?

No.

4. Were the participants in any engagement initiatives representative of the people who will be affected by your proposal and is further engagement required?

Targeted consultation on the RLS Delivery Model Options to comply with Section 3 LGA 1999 took place from 17 May to 28 June 2021.

In total, 125 responses were received via the online consultation portal over the six week period. Of these:

- The largest group of respondents by ethnicity were White British (32%) and Indian (19%), although 20% preferred not to state their ethnicity. There was a noted under-representation from Black British and Eastern-European groups for this consultation, with more targeted communications required for these groups in any future consultation exercises.
- The majority of respondents by age were in the 45 years and over categories, accounting for over 62% of respondents. This is compared to 23% of respondents who identified as being in the 44 and under categories. These lower age groups will need to be targeted for future consultation.

Two focus group sessions were also carried out with residents, businesses and the local voluntary sector. The second of these sessions included a representative of Brent Mencap.

There is no further engagement required.

5. Please detail any areas identified as requiring further data or detailed analysis.

It is envisaged that any potentially adverse equalities impacts are more likely to stem from future decisions relating to service provision and policy. Specific equalities implications and the means of mitigation resulting from any such decisions will, therefore, need to be considered at the appropriate point in the development of these decisions. However, contract monitoring arrangements will include an analysis of customer satisfaction and identifying opportunities for future improvements.

6. If, following your action plan, negative impacts will or may remain, please explain how these can be justified?

If any potentially negative issues are to be identified in consideration of additional data, the council will give due consideration to the specific needs identified and how best to incorporate mitigating measures in order to maximise equality.

7. Outline how you will monitor the actual, ongoing impact of the policy or proposal?

The conclusions drawn from this Equalities Analysis will be used to monitor the impacts of award of the contracts for Parking services on protected characteristic groups. Any adverse impacts identified will be carefully considered and mitigating and monitoring measures built into the performance framework for those contracts to ensure that they are acted upon.

SECTION C - CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis above, please detail your overall conclusions. State if any mitigating actions are required to alleviate negative impacts, what these are and what the desired outcomes will be. If positive equality impacts have been identified, consider what actions you can take to enhance them. If you have decided to justify and continue with the policy despite negative equality impacts, provide your justification. If you are to stop the policy, explain why.

An analysis of the potential equalities impact on the decision to award contracts for the provision of Parking and Traffic Civil Enforcement and Cashless Parking Services has been carried out, concluding that there are likely to be only positive or neutral impacts on protected groups. The new contracts provide the opportunity to improve the level of service currently provided. There is no evidence at this stage, to suggest that there will be any negative impact arising from these proposals.

SECTION D – RESULT

Please select one of the following options. Mark with an "X".		
A	**CONTINUE WITH THE POLICY/PROPOSAL UNCHANGED**	**X**
B	**JUSTIFY AND CONTINUE THE POLICY/PROPOSAL**	
C	**CHANGE / ADJUST THE POLICY/PROPOSAL**	
D	**STOP OR ABANDON THE POLICY/PROPOSAL**	

SECTION E - ACTION PLAN

This will help you monitor the steps you have identified to reduce the negative impacts (or increase the positive); monitor actual or ongoing impacts; plan reviews and any further engagement or analysis required.

Action	Expected outcome	Officer	Completion Date
Conduct supplementary Equalities Analysis focused on service provision as and when they are developed.	Identify emergent equalities concerns based on service specific data that may not have been identified	Sandor Fazekas or relevant officer	TBC
Ensure that Quality and Social Value commitments are delivered by the new Parking services providers.	Establish KPIs and monitoring arrangements to ensure that commitments are delivered. Potential emergent equalities concerns from the community could be identified and mitigating actions put in place.	Sandor Fazekas or relevant officer	3 July 2022

SECTION F – SIGN OFF

Please ensure this section is signed and dated.

OFFICER:	Sandor Fazekas	28.11.2022
REVIEWING OFFICER:	Angela Chaudry	30.11.2022
HEAD OF SERVICE:	Sandor Fazekas	01.12.2022

Brent	**Cabinet** 12 December 2022
	Report from the Corporate Director of Resident Services

Uncollectable Debt: Write-Off

Wards Affected:	All
Key or Non-Key Decision:	Key
Open or Part/Fully Exempt: (If exempt, please highlight relevant paragraph of Part 1, Schedule 12A of 1972 Local Government Act)	Part Exempt – Appendix 1 contains exempt information as defined in paragraph 3, Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972 –"Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)."
No. of Appendices:	One Appendix 1 (exempt): Debts for Write undertaken during 2022-23 exceeding £20,000
Background Papers:	None
Contact Officer(s):	Ryan Stephenson, Debt Service Manager 020 8937 1513 ryan.stephenson@brent.gov.uk Peter Cosgrove, Head of Revenue and Debt 020 8937 3453 Peter.Cosgrove@brent.gov.uk

1. Purpose of the report

1.1 The purpose of the report is to inform Cabinet of the debts written off that exceed £20,000.00 in relation to sundry debt, Adult Social Care Client contribution, Business Rates, Housing Benefit Overpayments and Council Tax as detailed in the report appendix.

1.2 The aggregate total value of these debts written off from April to September 2022 is £683,004.32.

1.2 All cases requested for write-off follow Brent's Ethical Debt Recovery Policy to recover the outstanding amounts. Only after all avenues have been exhausted does the Council consider writing off debt.

2. Recommendations

2.1 That Cabinet notes the debt-written off as described.

2.2 That Cabinet notes a total of write-off of £683,004.32 of debt as set out in Appendix 1 of this report.

3. Detail

3.1 The Council is committed to taking all appropriate recovery action necessary before considering a debt for write off. This includes issuing dunning notices at the start of the recovery process, telephone and email engagement, senior management dialogue with counterparts and, where necessary, legal service, court and enforcement agent action.

3.2 Despite the Council's best endeavours it is inevitable that a small percentage of debt will not be collected and will ultimately have to be written off. Writing off debt is standard practice and recommended as part of good budget management. The write-off procedure as formulated under financial regulation 8.3.1 is adhered to; the current procedure was agreed by Cabinet on 6 April 2021 and may be found here: Decision - Debt Write-Off Procedure (brent.gov.uk). The write-offs are reported to Cabinet in accordance with financial regulation 8.3.2 whereby write-offs over £20,000 agreed by the Corporate Director, Finance and Resources are reported to Cabinet biannually.

4.0 Financial Implications

4.1 The bad debt provision is reviewed annually. Amounts identified for write off are contained within the bad debt provision assigned to Revenue & Debt.

4.2 Not writing-off debt would result in uncollectable debts continuing to be shown as outstanding with an inaccurate bad debt provision apportioned to these balances. Once a debt is no longer collectable it should be written off in the Council's accounts and the debt provision adjusted accordingly.

5.0 Legal Implications

5.1 At present, in respect of the amounts listed there are no further implications, assets associated with the debt and associated/additional debt recovery operations will cease. Where the Council are provided with circumstantial changes or information which provides options for successful recovery, the amount may be written back onto the Council's systems and accounts for collection.

6. Equality Implications

6.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

7.0 Consultation with Ward Members and Stakeholders

7.1 None

8.0 Human Resources/Property Implications (if appropriate)

8.1 None

Report sign off:

Peter Gadsdon
Corporate Director of Resident Services

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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	Cabinet 12 December 2022
	Report from the Director of Regeneration Growth and Employment

Brent Infrastructure Funding Statement 2021/22

Wards Affected:	All, excluding parts of Harlesden, Kensal Green, Stonebridge and Tokyngton where Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation is the Local Planning Authority
Key or Non-Key Decision:	Key
Open or Part/Fully Exempt: (If exempt, please highlight relevant paragraph of Part 1, Schedule 12A of 1972 Local Government Act)	Open
No. of Appendices:	One Appendix 1: Brent Infrastructure Funding Statement 2021/22
Background Papers:	None
Contact Officer(s):	Martin Holley Infrastructure Planning Team Leader 020 8937 4811 martin.holley@brent.gov.uk

1 Purpose of the Report

1.1 This report introduces the Council's third Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS), which has been prepared in line with the CIL Regulations (amended 2019).

1.2 It outlines:

- Performance on Brent's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in relation to 2021/22;
- Performance on Section 106 (S106) planning obligations in relation to 2021/22;
- Amount of Section 278 Highways agreements entered into and for what purpose in relation to 2021/22; and
- An indication of future spending priorities on infrastructure in line with the Brent Local Plan and associated Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

2 Recommendations

2.1 To note the content of this report and Appendix 1 'Brent Infrastructure Funding Statement 2021/22'

2.2 To recommend the Infrastructure Funding Statement for approval to be published online.

3 Detail

3.1 The Council has been collecting the borough's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) since July 2013. CIL is a levy applied to most developments granted planning permission that commence, and is to help deliver the infrastructure needed to support the development of the area. CIL is also important in demonstrating to communities the benefits that new development can bring, including through key infrastructure projects, place-making and local improvements.

3.2 This is the Council's third Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) and it covers the financial year **2021/22**. It has been prepared in line with the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2019 and covers income and expenditure relating to CIL, S106 obligations and s278 highways agreements.

3.3 It also, where possible, sets out future spending priorities on infrastructure in line with the growth identified in the Brent Local Plan, Borough Plan, Capital Pipeline and Long Term Transport Strategy.

3.4 CIL is allocated within the framework of the Council's capital programme governance arrangements.

3.5 The borough CIL receipts can be broken down into three portions – the Strategic CIL, the Neighbourhood CIL and the Administration CIL. A Mayoral CIL of £60 per sqm is collected as well and passed on to TfL on a quarterly basis. The borough keeps 4% of this levy for administrative purposes. All London Boroughs are subject to this levy, with the money used to fund the Elizabeth Line and Crossrail 2.

3.6 The IFS is an annual requirement that reports to the Government, amongst other things, how the CIL has been spent in line with the regulations. Reporting on CIL in this way helps communities and developers see how contributions have been spent ensuring a transparent and accountable system.

3.7 The Council also enters in to Section 106 agreements with developers - a mechanism which makes a development proposal acceptable in planning terms. S106 agreements are focused on site-specific mitigation of the impact of development such as securing affordable housing or requiring improvements to an access road. CIL, on the other hand, is designed to raise funds for infrastructure needed generally as a result of an increase in development in an area, and is spent on community infrastructure projects across the borough.

3.8 The Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement outlining how much CIL and s106 income it has received for the previous year, what it has been spent on and future spending priorities must be published each year by 31st December. Reporting on CIL and S106 in this way allows our communities to have a better understanding of how developer contributions have been used to deliver infrastructure in Brent.

3.9 The IFS is a statement of spend as required by the regulations and not a statement on the allocation process of CIL and S106.

3.10 Although the Council has had high CIL receipts compared to the majority of other London Boroughs, it is important to note that future years CIL receipts may not be as strong given the current financial and economic conditions in the UK which may affect the commencement of developments and subsequently, CIL receipts.

Summary of CIL performance in 2021/22

3.11 The Infrastructure Funding Statement 2021/22 is set out at Appendix 1 of this report.

3.12 Brent CIL is made up of Strategic CIL (SCIL), Neighbourhood CIL (NCIL) and CIL Admin. A summary of Brent CIL receipts, allocation and expenditure for 2021/22 is set out below:

Table 1: Total Brent CIL receipts

Brent CIL item	Total receipts
The total value of BCIL set out in all demand notices (issued when a planning permission provides a commencement date) issued in 2021/22	**£29,681,100.33**
The total amount of SCIL received	£14,630,461.57
The total amount of NCIL received	£2,839,323.86
The total amount of BCIL Admin received	£919,462.39
Total BCIL receipts received	**£18,389,247.82**

3.13 In 2021/22 SCIL was allocated to the following infrastructure items:

Table 2: Total SCIL allocated in 2021/22

Infrastructure project	SCIL Allocation	Ward
Neville House, Winterleys Court, Carlton House and Carlton Hall (NWCC) Infrastructure and Public Realm	£4,900,000.00	Kilburn
Total SCIL allocated	**£4,900,000.00**	

3.14 In 2021/22 SCIL was spent on the following infrastructure items:

Table 3: Total SCIL expenditure in 2021/22

Infrastructure project	SCIL Expenditure	Ward
Olympic Way Public Realm Improvements	£5,909,654.00	Tokyngton
North End Road (Wembley Transport Improvements)	£1,148,568.00	Tokyngton
Total SCIL expenditure	**£7,058,222.00**	

3.15 A summary of SCIL at the end of the reported year:

Table 4: SCIL at the end 2021/22

CIL Type	Total Unallocated	Total allocated	Total Unspent*
SCIL	£59,331,790.86	£42,222,000.00	**£101,553,790.86**

**Unspent is money which is yet to be allocated along with money that has been allocated and has yet to be drawn down by the projects to which it is allocated.*

Neighbourhood CIL performance in 2021/22

3.16 For the reported year **£2,839,323.86 of NCIL** was collected.

3.17 **£4,575,043.36** was spent on projects during the same period.

3.18 The Council approved 67 projects for NCIL funding to deliver a variety of infrastructure projects across the borough. The projects and allocated NCIL amounts, along with NCIL spend are outlined in Appendix 2 of the Infrastructure Funding Statement.

Table 5: NCIL position at the end of 2021/22

CIL Type	Total Unallocated	Total allocated	Total Unspent*
NCIL	£6,380,849.05	£5,272,390.45	**£11,653,239.50**

**Unspent is money which is yet to be allocated along with money that has been allocated and has yet to be drawn down by the projects to which it is allocated.*

Summary of S106 performance in 2021/22

3.19 During the reported year, 27 S106 agreements were negotiated which are outlined in paragraph 3.3 of the IFS.

Table 6: S106 Receipts

Regulation requirement	S106 amount
The total amount of money to be provided under any planning obligations which were entered into during 2021/22	£5,462,979.56*
The total amount of money under any planning obligations which was received during 2021/22	£8,307,265.22
The total amount of money under any planning obligations which was collected in years previous to 2021/22 and carried forward into 2021/22 which has not been allocated by the authority prior to 2021/22	£4,533.412.50

***** Subject to index linking

Table 7: Summary of S106 allocation and expenditure

Name of project	S106 expenditure
The total amount of money (received under any planning obligations) which was allocated but not spent during the reported year	£1,766,491.01
The total amount of money (received under any planning obligations) which was spent by the authority (including transferring it to another person to spend)	Spent by Brent: £3,867,591.33 Transferred to TfL: £491,378.05 **Total: £4,358,969.38**

3.20 The total amount of money received (under any planning obligations) during any year which was retained at the end of 2021/22 is **£18,572,734.09** Table 8 shows the breakdown of these funds. Appendix 3 of the IFS shows the projects which had S106 money allocated to them in 2021/22.

Table 8: S106 position at the end of 2021/22

Total Unallocated S106 Funds	Total Allocated S106 Funds	Total Unspent*
£9,521,873.96	£9,050,860.13	**£18,572,734.09**

**Unspent is money which is yet to be allocated along with money that has been allocated and has yet to be drawn down by the projects to which it is allocated*

3.21 For non-monetary contributions – **1,107** affordable housing units were secured with an average of 23.8% affordable units secured per scheme. The names of the schemes along with the number of affordable housing units secured are in Table 11 of the IFS.

3.22 During 2021/22 the Council entered into two s278 highways agreements. The associated developments along with the description and value of these highway works are outlined in Table 14 of the IFS.

Future spending priorities

3.23 The Local Plan outlines an ambitious strategy for development in the borough to 2041. Over this time, the borough will continue to see a significant increase in its population, similar to levels seen over the last 20 years. This will require a substantial amount of new homes, jobs and associated physical and social infrastructure.

3.24 The Council has an ambitious programme of capital expenditure, and Strategic CIL will be used to fund, in part or full, some of these items, which are linked to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and other Borough priorities. The Council will continue to focus the spending of CIL and S106 receipts on essential infrastructure to support the level of growth outlined. It will do this jointly with partners through effective and ongoing engagement ensuring key infrastructure is delivered at the right time and in the right place to support growth and development.

3.25 SCIL funds have matured over a number of years. Prudent financial practice and good future infrastructure planning demands that the fund is judiciously allocated over time. This allows for important infrastructure coming forward in the future to be funded. In view of this, the Council is currently updating its IDP to help with the future planning of infrastructure ensuring it aligns with the growth anticipated to come forward in the Local Plan. This provides transparency to residents, members, infrastructure providers and the wider development industry on the type of infrastructure required to support long-term growth and development of the borough.

3.26 It is important to highlight that although a significant amount of SCIL has been collected over the past couple of years, the Council has nevertheless secured a significant amount of infrastructure investment through other mechanisms. These include planning consents, infrastructure provided within developments and funding for infrastructure secured via s106 legal agreements. Infrastructure has also been secured through work that has been undertaken with partners such as the Department for Education and TfL.

Next steps

3.27 Following Cabinet, if agreed, the IFS will be published online at; https://www.brent.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy-and-guidance/community-infrastructure-levy-and-section-106#howcilisspent

Alternative Options Considered

3.28 The requirement to produce an Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement is set out in the amended CIL regulations (2019). The Council must prepare an IFS for 2021/22 and publish it online before 31st December 2022. For these reasons, no alternative options have been considered.

4 Financial Implications

4.1 No implications as a result of this report.

5 Legal Implications

5.1 Paragraph 62 of the CIL Regulations (as amended, 2019) require local planning authorities to produce an Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement and publish it each year by 31st December. It will include:

- The total value of CIL set out in all demand notices issued in the reported year;
- The total amount of CIL receipts for the reported year;
- The total amount of CIL receipts, collected by the authority before the reported year but which have not been allocated;
- The total amount of CIL receipts, collected by the authority before the reported year and which have been allocated in the reported year;
- The total amount of CIL expenditure for the reported year; and
- The total amount of CIL receipts, whenever collected, which were allocated but not spent during the reported year.

5.2 In relation to CIL expenditure for the reported year, summary details of:

- The items of infrastructure on which CIL (including land payments) has been spent, and the amount of CIL spent on each item;
- The amount of CIL spent on repaying money borrowed, including any interest, with details of the items of infrastructure which that money was used to provide (wholly or in part); and
- The amount of CIL spent on administrative expenses pursuant to regulation 61, and that amount expressed as a percentage of CIL collected in that year in accordance with that regulation.

5.3 In relation to CIL receipts, whenever collected, which were allocated but not spent during the reported year, summary details of the items of infrastructure on which CIL (including land payments) has been allocated, and the amount of CIL allocated to each item.

5.4 The Statement must address CIL collection and spend, infrastructure projects and S106 collection and spend.

5.5 Section 216 of the Planning Act 2008 sets out what SCIL must be used to fund. the improvement or replacement of infrastructure (e.g. education, transport facilities, medical facilities, schools, sporting and open space/recreation facilities) that supports growth in the borough. Whilst it cannot be used to resolve pre-existing deficiencies, it can secure improvements to existing infrastructure if it is shown that this supports development. The term development is as defined within the Planning Act 2008 which" means—(a) anything done by way of or for the purpose of the creation of a new building, or (b) anything done to or in respect of an existing building."

5.6 Where CIL funds have been applied in such a way that does not conform to the requirements of the Planning Act 2008 and the CIL Regulation (as amended) then it is likely that action could be taken against the Council by way of Judicial Review. There would an argument that the Council would be required to repay any funds that have not been applied in accordance with legislation.

5.7 In relation to NCIL however, 5.7 Regulations 59A and 59F authorises the application of NCIL by a local council or a charging authority. In either case such an application is limited by reg. 59C or as appropriate reg. 59F(3) to funding:

(a) the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or

(b) anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area

5.8 As regards the limitation in reg. 59C gives councils greater freedom over what to spend the neighbourhood funding element on.

5.9 These wider spending powers are important because they allow the community to decide what they need to help mitigate the impact of development. Part (a) is the same authorisation as applied to strategic CIL whilst (b) is very evidently an extension. It is, however, intended to be a limitation. The wording is not such that it is intended to confer unlimited power to apply the monies for any purpose. It is a limitation which has to be abided by as an application which does not comply with reg. 59C will be an unauthorised application giving rise to issues of challenge for the Council.

5.10 What is to be provided by the funding if it is not infrastructure has to be justified as addressing demands that are being placed or will be placed on the area by reason of the construction of new buildings or work to or changes of use of existing buildings. It is not enough that what is to be provided is for the general wellbeing of the area. The focus should however very much be on buildings and infrastructure and should produce physical outcomes and a degree of permanency.

6 Equality Implications

6.1 The infrastructure projects have been established as part of the evidence work to support the Brent Local Plan which has been subject to Equality Impact Assessment. This has informed the policies and projects including analysis of potential alternatives, to seek to reduce adverse impacts and wherever possible improve the outcomes for those with protected characteristics and the social, economic and environmental outcomes of the Plan.

7 Consultation with Ward Members and Stakeholders

7.1 Quarterly reporting on infrastructure priorities and projects as well as CIL and S106 expenditure and income has been provided to the Lead Member for

Regeneration and Planning over the financial year, providing clear links back to decisions, which in turn help to deliver priorities and objectives of the Brent Local Plan and other Borough priorities.

8 Human Resources/Property Implications (if appropriate)

8.1 None.

Report sign off:

Alice Lester
Director of Regeneration Growth and Employment

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BRENT COUNCIL

INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING STATEMENT 2021/22

Brent

BOROUGH PROFILE

POPULATION OF BRENT **339,800**

A RISE OF **9%** SINCE 2011 CENSUS

CHANGE BY AGE 2011-21

AGE 65+ **+21%**

AGE 15-64 **+9%**

AGE 0-14 **+3%**

388,831
POPULATION PROJECTION TO 2041

20,000
CHILDREN AGED 0-4
▼ **11%**
2011-21

40,700
CHILDREN AGED 5-14
▲ **11%**
2011-21

5th largest London borough by population

118,600 number of households - 8% increase since 2011

Population density **7,859** people per square kilometre. 14th highest density in London

24
UNDERGROUND/ OVERGROUND STATIONS

2
NATIONAL RAIL STATIONS

18
OUTSTANDING SCHOOLS

100
PARKS INCLUDING RECREATION AND SPORTS GROUNDS

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2021 Census (first release)

1 Introduction

1.1 Brent is the 6th largest borough in London by area, with a population of 339,800, the 5th largest population in London. It is projected to grow by at least 17% and reach 400,000 people by 2040.

1.2 The Brent Local Plan outlines an ambitious strategy to accommodate development in the borough to 2041. To support this growth, significant investment in infrastructure will be required.

1.3 An Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) supports the Local Plan. It sets out short, medium and longer-term infrastructure requirements to address growth needs. The IDP will be used to support the allocation of Community Infrastructure (CIL) and Section 106 (s106) funding.

The Infrastructure Funding Statement

1.4 In September 2019 changes to the CIL Regulations came into effect which included a requirement for local planning authorities to publish an Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement – the first of which was published online in December 2020 – outlining how much CIL and s106 income it has received for the previous year, what the income has been spent on and future spending priorities. The statement must be published each year by 31st December.

1.5 This is the Council's third Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) and it covers the previous financial year 2021/22. It has been prepared in line with the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2019 and covers income and expenditure relating to CIL, S106 obligations and s278 highways agreements for the financial year 2021/22. It also, where possible, sets out future spending priorities on infrastructure in line with the growth identified in the Brent Local Plan, Borough Plan, Capital Pipeline and Long Term Transport Strategy.

1.6 The IFS is a statement of spend as required by the regulations and not a statement on the allocation process of CIL and S106.

1.7 The Council uses s106 obligations and CIL to support development and mitigate its impacts and maximise the benefits and opportunities from growth to deliver the priorities of the Borough Plan (the Council's Corporate Plan) and the Brent Local Plan.

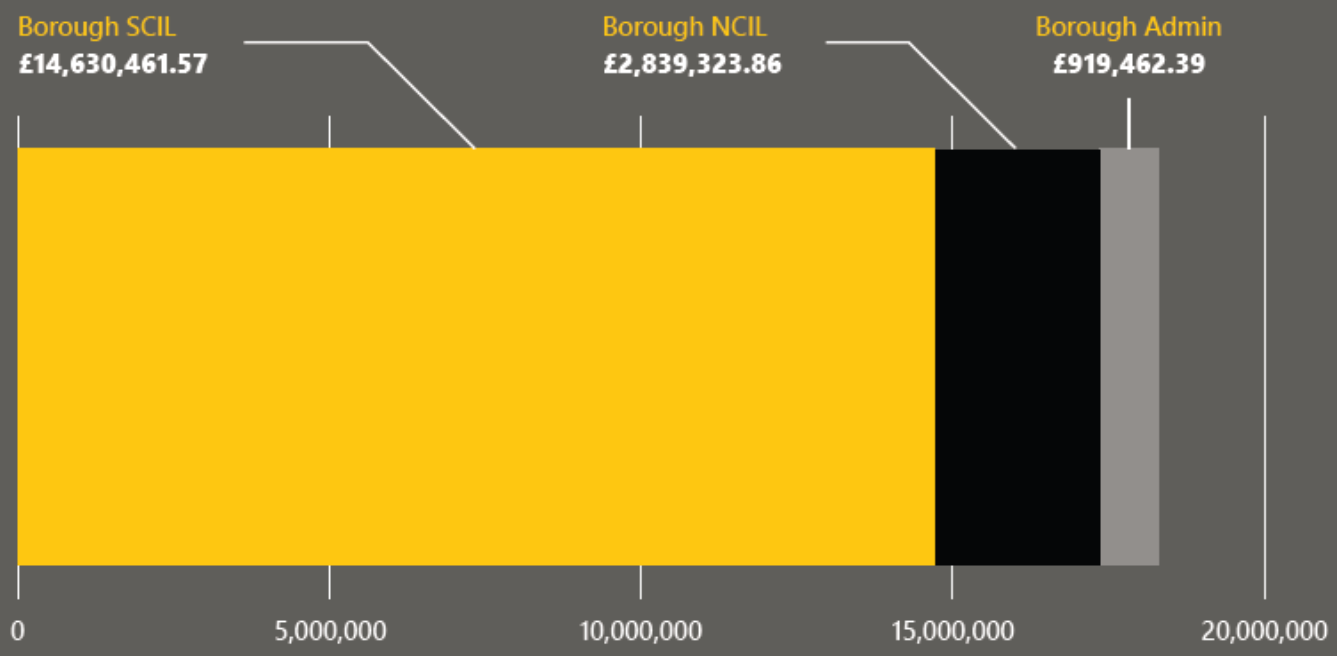
1.8 CIL is allocated within the Council's Capital Programme governance arrangements. The programme has regard to the corporate strategies listed in the Borough Plan, Black Community Action Plan, Poverty Commission Action Plan, Inclusive Growth Strategy, Climate & Ecological Emergency Strategy and Long Term Transport Strategy. The Capital Pipeline, Local Plan and IDP are intrinsically linked to this with any project seeking a CIL allocation required to go to the Capital Programme Board. Any project seeking a CIL allocation of more than £500,000 is then required to go to Cabinet for final approval.

1.9 The IFS sets out what infrastructure has been delivered to date via CIL and S106 planning obligations, as well as identifying, where it is able to do so, future infrastructure spending priorities.

1.10 The IFS will also help communities understand how the level of growth outlined in the Local Plan can deliver tangible outcomes and investment in infrastructure projects such as new public realm, health facilities, schools, transport and open space that will support long-term growth and development of the borough.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY

CIL COLLECTION BREAKDOWN



£18,389,247.82
Total amount of Borough CIL collected in 2021-22

£8,930,979.00
Total amount of SCIL spent in 2021-22

£4,505,237.36
Total amount of NCIL spent in 2021-22

ALLOCATIONS IN 2021-22 | PROJECTS APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Strategic CIL

£4,900,000.00
Allocated to NWCC Infrastructure and Public Realm

Neighbour-hood CIL

£3,007,668.18
Allocated across 67 NCIL projects

2 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

2.1 The Council has been collecting the borough's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) since July 2013.

2.2 CIL receipts can be broken down into three distinctive portions – the Strategic CIL (SCIL), the Neighbourhood CIL (NCIL) and the Administration CIL. A Mayoral CIL (MCIL) is also collected. This is passed on to TfL on a quarterly basis and will be used to fund Crossrail 1 (the Elizabeth Line) and Crossrail 2.

Table 1: CIL Portions Description

Portion	% of receipts	Process
Brent Strategic CIL	70% plus	Spend decided by the Council according to its strategic infrastructure priorities. Spend must support development in Brent, although does not have to be spent by Brent
Neighbourhood CIL	15% to neighbourhoods or 25% where a neighbourhood plan is in place	A round of bids inviting communities to suggest projects for NCIL funding
CIL Administrative expenses portion Mayoral CIL Administrative expenses portion	Up to 5% Up to 4% of MCIL received	Spend applied to administrative expenses for collection and enforcement in line with legal restrictions on the use of this funding

2.3 Strategic CIL must be used to fund the improvement or replacement of infrastructure (e.g. education, transport facilities, medical facilities, schools, sporting and open space/recreation facilities) that supports growth in the borough. Whilst it cannot be used to resolve pre-existing deficiencies, it can secure improvements to existing infrastructure if it is shown to that this supports development and this request is eligible for CIL funding in line with CIL regulations.

2.4 CIL is a tool for local planning authorities to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. The IFS is an annual requirement that reports to the Government, among other things, how the CIL has been spent in line with the regulations. Reporting on CIL in this way helps communities and developers see how contributions have been spent ensuring a transparent and accountable system.

2.5 The tables below outline how the Council has performed in terms of Brent CIL receipts and expenditure for the reporting year - **2021/22** in line with Regulation 121. Brent CIL is made up of Strategic CIL (SCIL), Neighbourhood CIL (NCIL) and CIL Admin.

Table 2: Brent CIL receipts for 2021/22

Infrastructure item	Brent CIL receipts
The total value of CIL set out in all demand notices (sent to those who have provided a commencement date to pay CIL) issued in 2021/22. These may not all be paid in the same financial year	£29,681,100.33
The total amount of CIL receipts collected in 2021/22	SCIL: £14,630,461.57 NCIL: £2,839,323.86 CIL Admin: £919,462.39 **Total: £18,389,247.82**
The total amount of CIL (SCIL and NCIL only) receipts, collected by the authority in the years prior to 2021/22, but which have not been allocated prior to 2021/22	£60,241,986.97
The total amount of CIL (SCIL and NCIL only) receipts collected by the authority, or by another person on its behalf in the years prior to 2021/22, which have been allocated in 2021/22	SCIL: £4,900,000.00 NCIL: £3,007,668.18 **Total: £7,907,668.18**
The total amount of CIL expenditure in 2021/22 *(includes SCIL & NCIL spend only)*	SCIL: £7,058,222 NCIL: £4,575,043.36 **Total: £11,633,265.36**
The amount of CIL spent on administrative expenses pursuant to regulation 61	Brent Admin: £681,441.30
The percentage of CIL received in 2021/22 spent on administrative expenses pursuant to regulation 61	3.7%
The amount of CIL spent on repaying money borrowed, including any interest, with details of the items of infrastructure which that money was used to provide (wholly or in part)	Not applicable
Unused CIL Admin transferred to SCIL	£237,631.10

2.6 The breakdown of the total CIL collected by Brent in 2021/22 is set out below:

Table 3: Total Brent CIL collected 2021/22

CIL Type	Total Receipts
Total SCIL Collected for Brent in 2021/22	£14,630,461.57
Total NCIL Collected for Brent in 2021/22	£2,839,323.86
Total Brent Admin Collected for Brent in 2021/22	£919,462.39
Total CIL Collected for Brent in 2021/22	**£18,389,247.82**

2.7 Mayoral CIL returns for 2021/22 are shown below.

Table 4: Total Mayoral CIL collected 2021/22

Mayoral 21/22	Mayoral	Admin (4%)	Total
Q1 Apr- June 2021	£691,784.78	£28,824.37	£720,609.15
Q2 Jul-Sep 2021	£383,413.39	£15,975.56	£399,388.95
Q3 Oct- Dec 2021	£1,724,017.32	£71,834.05	£1,795,851.37
Q4 Jan -Mar 2022	£1,711,197.19	£71,299.88	£1,782,497.07
Totals:	**£4,510,412.68**	**£187,933.86**	**£4,698,346.54**

2.8 The financial year 2021/22 includes a period of the COVID-19 pandemic. During the early stages of the first lockdown the Council allowed developers in financial difficulty because of COVID-19 to apply to defer their CIL payments by 6 months. On 22nd July 2020, changes to the CIL regulations came into effect which allowed small and medium sized developers with an annual turnover not exceeding £45 million to apply for a CIL payment deferral. This regulation was in place for any development due to commence before 31st July 2021.

2.9 In 2021/22, 5 developments were granted COVID deferrals, these developments are listed in Appendix 1. Table 5 below lists the amount of Brent CIL COVID deferral that was granted and paid in 2021/22. The deferrals paid will include deferrals from 2020/21 which were carried into 2021/22.

Table 5: Total CIL deferrals granted in 2021/22

CIL Type	Total Deferrals Carried Forward from 20/21	Total Deferrals Granted 21/22	Total Deferrals Paid 21/22
SCIL	£2,652,257.58	£381,904.50	£2,842,272.08
NCIL	£497,298.30	£71,607.09	£532,926.01
Brent Admin	165,766.10	£23,869.03	£177,642.00
MCIL Admin	£27,077.04	£3,818.10	£28,974.26
Total Deferrals & Payments for Brent CIL 21/22	**£3,342,399.02**	**£481,198.72**	**£3,581,814.35**
MCIL	£649,848.93	£91,634.51	£695,382.33
Total Deferrals & Payments for Brent & Mayoral CIL 21/22	**£3,992,247.95**	**£572,833.23**	**£4,277,196.68**

2.10 In 2021/22 the following infrastructure item was allocated Strategic CIL funding:

Table 6: SCIL allocations in 2021/22

Infrastructure project	SCIL Allocation	Ward
Neville House, Winterleys Court, Carlton House and Carlton Hall (NWCC) Infrastructure and Public Realm Works	£4,900,000.00	Kilburn
Total SCIL allocated	**£4,900,000.00**	

2.11 **Neville House, Winterleys Court, Carlton House and Carlton Hall (NWCC) Infrastructure and Public Realm -** The NWCC scheme has been designed by award winning architects Pollard Thomas Edwards with an extensive and inclusive consultation process with existing residents and wider stakeholders. It will compromise of 219 new high-quality homes, including 112 new high-quality homes for existing tenants of South Kilburn at an affordable social rent, new enhanced public realm (including Highway improvements to Neville Road) and enhanced landscaping.

2.12 The Council is committed to delivering an accessible and varied range of social value and employment initiatives for local residents as part of each development. Pollard Thomas Edwards is also committed to working in partnership with Brent to make

opportunities available to local people through social value initiatives and employment and training opportunities.

2.13 Examples of the items that are to be covered by the SCIL contribution include Public Realm initiatives, children's play equipment, and landscaping and planting and the installation of Electric Vehicle Charging Points (EVCPs).

CGI of the proposed NWCC Scheme (Source: LBB)

2.14 In 2021/22 SCIL was spent on the following infrastructure items:

Table 7: SCIL expenditure in 2021/22

Infrastructure project	SCIL Expenditure	Ward
Olympic Way Public Realm Improvements	£5,909,654.00	Tokyngton
North End Road (Wembley Transport Improvements)	£1,148,568	Tokyngton
Total SCIL expenditure	**£7,058,222.00**	

2.15 **Wembley North End Road -** As identified in the Core Strategy and Wembley Area Action Plan, there is the need for new road connections and junction improvements to support the ongoing development of the Wembley Growth area. This includes significant road improvement schemes which have been implemented to improve traffic flow and connectivity through the area.

2.16 The new North End Road connector to Bridge Road opened on 11th June 2021 ahead of the EURO 2020 tournament initially operating as a T junction. The Highways and Infrastructure Team are working with TfL on signalising the new junction by the end of the year.

2.17 **Olympic Way Public Realm Improvements –** The improvements are a recognition that Wembley Park is an area of national and international importance. The high

quality public realm supports the ongoing transformation of the area into a thriving, attractive environment where people want to live with access to shops and entertainment.

2.18 Public and private investment for Olympic Way has involved a new treatment to the Bobby Moore Bridge, new hard and soft landscaping throughout, a new crossing at Fulton Road, new lighting, trees, street furniture, wayfinding, WIFI, a new public square, and replacement of the 'pedway' with steps, lifts and flexible covered space to form an iconic new entrance to the national stadium.

Wembley Way with the new Olympic Steps (Source: LBB)

Table 8: SCIL and NCIL position at the end of 2021/22

CIL Type	Total Unallocated	Total Allocated	Total Unspent*
SCIL	£59,331,790.86	£42,222,000.00	**£101,553,790.86**
NCIL	£6,380,849.05	£5,272,390.45	**£11,653,239.50**

SCIL (summary)	Totals
SCIL unspent* receipts retained at the end of 2021/22	**£101,553,790.86**
SCIL unspent* receipts retained at the end of 20/21 and carried forward into 21/22	**£95,121,362.66**

Neighbourhood CIL (summary)	Totals
NCIL unspent* receipts retained at the end of 2021/22	**£11,653,239.50**
NCIL unspent* receipts retained at the end of 2020/21 and carried forward into 2021/22	**£13,240,015.44**

**Unspent is money which is yet to be allocated along with money that has been allocated and has yet to be drawn down by the projects to which it is allocated*

Future Spending Priorities

2.19 The Brent Local Plan outlines proposals to accommodate development in the borough to 2041. Over this time, the borough will continue to see a significant increase in its population, similar to levels seen over the last 20 years. This will require a substantial amount of new homes, jobs and associated physical and social infrastructure.

2.20 To support this, a programme of capital expenditure, and Strategic CIL will be used to fund, in part or full, some of these items, which are outlined in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and which meet Borough priorities.

2.21 The Council will continue to focus the spending of CIL and s106 receipts on essential infrastructure to support the level of growth outlined in the Local Plan and the projects identified in the IDP. It will do this jointly with partners through effective and ongoing engagement ensuring key infrastructure is delivered at the right time and in the right place to support growth and development.

2.22 SCIL funds have matured over a number of years; prudent financial practice and good future infrastructure planning demands that the fund is judiciously allocated over time. This allows for important infrastructure coming forward in the future to be funded. In view of this, the Council is currently updating its IDP to help with the future planning of infrastructure across the borough ensuring it aligns with the growth anticipated to come forward in the Local Plan and Borough priorities. This provides transparency to residents, members, infrastructure providers and the wider development industry on the type of infrastructure required to support long-term growth and development of the borough.

2.23 It is important to highlight that although a significant amount of SCIL has been collected over the past couple of years, the Council has nevertheless secured a significant amount of infrastructure investment through other mechanisms. These include planning consents, infrastructure provided within developments and funding for infrastructure secured via s106 legal obligations. Infrastructure has also been secured through work that has been undertaken with partners such as the Department for Education and TfL.

Neighbourhood CIL

2.24 The CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) stipulate that at least 15% of CIL receipts generated must be spent on Neighbourhood Projects. Whilst the legislation does not prescribe a process for how Neighbourhood CIL is allocated, the expectation is that priorities for spend are agreed with the local community.

2.25 A CIL Neighbourhood may also contain a Neighbourhood Forum with an adopted Neighbourhood Plan. In this case, up to 25% of CIL funds collected from liable developments within the Neighbourhood Forum boundary may be spent on priorities identified by the Neighbourhood Forum. NCIL collected within a Neighbourhood Forum may only be spent on projects put forward that will solely be within the relevant Neighbourhood Forum area and that meet the CIL Regulations.

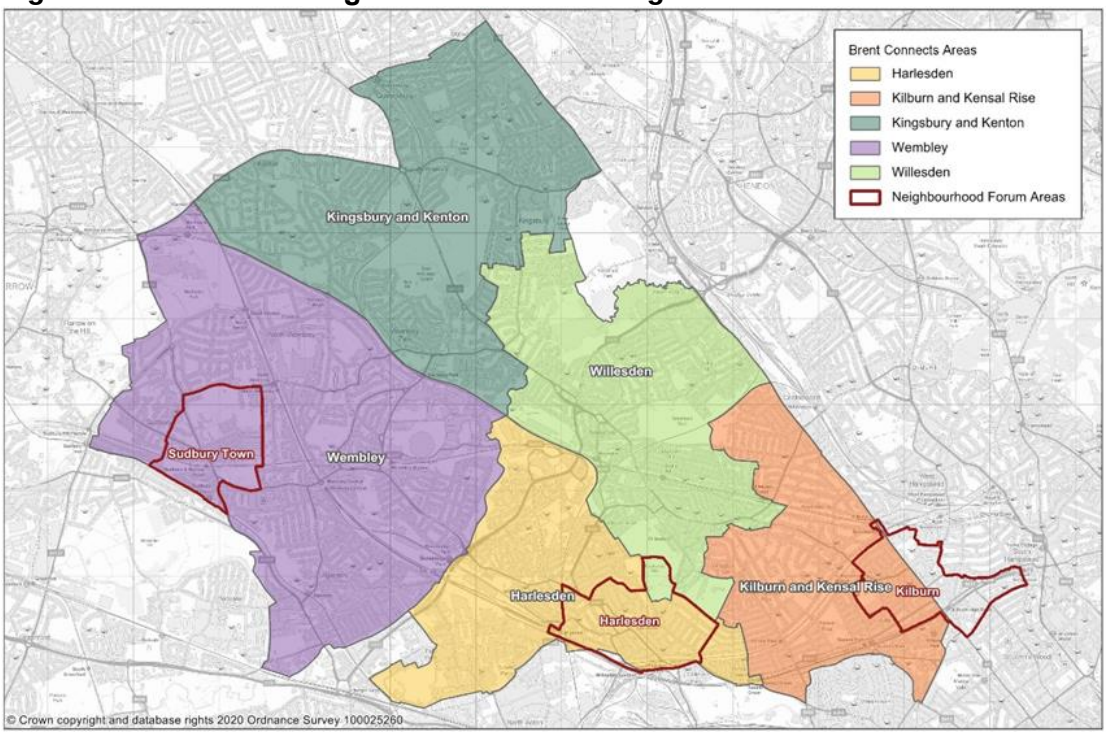
2.26 There are currently three Neighbourhood Forums in Brent: Harlesden, Kilburn and Sudbury Town Residents Association (STRA). STRA and Harlesden Neighbourhood Forums have adopted a Neighbourhood Plan. Neighbourhood Forum priorities will be outlined in their Neighbourhood Plan and set for the duration of the Plan once adopted.

2.27 In line with the CIL Regulations, NCIL can be used to fund a very broad range of facilities such as play areas, parks and green spaces, public realm improvements, cultural and sports facilities, healthcare facilities, and other community facilities provided it is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on the area. The NCIL must be spent on priorities agreed in consultation with the local community. These priorities must be aligned with the needs of the local community.

CIL funding has no immediate deadline and therefore is available on a rolling annual basis. It is important to recognise that CIL receipts can only be spent on capital projects, although associated revenue spending to maintain those capital items is also permissible.

2.28 Brent is divided into five CIL Neighbourhoods - Harlesden, Kilburn and Kensal, Kingsbury and Kenton, Wembley, and Willesden. Brent also has three Neighbourhood Forum Areas – Harlesden, Kilburn and Sudbury Town. Figure 1 shows the locations of the CIL Neighbourhoods, with the Neighbourhood Forums marked in red.

Figure 1: Brent's CIL Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Forum Areas



2.29 Arrangements for spending Brent's NCIL were formally approved by Cabinet on 13 February 2017. The funding strategy for 2020-2023 which will be used for decisions on expenditure of NCIL was agreed by Cabinet on 14 January 2019. Since April 2017 we have received 573 applications for NCIL funding. In total, 296 projects have been awarded funding, with the allocation of £11,857,280.40of NCIL money.

2.30 All shortlisted projects for NCIL funding must demonstrate that they:

- Meet the CIL Regulations (2010) as amended;
- Evidence of community backing;
- Address the impact(s) of development and supports ongoing development in the neighbourhood the project is being delivered in;
- Reflect the strategic priorities of the Council within the Borough Plan, meeting the theme of the specific NCIL round;
- Reflect the neighbourhood priorities within the neighbourhood the project is being delivered in;
- Are one-off projects that do not require additional revenue funding in their delivery or operation (or identify how additional revenue funding may be met)

but must have a lifespan beyond the funding and continue as part of the required infrastructure;
- Benefit diverse Brent communities, reflecting the demographics of the neighbourhood that the project is being delivered in; and
- Represent value for money.

2.31 The NCIL bidding system has been recently reviewed and for the first time, a new trial process of participatory budgeting will be implemented where shortlisted projects will receive funding through a public vote. This took place in the first NCIL round of the next financial year, 2022/23. A regular NCIL round is planned to take place for the second bidding round in 2022/23.

NCIL performance in 2021/22

2.32 For the reported year, **£2,839,323.86 of NCIL** was collected.

2.33 **£4,575,043.36** was spent on projects during the same period.

2.34 Through the NCIL bidding process undertaken in 2021/22, the Council approved 67 projects for funding to deliver a variety of infrastructure projects across the borough, allocating £3,007,668.18. The projects and allocated NCIL amounts, along with spend of the NCIL approved in the 2021/22 bidding rounds are set out in Appendix 2.

2.35 Table 9 outlines the total NCIL allocation and projects by NCIL Neighbourhood in 2021/22. Many of the projects allocated NCIL in 2021/22 had programmes working across multiple wards/neighbourhood areas, but the principle neighbourhood where the project was based is where the money was allocated from. Appendix 2 shows which wards each project worked across.

Table 9: NCIL allocations by NCIL Neighbourhood

NCIL Neighbourhood	No. of projects	Allocation
Kilburn & Kensal Rise	10	£374,236.00
Kingsbury & Kenton	7	£228,341.04
Harlesden	15	£716,517.65
Wembley	28	£1,388,722.49
Willesden	6	£289,930.00
Harlesden Neighbourhood Forum*	0	£0
Sudbury Town Neighbourhood Forum	1	£9,921.00
Totals:	**67**	**£3,007,668.18**

**No successful NCIL bids were received within the Harlesden Neighbourhood Forum Area within the 21/22 Financial Year and therefore the amount allocated is £0'*

Summary of Projects Approved/Delivered in 2021/22

2.36 **Mukul and Ghetto Tigers Limited: We are Alive and Kicking, Communities from Ealing Road -** The project captures a person's life in the community on Ealing Road through audio and art mediums. Through stories, the curators intend to show the huge diversity of people and businesses living and working on Ealing Road, mainly related to countries of the Indian Subcontinent, such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. Through the project, residents, businesses and visitors can learn about the wider cultures of the people who daily provide valuable

services to them in Ealing Road and in tandem increasing footfall within the Ealing Road.

2.37 **Triton Training: Triton Chances -** Triton Training in partnership with Willesden Sports Centre over two years, is offering free:

- Swimming Teaching and Lifeguard courses for Brent residents, which are industry-recognised courses through Swim England, STA and RLSS.
- Continual professional development opportunities (CPDs) for the new teachers and existing Brent swim teachers.
- New teachers will provide free lessons for Brent residents – targeting children, people with a disability and adults
- Support trainees into employment within Willesden Sports Centre and local swim schools.

Since the beginning of the project four candidates have all passed the course and three of them are working at Willesden Sports Centre and over 147 children attended free swimming lessons from across Brent.

Triton Training Swimming & Lifeguard Courses in Action (Source: LBB)

2.38 **St. John's Wembley Parochial Church Council -** The project saw the erection of two fences from the North West and North East corners of the Church to the existing boundary fence of Gilbert Scott Close, enclosing an area north of the Church. The fences aim to improve aesthetics in line with Historic England's requirements and reduce anti-social behaviour around the Church.

St. John's Wembley Parochial Church Fence (Source: LBB)

2.39 **Silver Jubilee Park Pitch Replacement - Kingsbury Town Management Co. Ltd -** The 3G artificial playing surface installed eight years ago urgently needed replacement because it was unlikely to pass its test in May 2022. The project involved resurfacing the artificial pitch, providing a minimum of a further ten years to enable the current mental health, football & education program activities at the site to continue and expand.

New 3G Pitch at Silver Jubilee Park (Source: LBB)

2.40 **The Church of the Annunciation - The Annunciation Church Hall** - The project will update some of the facilities within the hall which need to be brought up to date including renewing the flooring, updating the kitchen area, improving accessibility, updating the heating and replacing doors and windows with double glazing.

The Annunciation Church Hall (Source: LBB)

2.41 **The US Charitable Trust, Youth Ambassadors –** The project is a monthly youth-led programme bringing a diverse group of young people together from across Brent. They aim to select a small, diverse group of young people from a variety of schools in Brent to create a regular group of around 25 young people (per year, 50 total). The programme will enable young people to engage with speakers from various cultures and industries, inspiring them to develop plans for high-skilled career paths. Throughout the programme, each young person will be given opportunities to take extra food parcels home and invite members of their family to the sessions.

The US Charitable Trust Youth Ambassadors (Source: LBB)

2.42 **Friends of Harlesden Town Garden - Wooden raised beds for community use at Harlesden Town Garden -** The project will ensure continued opportunity for food growing at Harlesden Town Garden and replace the raised beds before they become unsafe. The beds will be removed and replaced in phases, prioritising those most urgently needed. This approach will ensure that some food growing capacity remains throughout the growing year between April and October.

Wooden Raised Beds at Harlesden Town Garden (Source: LBB)

Future NCIL spending priorities

2.43 The Council at its Cabinet meeting on 13 February 2017 agreed that the approach to NCIL would be reviewed every 3 years following community consultation on the neighbourhood priorities.

2.44 In August 2020, a revised approach to the NCIL funding strategy based on the review of the 2017 - 2019 projects and the consultation completed in December/January 2020 was agreed.

2.45 As part of this revised approach a more detailed analysis of the impact of development and growth, as outlined in the Brent Local Plan, will be undertaken. This will help determine what specific local infrastructure projects will be required to mitigate the impact of development. This will ensure NCIL is allocated in a way that meets neighbourhood priorities.

2.46 NCIL continues to be a very popular grant fund and consistently oversubscribed in all neighbourhood areas. Alongside the uncertain financial environment, there is a need to ensure the fund is accessed by all Brent's communities and that there is increased visibility of the grant awards made. During Autumn 2022 a further report will be taken to Cabinet with recommendations based on the learning to date and feedback from communities on the approach to distributing NCIL across Brent.

Details of all approved NCIL allocations to date are available to view on our website – brent.gov.uk/your-community/community-and-voluntary-sector-support/neighbourhood-community-infrastructure-levy-ncil-fund/

SECTION 106 CONTRIBUTIONS

£8,307,265.22
Total amount of S106 collected in 2021-22

£4,358,969.38
Total amount of S106 spent in 2021-22

£4,986,893.92
Total amount allocated to S106 projects

20
PROJECTS APPROVED FOR FUNDING

27%
AFFORDABLE HOUSING UNITS SECURED ACROSS 4140 UNITS

1,107
Affordable Housing units secured in 2021-22

512 Affordable Rent

443 Intermediate

152 Social Rent

ALLOCATIONS IN 2021-22

£413,154.19
Capital Programme

£217,565.31
Parks

£19,161.45
Culture

£300,000.00
Regeneration

£84,939.74
Employment & Skills

£344,609.18
South Kilburn Regeneration

£12,000.00
Landscape

£3,595,464.05
Transportation

3 Section 106 Planning Obligations

3.1 The Council enters in to Section 106 (s106) obligations with developers - a mechanism which makes a development proposal acceptable in planning terms. S106 obligations are focused on site-specific mitigation of the impact of development such as securing affordable housing or requiring improvements to an access road. CIL, on the other hand, is designed to raise funds for infrastructure needed generally as a result of an increase in development in an area, and is spent on community infrastructure projects across the borough.

3.2 During 2021/22, the following 27 S106 obligations were negotiated and agreed:

- All Units at Dowlings Parade, HNS Autos and Delta Hand Car Wash, Bridgewater Road, Wembley, HA0 1AJ
- Euro House, Fulton Road, Wembley, HA9 0TF
- Land rear of 25-45 odd, Woodside Avenue, Wembley, HA0 1UN
- 435-441 & 441A High Road, Wembley, HA9 7AB
- 233 Willesden Lane, Willesden, London, NW2 5RP
- 374 Ealing Road, Wembley, HA0 1HG
- 1-26A, coachworks & storage areas, Abbey Manufacturing Estate, all units Edwards Yard, Mount Pleasant, Wembley, HA0 1UE
- Car Wash, 470 Church Lane, London, NW9 8UA
- 291 Abbey Road and Car & Lorry park, Penny Road, London, NW10 7SA
- 312 Preston Road, Harrow, HA3 0QH
- 7-13 Holmstall Parade, Burnt Oak Broadway, Edgware, HA8 5HX
- 330 Ealing Road, Wembley, HA0 4LL
- 416 Ealing Road, Wembley, HA0 1JQ
- 1,2,3 & 9 Watkin Road, Wembley, HA9 0NL
- 162 Willesden Lane, Kilburn, London, NW6 7PQ
- Symal House, Edgware Road, Kingsbury, London, NW9 0HU
- 381A-D INC, 381-397 INC and 13-20 Park Parade Mansion, Edgware Road, Kingsbury, London, NW9
- Land Former 17 Northfields, Beresford Avenue, Wembley, HA0 1NW (known as "Grand Union")
- 1-8 Capitol Industrial Park, Capitol Way, London, NW9 0EQ
- 79-83 ODDS, Kenton Road, Harrow, HA3 0AH
- 5 Kingswood Road, Wembley, HA9 8JR
- Chancel House, Neasden Lane, London, NW10
- Unit 2, 2 Lowther Road and Units 3, 4 & 4A Lowther Road, Stanmore, HA7 1EP
- 6 & 6A Coombe Road, London, NW10 0EB
- Willesden Green Garage, St Pauls Avenue, London, NW2 5TG
- Trinity House, Heather Park Drive, Wembley, HA0 1SU
- Artisan House, Market Way, Wembley, HA0 2BT

330 Ealing Road (Source: Telford Homes c/o Barton Wilmore, architects TP Bennett)

3.3 Table 10 provides an update on the s106 receipts for the reporting year 2021/22.

Table 10: S106 receipts for 2021/22

Regulation requirement	S106 amount
The total amount of money to be provided under any planning obligations which were entered into during 2021/22	£5,462,979.56*
The total amount of money under any planning obligations which was received during 2021/22	£8,307,265.22
The total amount of money under any planning obligations which was collected in years previous to 2021/22 and carried forward into 2021/22 which has not been allocated by the authority prior to 2021/22	£4,533.412.50

* Subject to index linking

3.4 In relation to non-monetary contributions, **1,107 affordable housing units were secured** on the following schemes:

Table 11: Affordable housing units secured

Site Name	Breakdown of Affordable Units	Total Units	Ward
Capitol Industrial Park	86 Intermediate 54 Social Rent	501 (28% AH)	Queensbury
Phase 1 (Blocks A-D) - Land Former 2-16 (consec) Northfields	98 Affordable Rent 39 Intermediate	439 (31% AH)	Alperton
8 Olympic Office Centre	34 Affordable Rent 43 Intermediate	253 (30% AH)	Tokyngton
381 Edgware Road	14 Intermediate	112 (13% AH)	Fryent

Site Name	Breakdown of Affordable Units	Total Units	Ward
1 Wembley Prestige Cars, Watkin Road	16 Affordable Rent 34 Intermediate	174 (29% AH)	Tokyngton
416 Ealing Road	13 Affordable Rent 6 Intermediate	132 (14% AH)	Alperton
Abbey Manufacturing Estate	53 Affordable Rent 22 Intermediate	581 (13% AH)	Alperton
330 Ealing Road, HA0 4LL	57 Intermediate 98 Social Rent	461 (34% AH)	Alperton
1-26A, coachworks & storage areas, Abbey Manufacturing Estate, all units Edwards Yard, Mount Pleasant, Wembley, HA0 1UE	152 Affordable Rent 66 Intermediate	684 (32% AH)	Alperton
435-441 & 441A High Road, Wembley, HA9 7AB	4 Affordable Rent	44 (9% AH)	Wembley Central
Euro House, Fulton Road, Wembley, HA9 0TF	142 Affordable Rent 76 Intermediate	759 (29% AH)	Tokyngton
Total units	**512 Affordable Rent** **443 Intermediate** **152 Social Rent** **1,107 Total Affordable Units**	**4,140 Total Units (23.8% AH secured on average per scheme)**	

Abbey Manufacturing Estate (Source: Zed Homes Ltd c/o Bell Cornwell LLP, architects Broadway Malyan)

Table 12: S106 allocation and expenditure

Regulation requirement	S106 amount
The total amount of money (received under any planning obligations) which was allocated but not spent during 2021/22 for funding infrastructure	£1,766,491.01
The total amount of money (received under any planning obligations) which was spent by the authority (including transferring it to another person to spend)	Spent by Brent: £3,867,591.33 Transferred to TfL: £491,378.05 **Total: £4,358,969.38**
Total amount allocated to infrastructure projects in 2021/22 and the amount spent from these allocations. The items of infrastructure on which the money (received under planning obligations) during 2021/22 was allocated, and the amount spent on each item is shown in Appendix 3	Allocated: £4,357,166.59 Spent: £2,590,675.58
The amount of money (received under planning obligations) spent on repaying money borrowed, including any interest, with details of the items of infrastructure which that money was used to provide (wholly or in part)	Not applicable
The amount of money (received under planning obligations) spent in respect of monitoring (including reporting under regulation 121A) in relation to the delivery of planning obligations	£95,058

3.5 The total amount of money received (under any planning obligations) during any year which was retained at the end of 2021/22 is £18,572,734.09. Table 15 shows the breakdown of these funds.

Table 13: S106 position at the end of 2021/22

Total Unallocated S106 Funds	Total Allocated S106 Funds	Total Unspent*
£9,521,873.96	£9,050,860.13	**£18,572,734.09**

*Unspent is money which is yet to be allocated along with money that has been allocated and has yet to be drawn down by the projects to which it is allocated

3.6 A total of £4,986,893.92 was allocated across 20 S106 projects in 2021/22. The table in Appendix 3 shows the projects which had S106 money allocated to them in 2021/22. A summary of some of the S106 projects allocated money in 2021/22 is provided below.

Summary of S106 projects Commissioned in 2021/22

Capital Programme

3.7 **Roe Green School Kitchen Improvement Project** - The project will extend the existing servery kitchen at Roe Green Infant School and provide commercial kitchen facilities so that infant meals can be prepared on site. It will also include building fabric condition and mechanical & electrical condition improvement works including fire and security alarm extensions, recommissioning of the heating system and reinstating the hot and cold water systems.

Roe Green School Kitchen Extension (Source: LBB)

Culture

3.8 **Women's Euros Art Wembley** – To help celebrate the UEFA Women's Euros football tournament 2022, the Brent Museum and Archives service worked with students from University Campus of Football Business to gather oral histories capturing stories of women in sport. These sound installations were positioned under the Bobby Moore Bridge and as part of an installation of historic Wembley stadium seats with embedded listening posts, located on the Wembley Park estate. The project was completed with match funding provided from the National Lottery Heritage Fund.

Sound Installations and Seats in Wembley Park (Source: LBB)

3.9 Following the tournament final, the seats have been relocated into Brent Civic Centre as part of the Women of the Match photographic exhibition which depicts some of the inspiring women and girls involved in the game locally. Work is also underway to ensure the oral histories are accessible online for future audiences to discover. The exhibition and installations have also been supported by a programme of family arts and craft activities in the library.

Women of the Match Photographic Exhibition (Source: LBB)

Employment & Skills

3.10 **Brent Works: Employment Brokerage Support** - Brent Works offer a job brokerage service which matches local residents to local jobs and training including construction and commercial jobs and the creation, promotion and placement of Apprenticeship opportunities. The Brent Works team work with the residents to prepare them for appropriate training or employment opportunities which align to their career aspirations. This includes training such as CSCS, Traffic Marshall, functional skills as well employability support such as confidence building, team working, CV and interview skills. Once ready for the workplace, the team will match the resident with a local employer that has a suitable vacancy. The team has already successfully supported over 200 residents' find suitable training through S106 obligations.

Landscape

3.11 **Kilburn Lane Trees** - New trees are to be planted in Kilburn Lane and other adjacent streets. Kilburn Lane has a poor public realm, with buildings close to the street with limited street trees. With a lack of public open space and limited private amenity, the planting of the trees should help green Kilburn Lane to betterment of the local residents and users.

Parks

3.12 **Gladstone Park Restoration** – Simple all weather planting and the insertion of 15 metres of hooped railing in two locations next to the café will help to improve the welcoming feel of the park for visitors. The plants will also be pollinators and enhance habitats for bees and insects.

Completed Gladstone Park S106 Works (Source: LBB)

3.13 **Monks Park & Sherrin's Farm Play Equipment** – The project would allow for improvements to two local parks, providing improvements to existing playgrounds in Monks Park and providing a completely new children's playground in Sherrin's Farm with a replacement play area for u12's and a replacement zip wire for teenagers. Additional improvements to the local area of both parks include; bulb planting to provide colour, additional benches, replacement litter bins and the installation of some bird and bat boxes. The works will provide significant improvements to the general look and feel of the park for the benefit of all park users and facilitate a connection with nature for park visitors.

3.14 **Woodcock Park Improvements** – The works are aimed at increasing usage of the park, reducing anti-social behaviour and encouraging more education usage around Wealdstone Brook through links to the wider Wealdstone Brook Naturalisation project. Child seats and tables, information boards, benches, litter bins, planting and works to reduce tree heights and density at two locations will be included within the works.

Regeneration

3.15 **Affordable Workspace 10-11 Watkin Road** – The project is supporting the fit-out of 10-11 Watkin Road shell and core to create 31 self-contained ground and first floor studio affordable workspace units. The units will be made available to those in the visual arts, with priority given to Brent residents. The scheme will support in the region of 50 full time employees.

3.16 **Carlton Vale Boulevard Trees** – The S106 contribution will help deliver approximately 110 trees as part of the wider long term Carlton Vale Boulevard. The project aspires to transform Carlton Vale into an ecologically diverse, tree-lined avenue with re-imagined public spaces and improved transportation links.

3.17 The wider proposed changes to Carlton Vale Boulevard, which this project is a part of, will increase the level of service for cyclists by providing full segregation with the carriageway and footway, increase access to the new public realm and widen the footway for increased pedestrian comfort and higher future footfall. The upgrading of the public realm on Carlton Vale is seen as vital in encouraging South Kilburn residents to undertake more trips by cycling and walking.

CGI of the proposed Carlton Vale Boulevard Project. (Source: LBB)

3.18 **Community Provision for users of the Carlton and Granville Centres** - This project is a one-off provision to support the key stakeholders at the Carlton and Granville Centres in delivering extra community facilities and support. The Council's South Kilburn Estate Regeneration team has worked closely with the Family Wellbeing Centre, Granville Community Kitchen, Granville Plus Nursery School and South Kilburn Trust to help address some gaps in their provision. The funding has helped purchase a range of items, including:

- A new recording studio;
- Lockable sheds;
- Children's play equipment ranging from sensory toys to yoga mats; and
- Video making equipment including headsets and soundboards.

3.19 These users are also due to benefit from significant improvements to their existing facilities through the commencement of Phase 2 works to the Centres. This is part of the South Kilburn Masterplan programme.

Transportation Projects

3.20 **Borough Wide Station Cycle Parking** – Providing cycle parking for 108 cylces near stations, for residents and visitors to enhance active travel and help increase the uptake of sustainable modes, in particular cycling across the borough.

3.21 **Go Ultra Low City Scheme (GULCS) Vehicle Charging Points Phase 3** - Lamp Column Charging is a new technology to embed Electrical Vehicle Charging Point (EVCP) into Streetlights. The technology is being rolled out in Brent through funding from the Go Ultra Low City Scheme and S106, supporting the ownership and use of greener vehicles within the borough. The Ubitricity 'Smart Socket' technology will be installed at various lamp posts across the borough by Siemens and Ubitricity, with Siemens installing and maintaining the ubitricity charging technology. During 2021/22 242 EVCPs were installed, bringing the total number to 425.

3.22 The move is part of a wider effort to bring more EV charging availability to the growing numbers of UK drivers without private parking, with an aim to create cleaner and greener local communities.

Examples of the EVCPs Installed within Bollards and Lampposts around the Borough (Source: LBB)

3.23 **Legible London Signs around Wembley Stadium** – Legible London signage are a common sight across London and the borough, this scheme worked to increase the legible London signage around Wembley stadium to improve the overall image of the destination, give consideration beyond the immediate area of the stadium and promote walking in the area through helping pedestrians to understand how to access local amenities in the Wembley Growth Area.

Examples of some of the Legible London Signage Installed through the S106 Funding (Source: LBB)

3.24 **Roe Green / Kingsbury Road Signal Junction** – The Council has identified the need to improve pedestrian facilities, road safety and reduce peak-time congestion at the signalised junction in Roe Green/ Kingsbury Road/ Slough Lane. There are currently pedestrian facilities on the eastern arm of this junction, however these are insufficient in light of current accident trends, user demand, and the council's own aspirations around pedestrian safety and permeability across the borough.

3.25 The revised signalling arrangements as well as modifications to the kerb line will improve provision for pedestrians and bus movements.

3.26 **Hostile Vehicle Mitigation (HVM)** - Following the terrorist attacks in 2017 on Westminster Bridge, Houses of Parliament and Borough Market, the Metropolitan Police Counter Terrorism Security Advisor recommended improving the security of the road network leading into the event day area within the borough, thereby protecting the thousands of fans that attend Wembley on stadium event days.

3.27 HVM measures were identified at strategic locations to prevent vehicle incursion onto pedestrian routes but to allow resident access where possible around the Wembley Park Area.

Example of one of the HVM Measures on Engineers Way (Source: LBB)

3.28 **Wembley Two Way Working – Phase 2** - As identified in the Wembley Area Action Plan, there is the need for new road connections and junction improvements to support the ongoing development of the Wembley Growth Area. These include the significant road improvement scheme, providing access to North End Road and the Wembley Regeneration area on event days, and a new two way system which has now been implemented to improve traffic flow and connectivity through the area.

4 Section 278 Highway Agreements

4.1 Section 278 (s278) of the Highways Act 1980 allows a developer to carry out works to the public highway. This is generally necessary where planning permission has been granted for a development that requires improvements to, or changes to, public highways.

4.2 During 2021/22 the Council entered into two s278 highways agreements. The associated developments along with the description and value of these highway works are outlined below.

Table 14: s278 agreements in 2021/22

Development	**Fairview Homes (17/2611), Lakeside Drive**
Description of works	Various vehicular access, loading bay and cycle path extension
Value of works	£371,437.03
Status	Complete, pending snagging
Development	**Kelaty House (12/1293), First Way**
Description of works	Various vehicular accesses and footway reconstruction
Value of works	£44,566.03
Status	Complete

Appendix 1 – CIL COVID-19 Deferral Applications

Planning Permission Number	Address	Amount Deferred	Original due Date	Deferred Due Date
20/0685[1]	79-83 ODDS, Kenton Road, Harrow, HA3 0AH	£20,700.55	15/11/2020	20/11/2021
18/4486[2]	196 Willesden Lane, Kilburn, London, NW6 7PR	£319,275.71	16/11/2020	28/10/2021
21/0124	17 Mayfields, Wembley, HA9 9PR	£26,410.57	12/04/2021	13/11/2021
21/0020	1-14 INC, Kenny House, 38 Birse Crescent, London, NW10 1SF	£144,942.84	21/05/2021	09/12/2021
19/0670	758-760 Harrow Road, London, NW10 5LE	£61,503.57	04/01/2021	16/10/2021

[1] 20/0685 is a S73 Variation granted COVID deferral applied to permission 19/4473 granted on the same site in Q3 20/21.
[2] 18/4486 is a further COVID deferral of the same permission granted in Q3 20/21.

Appendix 2 – Allocated NCIL Projects and Spend in 2021/22

Project	Summary of Project	Brent Connect Area	NCIL Allocated	NCIL Spend
Box for Your Future	This project will create a community mosaic artwork on the platform at Kilburn Jubilee line tube station. The mosaic design will use imagery that promotes access to and knowledge of local green spaces and other familiar Kilburn landmarks. The mosaics will be created by local school involvement in 8 workshops and local residents in 8 other workshops.	Kilburn & Kensal Rise	£10,000.00	£0
Brent Goes Sustainable	Brent goes sustainable is led by a consortium between Start Easy, Phoenix Rising, Clube dos brasilerinhos, AlexZEducational and supported by the John Muir Award and the United Nations Youth Alliance. Brent goes Sustainable is an 18-months partnership enabling Children and Young People aged 5-18, and families under 5's from backgrounds currently under-represented in climate action, to link environmental issues with science/experimentation to preserve and improve their local area. The programme aims to get children and young people involved in planning matters and exploring aspects of STEM in less formal settings.	Kilburn & Kensal Rise	£50,000.00	£0
Creative Wellness & Cultural Connexions	This is a creative wellbeing project that will help to break isolation, improve mental and physical wellbeing, rekindle a sense of community spirit through a combination of face to face creative workshops which will bring vulnerable adults and older persons who have been isolated during Covid together	Kilburn & Kensal Rise	£37,424.00	£18,712.00
Heart of Cricklewood	Cricklewood Town Team (CTT) is requesting a one-off grant from NCIL to enhance the pedestrian area (known as “The Piazza”), to re-activate it, and help it recover from the lockdown.	Kilburn & Kensal Rise	£17,230.00	£9,316.50
Keslake Pocket Park Improvements	The project will remodel Keslake Pocket Park to make it safer and design out anti-social behaviour, crime, loitering and littering by providing a layout and street components that create a well-lit, safe, and open space. There will be increased visibility both into and across the space and the new design will provide a pleasing visual amenity, as well as a small square area for the local community	Kilburn & Kensal Rise	£124,700.00	£0
Kilburn Tube Mosaic	This project will create a community mosaic on the platform at Kilburn Jubilee line tube station. The mosaic design will use imagery that promotes knowledge of local green spaces and other familiar Kilburn landmarks. The mosaics will be created by local schools and residents in a series of workshops.	Kilburn & Kensal Rise	£7,962.00	£0
Linden, Langler and Mortimer Trees	Linden Avenue, Langler Road and Mortimer Road Trees has been brought forward as a project by numerous residents in the area who wish to improve their environment by planting new trees.	Kilburn & Kensal Rise	£46,000.00	£0

Project	Summary of Project	Brent Connect Area	NCIL Allocated	NCIL Spend
Love Brondesbury Villas Community Garden	Love Brondesbury Villas wish to regenerate a Pocket Park in North West London turning it into a Community Garden for all to enjoy. They want to make improvements by investing in planters, new seating, porous surfaces to replace existing hard landscape and new plants/trees. The plan is to work alongside Brent Council & Energy Garden to ensure community engagement and long term maintenance of the space.	Kilburn & Kensal Rise	£30,920.00	£0
Project Playground	The school proposes a refurbishment and enhancement of their playground and outdoor areas at Salusbury primary school. They state that the main areas of the playground need a new tarmac surface to provide accessible spaces that can be used for a range of sporting activities and are fit for purpose year round. Once the resurfacing work is complete, they will begin phased upgrades to all outdoor areas, with the ambition of creating spaces that can be used by children of all primary ages to benefit their physical and mental wellbeing and improve learning outcomes.	Kilburn & Kensal Rise	£25,000.00	£0
Trees for All Souls Avenue	The aim of this application is to secure funding to plant trees along All Souls Avenue, a street with a diverse population and a large number of families.	Kilburn & Kensal Rise	£25,000.00	£0
The Brook Way Biodiversity Community Project	The funding requested is for the introduction of a mural to be painted on a privately owned wall and we will involve both local schools in a design competition.	Kingsbury & Kenton	£8,275.00	£0
Curbing anti-social behaviour at All Saints' Church and Hall, Queensbury	This project seeks to curb anti-social behaviour by installing new lighting in parts of the grounds and security features to act as a deterrent.	Kingsbury & Kenton	£8,466.04	£8,466.04
Fryent Country Park - Slough Lane entrance path and other improvements to the Park	The project aims to improve the drainage of the path off Slough Lane to make access easier; and to use that surface water to create a wildlife swale feature.	Kingsbury & Kenton	£46,600.00	£0
Kgps Muga Playground Project	The project proposes that the school would use their existing playground to re-surface the area in order to provide a 2.5m x 39m (1,276.5m2) Multi-Sport MUGA. This includes a 3m high fencing along with a gated entrance. The design will enable 5-a-side, and 7-a-side football matches, netball/basketball courts/tennis courts with wheelchair access. The size of the proposed MUGA will fit into the existing playground. The MUGA will also have floodlights to ensure that they are able to provide use during evenings to enable maximum use. .	Kingsbury & Kenton	£50,000.00	£0

Project	Summary of Project	Brent Connect Area	NCIL Allocated	NCIL Spend
Leybourne Open Space Regeneration	Regeneration of an open space area that is currently a plain patch of overgrown grass/weeds	Kingsbury & Kenton	£25,000.00	£0
Silver Jubilee Park Adventure playground	The project seeks to create a brand new adventure playground in Silver Jubilee park. It will install and secure a suitable fence to ensure a safe space for children to play and express themselves freely, without having to worry about other park users or traffic from the nearby roads.	Kingsbury & Kenton	£50,000.00	£0
Silver Jubilee Park Pitch Replacement	The current 3G artificial playing surface is in urgent need of replacing because it is unlikely to pass its next test in May 2022. The organisation have managed to save £235,000 towards the full cost of £275,000, leaving a shortfall of £40,000. Over 600 boys and girls between the ages of 4 and 18 using the ground each week, all the above are in serious jeopardy if the playing surface is not replaced.	Kingsbury & Kenton	£40,000.00	£0
Brent Music Service Harlesden Music Centre Project	Providing local, easily accessible venues to address the barriers preventing CYP participation in out-of-school music activity. Weekly centres will be available for children in Harlesden schools and will become progressively more visible in the community as the project progresses	Harlesden	£100,000.00	£0
Community Disparity	The projects main aim is to reduce social & health inequalities. To do this they aim to raise digital upskilling and confidence in addition to holding discussion sessions in BAME locality mosques, religious and community centres as well as schools. They also state that they will establish a helpline to identify needs beyond basic needs. The aim is to empower locals to share advice/info or signpost them to support services.	Harlesden	£23,602.00	£0
Connecting Young Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Brent to Opportunity	Young Roots' new project will support young refugees and asylum seekers aged 16-25, in Brent, to access volunteering or work opportunities and improve their skills for work.75% of the young people supported will be asylum seekers without the right to work: they will focus on building their soft skills, confidence, and experience so they are ready when they eventually get their status. 25% will be refugees, mostly aged 20-25, who are able to work: they will focus on CV writing, interview skills, finding job opportunities, managing expectations and building their understanding of UK work culture and systems.	Harlesden	£36,314.00	£0
Developing Roundwood Community Campus – Beckmead Trust	YBF will lead a consortium of three organisations will pilot a fully managed and adequately resourced Integrated Youth Offer at Roundwood and develop the ad hoc after-school program into a thriving and sustainable Community Campus.	Harlesden	£48,004.00	£0

Project	Summary of Project	Brent Connect Area	NCIL Allocated	NCIL Spend
Developing Roundwood Community Campus - VCS	YBF will lead a consortium of three organisations will pilot a fully managed and adequately resourced Integrated Youth Offer at Roundwood and develop the ad hoc after-school program into a thriving and sustainable Community Campus.	Harlesden	£49,504.00	£0
Developing Roundwood Community Campus - Young Brent Foundation	YBF will lead a consortium of three organisations will pilot a fully managed and adequately resourced Integrated Youth Offer at Roundwood and develop the ad hoc after-school program into a thriving and sustainable Community Campus.	Harlesden	£47,520.00	£0
Gladstone Park Public Art Commission	The project will create an artistic display using planting and installation to reflect the links to slavery and colonies/commonwealth of which many of Brent communities have links to. The commission will see Lin Kam Art co-produce the artwork with key stakeholders such as schools/young people, the Black Community Action Plan Leadership Group and the wider black community, holding space for conversation and delivering workshops where they can feed into shaping the project. The project will also engage with wider stakeholders such as the Friends of Gladstone Park and Willesden History Society.	Harlesden	£30,000.00	£0
The Healing Garden Club	AWRC is applying for funding for a Healing Garden project. Its aim is to restore the AWRC garden so that it can provide a safe and pleasant outdoor space for the local community. Funds will enable: removal and replacement of existing brick wall at the rear and side of the garden; installation of a wooden fence; a wooden garden house for use throughout the year as additional multi-use space for both staff and women; a garden shed to store equipment and garden tools; patio area for recreational use.	Harlesden	£50,000.00	£0
Peaceful Parents And Happy Children	The grant will reach out to Polish families who only fluently speak their own native language to improve the mental wellbeing for students, teachers, staff members and parents. Project will offer specific courses enabling young people with mental health difficulties to distinguish their different moods and make informed decisions about their lives and their future.	Harlesden	£20,167.00	£0
Our Built Environment Summer Programme	The project is for a 5-hour a day, 5 day a week summer programme over 4 weeks. It is a design & build project and a vertical farming project. It is a practical/academic mix to give learners access to and understanding of Architecture, Engineering and Technological Agriculture whilst promoting the importance of climate environmental awareness. The focus will be on design, art, engineering, food growing, sustainability, community and climate control as well as the learning of home management skills.	Harlesden	£39,240.00	£0

Project	Summary of Project	Brent Connect Area	NCIL Allocated	NCIL Spend
Salvation Army Harlesden Community Hub	This project will help to redevelop the Corps' community hub to increase its size by; expanding the size of the original hall and building additional floors, this will provide the Harlesden community with community rooms, a hall, a café, and community gardens.	Harlesden	£78,750.00	£30,000.00
Stonebridge Outdoor Gym	Stonebridge Outdoor Gym provides free access to a local sport, health and wellbeing for children, young people and the wider community so that they can use this on their doorstep resource to tackle current barriers to exercise for the socially isolated and those who are unable to access the commercial alternatives. The Stonebridge Outdoor Gym, unlike similar alternatives will be accessible all day 365 days a year and based on two sites in Stonebridge, with one bespoke for children and young people.	Harlesden	£50,000.00	£0
Supporting Community Recovery Through Increasing Capacity at the Fawood Family Wellbeing Centre	The project is to support recovery in the community, following the covid-19 pandemic, by increasing the capacity of the Fawood Family Wellbeing Centre.	Harlesden	£91,000.00	£50,000.00
Wooden Raised Beds For Community Use At Harlesden Town Garden	The community group state that in order to ensure continued opportunity for food growing at Harlesden Town Garden it is necessary to replace the raised beds before they become unsafe. The beds are to be removed and replaced in phases, prioritising those in most urgent need and leaving the least urgent beds to be replaced last. This approach will ensure that some food growing capacity remains throughout the growing year between April and October. The project is expected to be completed in March 2023.	Harlesden	£30,116.65	£0
Youth Ambassadors	Youth Ambassadors is a monthly youth-led programme to bring young people together from across Brent. They aim to select a small, diverse group of young people from a variety of schools across Brent to create a regular group of around 25 young people (per year, 50 total). Across two years, the group will meet monthly, during term time, to have a restaurant meal with a speaker who is successful in their respective industry. The aim is to enable young people to engage with speakers from a range of cultures and industries to inspire them to develop considered plans for high-skilled career paths The project is for 16-18 year olds that live or attend school Brent.	Harlesden	£22,300.00	£0

Project	Summary of Project	Brent Connect Area	NCIL Allocated	NCIL Spend
After Covid-19, Youth Crime Prevention Project	The project is a youth club which will be run once a fortnight for one year and will be supervised by adults. The club will enable the youth to raise their concerns and share their experience of being in a family where there was a victim of crime, where either someone died, or their health has been seriously affected. The idea is for the youth to meet their peer groups and make new friends while sharing their views and experiences.	Wembley	£11,960.00	£0
Aspire	Aspire will take 20 organisations (2 employees per organisation) on a learning journey that equips and guides them to access, boost and grow their funding-related activities	Wembley	£55,000.00	£27,500.00
Bbmc Youth Supplementary Learning Project	This project will provide a safe learning centre Brent youths between the times their school or college days end, and when they can either be picked up or escorted safely home. The organisation will provide creative industry based activities. Industry tutors and mentors will provide daily-supervised activities until participants can be collected by their parent or guardians.	Wembley	£48,450.00	£0
The Brent Guitar Club	The project will focus on hands on instrumental music learning, primarily using acoustic guitars in a group environment for young people between 7 and 18 and some sessions for older members of the community, those living with dementia and those who are workless.	Wembley	£30,600.00	£15,600.00
Brent Skills and Wellbeing	Project aims to deliver a new Skills and Wellbeing programme over the next 2 years. Utilising their links with Family and Wellbeing Centres they will expand the reach of community physical activity and youth sessions for children and young people, delivering in all 8 centres, and other community venues, so more young people can experience a 12 week activity programmes and co-create future activities there. They will build a formal programme to support young people to develop skills and increase their employability. Plan is to support young people to gain Sports and Leadership qualifications and valuable experience, while preparing them for the next steps in training or work.	Wembley	£49,000.00	£0
Brent Somali Group Roadshow	This project will look at recruiting volunteers and training them in mental health awareness as well as a 40 week physical and wellbeing project	Wembley	£56,840.00	£30,000.00
Chalkhill Community Growers	The grant will reach out to Polish families who only fluently speak their own native language to improve the mental wellbeing for students, teachers, staff members and parents. Project will offer specific courses enabling young people with mental health difficulties to distinguish their different moods and make informed decisions about their lives and their future.	Wembley	£22,041.00	£0
Chalkhill Parent and Toddler Group	Daniel's Den (DD) would like to open and start a Parent/Carer and Toddler (PaT) group in Chalkhill Community Centre. These groups provide a safe space for	Wembley	£9,997.00	£9,997.00

Project	Summary of Project	Brent Connect Area	NCIL Allocated	NCIL Spend
	carers to meet other families, be known in their community, stimulate and develop a child's confidence through play and activities.			
Critical Thinking About Behaviour Choices Project (Knife Crime & Serious Youth Violence)	The project will involve offering schools and other education providers, a package which includes a 2-hour interactive online workshop and accompanying interactive tools that focus on building resilience against knife crime and serious violence. The project will enable the organisation to deliver workshops to 2000 children and young people attending Brent schools. The project will allow participants to develop a range of skills that will help build resilience and steer them away from becoming involved in criminal activities and acts of violence.	Wembley	£42,560.00	£0
Erection of security fences to inhibit anti-social behaviour	Erection of two fences from the North West and North East corners of the church to the existing boundary fence of Gilbert Scott Close, enclosing an area North of the Church.	Wembley	£17,300.00	£17,300.00
Faith in Recovery	Project delivering 4 separate elements and directly support some of Brent's strategic priorities. Elements include: enhancing engagement with LB Brent Strategies, developing a relationship and working with the Police, relaunch the Borough of Sanctuary programme, enhance Interfaith relations and collaboration within Brent	Wembley	£73,820.00	£49,213.34
Filmscope - Community Cinema	The project consists of FREE film screenings over a period of 12 months showing an eclectic mix of films at the community space at The Yellow, for the public, schools, community groups, older residents and disability groups. These will be accompanied by post-film discussions, workshops, film quizzes, raffles, themed activities. They will implement animation workshops in partnership with The Yellow targeting local primary and secondary school pupils to encourage creative learning and provide access to a unique skillset. The project will conclude with a 3 day Film Festival at the Yellow.	Wembley	£25,800.00	£0
From Post Code Beefs To Programming Codes	Al Ridha seek funding for a Coding Programmer and running costs for their code making skills project which is a Bootcamp to provide education, employment and training for disadvantaged NEET young people between the ages of 16-24. Attendees will be able to pursue a career in coding and/or programming due to the project links in the industry. They will also plan, write and develop computer coding/programming for future games or apps etc., in this way considering their choices and develop an end product of a ‘market-ready’ online presence.	Wembley	£40,300.00	£0
Great Minds Project	Young Roots’ new project will support young refugees and asylum seekers aged 16-25, in Brent, to access volunteering or work opportunities and improve their skills for work.75% of the young people supported will be asylum seekers without	Wembley	£50,000.00	£0

Project	Summary of Project	Brent Connect Area	NCIL Allocated	NCIL Spend
	the right to work: they will focus on building their soft skills, confidence, and experience so they are ready when they eventually get their status. 25% will be refugees, mostly aged 20-25, who are able to work: they will focus on CV writing, interview skills, finding job opportunities, managing expectations and building their understanding of UK work culture and systems.			
Hearts of Talent	Hearts of Talent, formerly The Brent Factor, is dedicated to combating violence and crime in the community. The program's goal is to immerse participants in a Talent Show with various events, performances, mentoring and workshops. The Annual program will have a series of auditions hosted around critical areas and events in the local community and continues through to the summer. Following the summer auditions, they have Heats as checkpoints throughout the programme that allow them to track the participants' improvement and advance those moving to the final show.	Wembley	£50,000.00	£0
Jason Roberts Foundation - Connect Brent Project	Undertake much needed upgrading works at The Pavilion, the community centre where the charity is based. The project will make the centre an all-weather facility that can be used by residents and community groups all year-round, by erecting a steel canopy over the multi-games area and 5-a-side pitch	Wembley	£194,988.00	£194,988.00
Lyon Park - Multi Use Games Area (Muga)	The school wishes to construct a new multi-use games area which is fit for purpose and offers value for money. The MUGA will improve sport and physical development provision for over 800 pupils from our local community by providing a suitable and safe learning environment. The school is willing for the MUGA to be used by the wider community and has received support from a local sports provider about using the proposed facilities for holiday sports clubs.	Wembley	£50,000.00	£0
Open Space for the Whole Community Project	The proposal by the residents is to enhance the quality of Alperton Sports Ground and address concerns raised by residents around the lack of outdoor and play facilities, anti-social behaviour, security and safety concerns as a result of development.	Wembley	£100,000.00	£0
Reducing Health Inequalities Through Physical Activity	The proposed project will deliver 3 sports training sessions for 100 socio-economically deprived young people on a weekly basis for 40 weeks. These will be from basketball, football, tennis, rugby, etc. Participants will be young people from ethnically diverse backgrounds who live in Wembley and the surrounding area. Ten qualified sports coaches will deliver the sessions.	Wembley	£48,694.49	£0
Refurbishment of alleyway between Blenheim Gardens	Creating a safe space for local residents by refurbishing alleyway that is susceptible to ASB. Project will also seek to improve active travel in the area.	Wembley	£17,500.00	£0

Project	Summary of Project	Brent Connect Area	NCIL Allocated	NCIL Spend
and St. Augustine's Avenue				
School Colourful Crossings Wembley	Artists in Residence will be working collaboratively with local schools to design and make three wonderful and aesthetically pleasing colourful crossings in 3 major roads in Wembley.	Wembley	£64,000.00	£0
Snakes & Ladders, Stories of Survival in Times of Turmoil	Aim is to gather stories from people who have experienced times of turmoil and found moments of lightness to survive. They will gather a vast array of stories; from immigration, to living in a conflict zone, surviving poverty and grief. The research will underpin the development of an original Musical that will be performed in July 2022. They want to use the illustrations created as part of the musical animation to create a lasting legacy that will be available both digitally and as a hard copy to the community of Brent & beyond.	Wembley	£38,800.00	£0
Sport 4 Inclusion & Wellbeing	The project will provide physical/sport wellbeing activities and support to 100, 5 to 18 years olds. The “Sport 4 Inclusion & Wellbeing” project will be delivered by qualified and life experienced workers with knowledge of Brent that will engage, facilitate, train and support participants during the life of the project. They will operate from different sport facilities venues. Wembley FC, Vale Farm and local Academies.	Wembley	£44,910.00	£0
Stronger Together	The program will allow a pathway into security employment through achieving SIA Security, Mental Health and General First Aid qualifications along with employability coaching sessions. This will be achieved through a ten day tailored development program targeted but not limited to 80, 18 - 28 year old unemployed Black and Asian individuals within Wembley; delivered across 7-9 months. They also state that those that complete the program with receive a guaranteed interview. This will be achieved through the network of security companies which they work with in their industry.	Wembley	£42,460.00	£0
Tech Made Easy for Seniors	Mixture of in-person and online sessions to equip older people with basic IT and digital communication skills. This project will address isolation, improve skills and confidence. The project will directly support 192 individuals and encourage them to pass on their skills and knowledge to their elderly friends.	Wembley	£62,981.00	£29,059.00
We are Alive and Kicking – Communities from Ealing Road after Covid	Community encounters between producers and members of the communities a series of photographs, numerous audio interviews and footage for a short film are taken and artistically presented in an upcoming exhibitions and events series (online and onsite) in the London Borough of Brent.	Wembley	£49,500.00	£25,000.00

Project	Summary of Project	Brent Connect Area	NCIL Allocated	NCIL Spend
Well Well	The project focuses on the creation of a mental health and well-being hub within Chalkhill Community Centre. It will involve specific open and activity based sessions which will help build connectivity, build resilience and increase community connections. Physical activity and making use of outdoor resources/being in the open air will also be a priority. There will be informal mental health support and individual targets for participants.	Wembley	£48,381.00	£0
Zest of Mind Summer School	The project is for a summer school which will deliver to 5 wards within Brent during the summer holidays. The school will run for 3 days a week over 4 weeks. Participants will attend workshops which will be provided by the army and community tutors. The workshops within the summer schools will consist of training in peer mentoring, self & career development, IT skills, performing arts and physical fitness. These sessions will be facilitated by the Army and used to support life skills and mental health resilience.	Wembley	£42,840.00	£0
The Annunciation Church Hall	The project aims to update some of the facilities within the hall which needs to be brought up to date. They plan to replace the windows and doors with new double glazing to increase the energy efficiency of the hall and make it more secure. They also wish to update the heating system with an eco-friendly system, renew the flooring, provide new chairs for 80 people as well as improving the electrics redecorate, and improve disabled access. Finally they also state they will update the kitchen area.	Willesden	£50,000.00	£0
Connect for Change	A two-year, early intervention mentoring scheme, it will support 110 at-risk 8-11-year-olds, in the lead up to the transition from primary into secondary school. They aim to match each child with a volunteer mentor, who they will train and support. Each pair will spend one year together, meeting once a week one on one, having up to 100 hours of sessions in the community. Sessions take place out of school hours – continuing during the 'summer learning gap', with a budget of £30 per month to enjoy activities chosen by the children.	Willesden	£49,380.00	£0
Healthy Irish Elders	The project will be a weekly activity group that is run predominantly for older Irish residents of Brent.	Willesden	£49,378.00	£13,000.00
New heritage gates at Willesden Jewish Cemetery	This project will purchase and install new gates for Willesden Jewish Cemetery, which is of nationally important inheritance.	Willesden	£50,000.00	£25,000.00
Sakura Cherry Trees	This bid is to cover the cost of work to prepare ground for planting Sakura Cherry trees, stakes, compost, watering bags, plus event costs for a community planting day where residents are invited to plant a tree.	Willesden	£28,750.00	£0

Project	Summary of Project	Brent Connect Area	NCIL Allocated	NCIL Spend
Triton Chances	Triton Training will offer free Swimming Teaching and Lifeguard courses for Brent residents, these are industry recognised courses through Swim England, STA and RLSS.	Willesden	£62,422.00	£4,000.00
Sudbury Neighbourhood Centre - Enhancing our service	The aim of this project is to purchase a new Combi-Oven for our kitchen, to replace the existing one which is now outdated and beginning to fail.	Sudbury Town Neighbourhood Forum	£9,921.00	£0
		Totals:	**£3,007,668.18**	**£557,151.88**

Appendix 3 – S106 Projects Allocated Money in 2021/22 and their Spend

Table 1 - S106 Infrastructure Projects Allocated Money in 2021/22 and Their Spend

Project Type	Project	S106 Allocated	S106 Spent	Expected Completion	Ward
Capital Programme	Roe Green Kitchen Improvement Project	£413,154.19	£63,899.96	In progress, expected final completion: Q3 2022/23	Queensbury
Landscape	Kilburn Lane Trees	£12,000.00	£7,590.00	In progress, expected final completion: Q4 2022/23	Kilburn
Parks	Gladstone Park Restoration	£1,755.00	£0	In progress, expected final completion: Q3 2022/23	Dollis Hill
Parks	Monks Park & Sherrin's Farm Play Equipment	£190,000.00	£0	In progress, expected final completion: Q3 2022/23	Tokyngton
Parks	Woodcock Park Improvements	£25,810.31	£0	In progress, expected final completion: Q3 2022/23	Kenton
South Kilburn Regeneration	Carlton Vale Boulevard Trees	£305,273.73	£0	In progress, expected final completion: Q4 2022/23	Kilburn
Transport	Borough Wide Station Cycle Parking	£12,960.00	£0	In progress, expected final completion: Q3 2022/23	Borough Wide
Transport	Electric Vehicle Charging Points - Phase 3	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	**Completed**	Borough Wide
Transport	Legible London Signs around Wembley Stadium	£27,263.79	£27,263.79	**Completed**	Tokyngton
Transport	Roe Green / Kingsbury Road Signal Junction	£253,200.00	£0	In progress, expected final completion: 2023/24	Fryent & Queensbury
Transport	Hostile Vehicle Mitigation (HVM)	£2,513,757.94	£2,391,921.83	In progress, expected final completion: Q4 2022/23	Tokyngton
Transport	Wembley Two Way Working - Phase 2	£501,991.63	£0	In progress, expected final completion: 2023/24	Tokyngton
	Totals:	**£4,357,166.59**	**£2,590,675.58**		

Table 2 - S106 Non-Infrastructure Projects Allocated Money in 2021/22 and their Spend

Project Type	Project	S106 Allocated	S106 Spent	Expected Completion	Ward
Culture	Women's Euros Art Wembley	£19,161.45	£0	**Completed**	Tokyngton
Employment & Skills	Brent Work Employment Brokerage Support	£84,939.74	£0	In progress, expected final completion: Q4 2022/23	Borough Wide
South Kilburn Regeneration	Community Provision for users of the Carlton and Granville Centres	£39,335.45	£0	In progress, expected final completion: Q2 2022/23	Kilburn
Regeneration	Affordable Workspace 10-11 Watkin Road	£300,000.00	£0	In progress, expected final completion: Q4 2022/23	Tokyngton
Transport	Albion Way CPZ	£60,183.49	£0	In progress, expected final completion: Q4 2022/23	Tokyngton
Transport	Beresford Avenue & Mount Pleasant CPZ	£89,221.08	£0	In progress, expected final completion: Q4 2022/23	Alperton
Transport	Empire Way Car Club	£11,411.56	£0	In progress, expected final completion: Q4 2022/23	Tokyngton
Transport	Deerhurst Road CPZ	£25,474.56	£0	In progress, expected final completion: Q2 2022/23	Brondesbury Park
	Totals:	**£629,727.33**	**£0**		

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Brent	**Cabinet** 12 December 2022
	Report from the Director of Regeneration, Growth and Employment

SCIL request for new Grand Union Canal Pedestrian / Cycle Bridge in Alperton

Wards Affected:	Alperton
Key or Non-Key Decision:	Key Decision
Open or Part/Fully Exempt: (If exempt, please highlight relevant paragraph of Part 1, Schedule 12A of 1972 Local Government Act)	Open
No. of Appendices:	0ne Appendix 1: Equality Impact Analysis
Background Papers:	None
Contact Officer(s): (Name, Title, Contact Details)	Jonathan Kay, Head of Regeneration 020 8937 2348 Jonathan.Kay@brent.gov.uk Yaz Aboubakar, Regeneration Officer 020 8937 3630 Yaz.Aboubakar@brent.gov.uk

1.0 Purpose of the Report

1.1 This report seeks Cabinet approval for Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy funding to deliver a proposed new pedestrian/cycle footbridge over the Grand Union Canal in Alperton to support regeneration and growth in the area.

2.0 Recommendation(s)

2.1 That Cabinet approve £6.855m Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (SCIL) to design, plan, construct and maintain the proposed Grand Union Canal (GUC) bridge, subject to St George and Canal & River Trust agreement on its preferred location.

2.2 That Cabinet delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Communities and Regeneration to enter into agreements with St George, Canal and River Trust (CRT) and any other relevant third parties to negotiate terms in respect of any land transfer for the land required to site the bridge.

2.3 That Cabinet approve the making of a scheme under section 106(3) of the Highways Act 1980 and thereafter the submission of the scheme to the Secretary of State for Transport for confirmation.

3.0 Detail

3.1 Alperton is a strategic Growth Area and GLA Housing Zone, which is accommodating a significant amount of new development and a rapidly growing population. 1,400 new homes have been delivered in the past 10 years, and at least 6,500 new homes are expected by 2040.

3.2 Alperton is projected to be the second fastest growing ward in the borough, with a population increase from 16,400 people in 2019 to 34,700 people in 2040. The opportunity for Alperton Housing Zone is for the area to be transformed into a sustainable neighbourhood with new and improved homes, including affordable homes, new workspace, better community facilities, a cleaner, safer and improved public realm and environment, with better access to local and active forms of travel.

3.3 Investment in transport infrastructure is required to support regeneration and the delivery of the Council's priorities in Alperton. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2019 considered the delivery of a new pedestrian and cycle bridge on the Grand Union development (formerly the Northfields Industrial Estate) as a critical piece of infrastructure required to support the expected growth in the area.

3.4 Based on the level of expected growth in Alperton, Brent CIL receipts for Alperton are expected to increase to approximately £100m. Capital Programme Board have approved a business case proposing a new pedestrian and cycle bridge over the Grand Union Canal (GUC) to be delivered through contributions from SCIL.

4.0 New Grand Union Canal Pedestrian/Cycle Bridge

4.1 An Alperton Transport Assessment in 2018 identified delivery of a new pedestrian and cycle bridge across the GUC from the Grand Union development site as critical to provide a sustainable transport link to the existing canal towpath and onwards to Park Royal and Old Oak Common.

4.2 Under the s106 agreement for the Grand Union development, the Council safeguarded a parcel of land to deliver the new pedestrian and cycle bridge. Regeneration appointed AECOM in December 2020 to assess bridge design and deliverability.

5.0 Options Appraisal - AECOM Feasibility Study & Options

5.1 AECOM investigated ten options for the proposed new bridge, taking into account discussions with stakeholders and the Council's objectives. The area of the safeguarded land was found to not be big enough, and more significantly, was located above a strategic water main, with a 5m exclusion zone for development.

5.2 Option 10 is identified as the preferred option and best arrangement for the proposed bridge. It provides a shared use bridge in the southwest corner of the site. It is a simple, compact and symmetrical design, and provides a crossing and link to the canal towpath with access and egress at the same location either side of the canal.

5.3 Option 10 (Figure 1) can be built independently from St George's development, with interface issues limited to the ground level footpath. The bridge is far enough away from new residential blocks, with no impact on access and privacy, however sits within a local Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

Figure 1: Option 10 – Double spiral ramps

5.4 In December 2021 AECOM began an assessment of the ecological habitat and constraints of the SINC location, bridge construction impacts, potential mitigations, and a topographical survey for options 9 and 10. The ecological and topographical report also found invasive species within the footprint of both options, and in adjacent areas along the canal.

5.5 Option 10 has less adverse impacts and the loss of habitat within the SINC could be compensated through habitat creation and / or enhancement within or directly connected to the SINC. An Invasive Non-Native Species Management Plan detailing the mitigation, removal and disposal of invasive species is underway.

5.6 £6.855m of SCIL funding is required to deliver the bridge on current estimates. The costs below exclude any land and air rights acquisition costs. An additional report and funding request may be made to Cabinet at a later date when an agreement on a preferred location is reached with the stakeholders.

Items	Price
Construction cost	£5,400,000
Design and planning fees	£375,000
Future maintenance (10%)	£540,000
Contingency (10%)	£540,000
Total	£6,855,000

6.0 Fall back Option

6.1 Option 2 (Figure 2) is the fall back option for a pedestrian only bridge, subject to the outcome of the further ecological study and CRT buy in to land the bridge within the SINC. Option 2 is located in a feasible location besides building F on the St George site. The ramps are 2m wide with a 1 in 20 gradient; but cyclists would need to dismount when using the bridge.

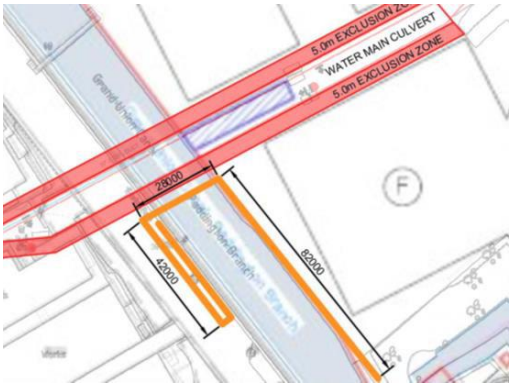

Figure 2: Option 2- single fold ramp

7.0 St George and Canal & River Trust

7.1 St George and CRT are landowners and partners whose agreement is required to install any bridge over the GUC. Under the s106 agreement, St George are required to provide land for a new pedestrian and cycle bridge across the GUC, but not the cost of delivering the bridge.

7.2 Officers have worked with St George, who in principle support the new bridge being located on their land within the SINC, preferring it to other options which could impact on their resident's privacy and emergency and service vehicles access.

7.3 The western section of the SINC land is owned by CRT and the eastern half by St George. CRT are responsible for managing the GUC. CRT have raised concerns with the proposed southwest corner location and ecological impacts of any new bridge within the SINC. At our last meeting with the stakeholders June 2022, CRT set out additional feasibility and survey works necessary to provide sufficient comfort and detail for them to seek Board approval to support a new bridge in the SINC location.

7.4 AECOM has been instructed to conduct additional works including ecological mitigation survey, tree survey and outline design drawing and visualisation of the preferred option over the next 4 months to address the requests of CRT. Subject to St George agreement and CRT board approval of the preferred location, design and planning for the new bridge is estimated to take approximately 12-18 months.

7.5 St George are also investigating bringing back into use an existing footbridge, however it is locked and suitable for pedestrian use only. A renovated bridge would not enable shared use, require a large ramp to meet accessibility standards, may infringe privacy of users of the new health centre, and would require St George to re-design landscaping. Installation of a lift was investigated in place of a ramp but AECOM concluded that it would increase the capital cost of a bridge by 50%, increase maintenance and security costs, and lead to reliance on a mechanical lift which would inevitably not be operational at all times. This option and the use of lifts is therefore not favoured.

7.6 After reviewing all the options, Option 10 is the preferred location, subject to AECOM's further study, St George and CRT agreement, and subject to SCIL funding agreement and delivery strategy.

Preferred location – Option 10	
Pros	Cons
Location preferred by LBB Transport and St George a key stakeholder in delivering the scheme. Option 10 is the only option that contains a simple, compact and symmetrical design. This provides an aesthetically pleasing structure as well as a practical crossing that provides access and egress at the same location either side of the GUC The structure is located away from the residential blocks such that privacy issues are no longer a concern. Option 10 meets modern specifications and can be use by groups protected under Equality Act 2010 such as users with mobility or sensory impairments. The land required is owned by CRT and St George who are both keen to improve connectivity in the area. Other options require private land with at least some development potential. As such, land assembly under this option is viewed as more straightforward and lower cost. Minimal intrusion into the SINC compared to Option 9 The cost and time savings of this option could be significant during both design and construction.	Location of the west ramp is within the London Borough of Ealing, and planning applications for a bridge in this location would have to be assessed by both Brent LPA and Ealing LPA. Location of the west ramp is close to the River Brent outfall structure. AECOM is conducting further examination to understand the extent of the outfall structure. Bridge location and structure is one of the more expensive options. CRT have raised concerns regarding bridge impacts on the SINC This option requires removal of vegetation which will result in a temporary increase in noise to the St George development from the A406 North Circular Road.

8.0 London Borough of Ealing

8.1 Part of the land required to site the proposed bridge on the west side of the Grand Union Canal is located within the London Borough of Ealing. Whilst the land is owned by the Canal and River Trust, Brent Council would therefore be required to submit applications for assessment by both the London Borough of Brent and London Borough of Ealing Local Planning Authorities for planning consent to construct the proposed bridge.

9.0 Transport Comments

9.1 Cycling and walking are low cost, healthy and environmentally friendly means of travel and form an important component of Brent's Long Term Transport Strategy. A key priority is the implementation of new/improved dedicated cycling and walking links to key destinations, including all major town and district centres, to improve inter-borough connectivity and promote sustainable mode shift.

9.2 Amongst the main challenges in the Alperton area is a need to improve cycle and pedestrian access over physical barriers such as major roads, railways and waterways as a means of reducing severance and connecting the various communities. The proposed new pedestrian / cycle bridge over the Grand Union Canal (GUC) will go a long way to achieving this. In addition, by linking directly to the GUC towpath, the bridge will provide significantly enhanced access to key employment sites in Park Royal, HS2 and major new developments in and around Old Oak Common. The scheme will also help bring about a number of environmental and health benefits by reducing the need for people to travel by car whilst enhancing accessibility to low- and zero-carbon modes of transport; and encourage more people to incorporate physical activity into their daily journeys, in turn improving productivity and dramatically reducing ill health.

10.0 Benefits to Council

10.1 Project 1 - New Grand Union Canal Pedestrian/Cycle Bridge

Description of Benefit	Financial/ non-financial benefit?	Estimated benefit amount?	When will the benefit be realised?	One-off or recurring?
Attracting inward investment to the wider Alperton regeneration by improving the environment, quality of public realm, connectivity and overall attractiveness	Financial and non financial	Over £2bn inward investment to deliver mixed use regeneration including 6,500 new homes, new commercial floorspace and other supporting infrastructure	Short, medium – long term	Recurring
Support new homes and jobs	Financial and non financial	6,500 new homes, including new affordable homes c22,000 sqm commercial space supporting c900 new jobs	Short, medium and long term	Recurring
Generate Community Infrastructure Levy receipts	Financial	At 35% affordable housing, Brent might expect c£100m CIL receipts from regeneration and development within the AHZ	Short, medium and long term	One-off
Support Council tax receipts	Financial	c£6m annual Council Tax revenue	Short, medium and long term	Recurring
Support Business rate receipts	Financial	c£1m annual Business Rates receipt	Short, medium and long term	Recurring
Increase accessibility and footfall to the retail offer on Ealing Rd, to the commercial offering at Grand Union, and the employment areas south of the canal in Alperton and Park Royal.	Financial	c16,000 new population expected to live in AHZ by 2040, increasing footfall and retail spend at both Ealing Rd and the commercial offer at Grand Union	Medium – long term	Recurring
Reduce environmental transport impacts, and increase in number of residents walking and cycling	Non-financial	The bridge and other interventions in the area could bring total sustainable modes of transport to 80% and reduce carbon emissions.[1]	Medium term	Recurring
Connecting the towpath to Park Royal, Old Oak Common and Central London	Non-financial	The new bridge link across the GUC will connect St George development with the canal towpath on the south, North	Short, medium – long term	Recurring

[1] Alperton Housing Zone, Transport Assessment (2018), pg.381

		Circular Road and onwards towards employment opportunities at Park Royal, Old Oak Common and Central London, plus the proposed major transport interchange at the Oak Old Common which will serve Crossrail services to Heathrow and Central London and HS2 rail routes to the Midlands and the North.		
Provide links between existing and new communities, the canal and local amenities	Non-financial	Helping to support cohesive communities, access to open space and local amenities	Medium term	Recurring
Journey time savings	Non-financial	The proposed footbridge and a new east -west connection would reduce journey times by over 5.5 minutes to Stonebridge Park station for residents at Atlip Road, and reduce journey time to Alperton Station by 2.5 minutes from the Grand Union site.[2]	Medium term	Recurring
Improved safety and security	Non-financial	The bridge is likely to lead to higher pedestrian activity which would in turn provide natural surveillance and the visual appeal of the area would promote perceptions of safety during the day and at night.	Short – medium term	Recurring

[2] Alperton Housing Zone, Transport Assessment (2018), pg.574

11 Risks

11.1 New Grand Union Canal Pedestrian/Cycle Bridge

Risk/issue description	Planned mitigation or resolution	Owner
Unable to land a bridge within the SINC due to ecological constraints Impact: High	Further investigations on how to mitigate constraints associated with landing the bridge within the SINC. Fall-back option 2 of pedestrian only bridge.	Yaz Aboubakar
Unable to reach agreement with St George and CRT Impact: High	Under s106, St George consented to provide land to deliver the new pedestrian / cycle link across the GUC. Continue to engage relevant stakeholders Escalate to leadership group as appropriate	Yaz Aboubakar
Project not approved for funding Impact: High	If funding isn't approved then the bridge would not be delivered resulting in poor permeability for residents.	Yaz Aboubakar

12. Financial Implications

12.1 As outlined in paragraph 5.6, the total estimated cost including 10% contingency for the improvement works in the parks and the sports ground is £6,855,000. This report seeks approval for a budget allocation to this value of £6,855,000 along with an allocation of Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (SCIL) to fund this spend.

13. Legal Implications

13.1 The Community Infrastructure Levy is a charge which can be levied by local authorities on new development in their area. It is an important tool for local authorities to use to help them deliver the infrastructure needed to support development in their area. Section 216 of the Planning Act 2008 it to be applied, to supporting development by funding the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure. The Act provides that "infrastructure" includes—

(a) roads and other transport facilities,

(b) flood defences,

(c) schools and other educational facilities,

(d) medical facilities,

(e) sporting and recreational facilities and

(f) open spaces

13.2 It is understood that the Grand Union Canal is a SINC area. This site is mentioned as a SINC area within paragraph 3.26 of Brent Council's Local Plan Accordingly, where

development takes place within a SINC area the Planning Authority will treat the fact that the area to be developed comes within a SINC as a planning consideration and the Planning Authority will seek to enhance and protect the area.

13.3 An investigation of the title in respect of the land upon which the bridge is to be constructed should be undertaken prior to constructions. It is noted that the land is owned by CRT and St George and separate agreements/licence/deeds will need to be entered into to allow for the construction of the Bridge.

13.4 The deed will usually also set out who owns the bridge, maintenance responsibilities, as well as user rights, and payments to CRT. The Council the owner of the bridge, St George and the CRT, will need to consent to the proposed use by cycles, this will all be a matter for commercial negotiation.

13.5 If the watercourse over which the bridge is proposed navigable, then the Council has powers pursuant to section 106 and 107 of the Highways Act 1980 (HiA 1980) to construct a bridge subject to consent from the Secretary of State for Transport who will need to see the proposal. The process pursuant to s106 and 107 requires a period of consolation and a period of advertising the proposal for the erection of the bridge. Further specialist external advice will be required in relation to this.

13.6 In terms of the Canal and River Trust the Council would be required to adhere to the Code of Practice for works affecting Canal and River Trust. There is specific information in the code on all works that might affect the Trust.

14. Equality Implications

14.1 Under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council has a duty when exercising their functions to have 'due regard' to the need:

a) To eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited under the Act;

b) Advance equality of opportunity; and

c) Foster good relations between those who share a "protected characteristic" and those who do not.

14.2 This is the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED). The 'protected characteristics' are: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, marriage and civil partnership, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

14.3 The purpose of the duty is to enquire into whether a proposed decision disproportionately affects people with a protected characteristic. In other words, the indirect discriminatory effects of a proposed decision. Due regard is the regard that is appropriate in all the circumstances.

14.4 The proposals in this report have been subject to Equality Analysis (Appendix 1). Officers believe that there are no identified adverse implications relating to equality

issues. The bridge would support improved permeability and connectivity across the Alperton Housing Zone, encouraging the use of sustainable transport modes.

14.5 The proposed new bridge would be expected to have a positive impact on age, disability and pregnancy or maternity characteristics and a neutral impact on all other protected characteristics. The new bridge options would be expected to meet modern standards and be Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) compliant, but that would be very challenging for refurbishment of the existing bridge.

15. Consultation with Ward Members and Stakeholders

15.1 As noted at above, discussion are ongoing with key stakeholders St George and Canals & River Trust, whose agreement is required to install any bridge over the Grand Union Canal. Subject to such agreement, consultation with residents would be held when the scheme reaches planning stage. The Lead Member has been briefed on the project.

16. Human Resources/Property Implications (if appropriate)

Regeneration are currently managing this project under the Alperton Housing Zone and within existing resources.

Report sign off:

Alice Lester
Director of Regeneration, Growth and Employment

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Appendix 1 – EQUALITY ANALYSIS (EA)

POLICY/PROPOSAL:	SCIL request for new Grand Union Canal Pedestrian / Cycle Bridge in Alperton
DEPARTMENT:	Communities & Regeneration
TEAM:	Regeneration
LEAD OFFICER:	Yaz Aboubakar, Regeneration Officer
DATE:	25/11/2022

NB: Please ensure you have read the accompanying EA guidance and instructions in full.

SECTION A – INITIAL SCREENING

1. Please provide a description of the policy, proposal, change or initiative, and a summary its objectives and the intended results.

This equality analysis is for a proposed new pedestrian and cycle bridge across the Grand Union Canal in Alperton, delivery of which is subject to Cabinet approving Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy funding for the project, agreement with Canal & River Trust, St George and other relevant stakeholders, and an acceptable scheme design and planning consent.

Delivery of a new pedestrian and cycle bridge at the Grand Union development site is a critical piece of infrastructure required to support the significant population growth Alperton, and to encourage the take up of more active, sustainable modes of transport.

Alperton is a strategic Growth Area and GLA Housing Zone, which is accommodating a growing population. 1,400 new homes have been delivered in the past 10 years, and at least 6,500 new homes are expected by 2040. 3,300 of these are at Grand Union, the largest single development site within Alperton.

The primary objective of the proposed new pedestrian / cycle bridge is to improve connectivity and transport links across the area, increasing access for new and existing communities and better linking areas north and south of the Grand Union Canal. The objectives are:

- Support delivery of new homes and jobs in the area.
- Create a new link to the Grand Union Canal towpath at the Grand Union site
- Create a safer pedestrian and cycle network as part of an east-west pedestrian/cycle route by improving connectivity and accessibility to Alperton and Stonebridge Park stations, employment areas south of the canal, and to Park Royal and Old Oak Common.
- Provide a more direct and coherent route, reducing journey times across the Housing Zone and key locations and amenities in the area.
- Improve the health and wellbeing of residents by delivering infrastructure to enable and encourage walking and cycling.

- Contribute to improving the public realm and public spaces around the footbridge.
- Help the environment by reducing car trips, congestion and pollution.

2. Who may be affected by this policy or proposal?

The proposed pedestrian and cycle bridge will benefit future residents of the Grand Union development, existing residents and businesses in Alperton.

The provision of a pedestrian and cyclist link to the existing towpath on the south western side of Grand Union Canal is a vital connection to reduce the severance between the large Grand Union development and destinations to the south and west, caused by the Grand Union Canal and the North Circular Road, both substantial barriers to pedestrian movement.

A new bridge link on the St George development would provide easy and convenient access to an entirely traffic-free towpath route between the extensive new housing within the Grand Union development and existing residential houses, across the North Circular Road and onwards towards employment opportunities within Park Royal, Old Oak Common and Central London, plus the proposed major transport interchange at Oak Old Common, with Crossrail services to Heathrow and Central London, and HS2 rail routes to the Midlands and the North.

The proposed bridge is key to unlocking a more attractive walking and cycling environment and proposition for future residents of the regeneration, and to reducing the likelihood that residents will travel by car and so reduce traffic congestion, carbon emissions and air pollution.

3. Is there relevance to equality and the council's public sector equality duty? Please explain why. If your answer is no, you must still provide an explanation.

Yes.

The new bridge will align with National, Regional and Local Planning policies, and will support and promote the opportunity for existing and new residents alike to take more sustainable and active modes of travel, to cycle and to walking, including people young and old and those with disabilities.

4. Please indicate with an "X" the potential impact of the policy or proposal on groups with each protected characteristic. Carefully consider if the proposal will impact on people in different ways as a result of their characteristics.

Characteristic	IMPACT		
	Positive	Neutral/None	Negative
Age	X		
Sex		X	
Race		X	
Disability	X		
Sexual orientation		X	
Gender reassignment		X	

Religion or belief		X	
Pregnancy or maternity	X		
Marriage		X	

5. Please complete **each row** of the checklist with an "X".

SCREENING CHECKLIST		
	YES	**NO**
Have you established that the policy or proposal *is* relevant to the council's public sector equality duty?	**X**	
Does the policy or proposal relate to an area with known inequalities?		**X**
Would the policy or proposal change or remove services used by vulnerable groups of people?		**X**
Has the potential for negative or positive equality impacts been identified with this policy or proposal?	**X**	
If you have answered YES to ANY of the above, then proceed to section B. **If you have answered NO to ALL of the above, then proceed straight to section D.**		

SECTION B – IMPACTS ANALYSIS

1. Outline what information and evidence have you gathered and considered for this analysis. If there is little, then explain your judgements in detail and your plans to validate them with evidence. If you have monitoring information available, include it here.

The equality analysis has summarised the potential effects of the proposed bridge on residents and businesses in the area, specifically in relation to their protected characteristics. The initial feasibility work has highlighted the potential impacts that might be experienced by each protected characteristic group.

More detailed equality analysis will be undertaken as the scheme develops to more fully understand any potential impacts the scheme may have on the protected groups.

2. For each "protected characteristic" provide details of all the potential or known impacts identified, both positive and negative, and explain how you have reached these conclusions based on the information and evidence listed above. Where appropriate state "not applicable".

AGE	
Details of impacts identified	Positive – the bridge would provide an environment for older people to walk and cycle safely and remain active. The scheme would improve the health of those using the bridge by encouraging physical activity and use the route more often for local trips.

	One of the aims of the bridge is to establish healthy travel behaviour from an early age, developing confidence for younger cyclists to school and provide an opportunity for exercise on the route to/from school for children and young people.
DISABILITY	
Details of impacts identified	Positive - the proposed bridge option 10 is a shared use bridge with the provision of ramps for disabled access. In the design stage, officers would ensure a clear separation between pedestrian and cyclists to avoid collision and injury particularly to those with visual and hearing impairments. The new bridge would be fully compliant with disability access requirements.
RACE	
Details of impacts identified	Not applicable
SEX	
Details of impacts identified	Not applicable
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	
Details of impacts identified	Not applicable
PREGANCY AND MATERNITY	
Details of impacts identified	Positive - pregnant users and those with pushchairs and prams would benefit from the ramp to be constructed as part of the bridge.
RELIGION OR BELIEF	
Details of impacts identified	Not applicable
GENDER REASSIGNMENT	
Details of impacts identified	Not applicable
MARRIAGE & CIVIL PARTNERSHIP	
Details of impacts identified	Not applicable

3. Could any of the impacts you have identified be unlawful under the Equality Act 2010?

No.

4. Were the participants in any engagement initiatives representative of the people who will be affected by your proposal and is further engagement required?

No consultation has been undertaken to date with any of the protected groups or businesses. The bridge is still subject to the necessary consultation and issues that may arise from further feasibility studies including detailed design.

If the funding is approved by Cabinet and agreement reached with relevant landowners and stakeholders, then formal consultation would take place with residents and local businesses during the detailed design stage and before a planning application is submitted. The consultation process would be in line with the Council's consultation procedure which includes protected groups under the Equality Act 2010.

5. Please detail any areas identified as requiring further data or detailed analysis.

The provision of a new bridge will enhance walking and cycling networks in the area. The bridge is still subject to the necessary consultation and issues that may arise from further feasibility studies including detailed design to ensure an inclusive scheme is constructed. Formal consultation will take place with residents and businesses adjacent to the proposed location before a planning application is submitted

6. If, following your action plan, people impacts will or may remain, please explain how these can be justified?

N/A

7. Outline how you will monitor the actual, ongoing impact of the policy or proposal?

One of the benefits of the new bridge is that it will encourage people to walk and cycle in the area. The new bridge will be accessible to wheelchair users, buggies and mobility scooters. It will meet modern standards and be (Disability Discrimination act) DDA compliant. Ensuring the bridge is DDA complaint will be an important measure of success.

SECTION C - CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis above, please detail your overall conclusions. State if any mitigating actions are required to alleviate negative impacts, what these are and what the desired outcomes will be. If positive equality impacts have been identified, consider what actions you can take to enhance them. If you have decided to justify and continue with the policy despite negative equality impacts, provide your justification. If you are to stop the policy, explain why.

The proposed bridge will provide a range of benefits that would be shared by groups with protected characteristics. The bridge will have a positive impact for old and young people, pregnant users and disability protected characteristics and a neutral impact for those with other protected characteristics. One these benefits include an improved walking and cycling provision.

The bridge is yet to be fully designed. However, from the initial feasibility work and layouts the bridge would be expected to accommodate both pedestrian and cyclist and will be in accordance with relevant policy and guidance.

Effective consultation will take place with the local community and businesses to ensure all groups with protected characteristics can benefit from the bridge and views are taken into account during the detailed design and construction phase. The proposed bridge would also require planning permission and be subject to statutory consultation.

SECTION D – RESULT

Please select one of the following options. Mark with an "X".		
A	**CONTINUE WITH THE POLICY/PROPOSAL UNCHANGED**	X
B	**JUSTIFY AND CONTINUE THE POLICY/PROPOSAL**	
C	**CHANGE / ADJUST THE POLICY/PROPOSAL**	
D	**STOP OR ABANDON THE POLICY/PROPOSAL**	

SECTION E - ACTION PLAN

This will help you monitor the steps you have identified to reduce the negative impacts (or increase the positive); monitor actual or ongoing impacts; plan reviews and any further engagement or analysis required.

Action	Expected outcome	Officer	Completion Date
Ensure that the Council consult businesses, residents and protected groups during the detailed design stage.	This will help mitigate any negative impacts on protected groups, businesses and residents in the area	Yaz Aboubakar	2023
Full Equality Analysis to be undertaken	To fully understand potential impact on the protected characteristics.	Yaz Aboubakar	2023

SECTION F – SIGN OFF

Please ensure this section is signed and dated.

OFFICER:	Yaz Aboubakar, Regeneration Officer
REVIEWING OFFICER:	Angela Chaudhry, Strategy Lead Equalities
HEAD OF SERVICE:	Jonathan Kay, Head of Regeneration (27/11/2022)

Brent	**Cabinet** 12 December 2022
	Report from the Director of Engagement, Strategy & Communications

2022/23 Quarter 2 (July – September) Performance Report

Wards Affected:	All
Key or Non-Key Decision:	Key Decision
Open or Part/Fully Exempt: (If exempt, please highlight relevant paragraph of Part 1, Schedule 12A of 1972 Local Government Act)	Open
No. of Appendices:	One Appendix A: Corporate Performance Scorecard
Background Papers:	None
Contact Officer(s): (Name, Title, Contact Details)	Lorna Hughes Director Engagement, Strategy & Communications 020 8937 5068 Lorna.hughes@brent.gov.uk

1.0 Purpose of the Report

1.1 This report and the performance scorecard (**Appendix A**) set out the position on the Council's performance in the second quarter of 2022/23. The content and format of the report and scorecard have been constructed to focus primarily on the Council's Borough Plan: Building a Better Brent, and its priorities.

1.2 This report will provide Cabinet with a corporate overview of performance in key Borough Plan priority areas, to support informed decision-making and to manage performance effectively.

1.3 The Borough Plan: Building a Better Brent refresh was agreed by Full Council in February 2021. This refresh updated the Borough Plan 2019-23. It provides a strategic picture of where the Council would like to be by 2023 and how it intends to get there. The Borough Plan has five overarching strategic priorities, each with detailed desired outcomes. To assist in the delivery of these outcomes, specific key activities have been identified - there are known as annual Delivery Plan Priorities.

1.4 The five priorities set out in the Borough Plan and their desired outcomes are as follows:

- Every opportunity to succeed:
  - Improvement in Key Stage results for boys of Black Caribbean heritage, looked-after children and care leavers
  - High-level skills achievement
  - Increase in average wage
  - Increased opportunities for children and young people to succeed

- A future built for everyone, an economy fit for all:
  - Increased levels of labour market participation and training support
  - Increase in inward investment achieved via the council
  - Adopt our new Local Plan, setting out our vision, priorities and areas for future development in the Borough.
  - Increase in housing supply
  - Reduction in the number of households in temporary accommodation
  - Reduction in number of people who are homeless in the Borough and effective support for those who are homeless
  - Keep traffic moving and our roads and pavements in good repair

- A cleaner, more considerate Brent:
  - Considerable and measurable progress made in reaching net zero carbon emissions, improving air quality and reducing fuel poverty
  - A cleaner more attractive borough

- A borough where we can all feel safe, secure, happy and healthy:
  - Reduction in anti-social behaviour, the risk of harm and re-offending
  - Reduction in violent crime, including gang and knife crime
  - Support our most vulnerable adults, enabling them to choose and control the services they receive, to remain independent and lead active lives
  - Improve the health of Brent residents and reduce health inequalities
  - Make Brent a place where culture is celebrated and vibrant

- Strong foundations:
  - Address digital exclusion and enable residents to get online
  - Making every pound count
  - Building services around residents and their needs
  - Increase in resident satisfaction
  - Increase in resident involvement

1.5 The Corporate Performance Scorecard (Appendix A) sets out the suite of key performance indicators (KPIs) being monitored corporately.

1.6 Where data is not provided, the following apply:

- The measure is annual
- The data is not yet available due to seasonal services and data collection
- The data has not yet been released by a partner organisation e.g. NHS, Met Police etc.

2.0 Recommendation(s)

2.1 Cabinet has been asked to:

a. Note the performance information contained in the new format performance report.

b. Consider the current and future strategic risks associated with the information provided and agree remedial actions on strategic risks as appropriate.

c. Challenge progress with responsible officers as necessary.

3.0 Detail

The Policy and Performance Framework

3.1 A new performance framework has been developed for 2021/22 and 2022/23 that sets out how the council will manage its performance. The new framework ensures focus on delivering improved outcomes by driving improvement throughout the organisation. The performance framework covers:
Tier 1 – the Borough Plan and delivery plan (refreshed)
Tier 2 – key corporate strategies and plans: Black Community Action Plan, Equality Strategy, Poverty Commission, Climate Emergency Strategy and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

3.2 The framework has been developed with a number of principles in mind:

- There should be a clear golden thread from the Borough Plan to front line delivery
- The Borough Plan and key strategies/plans are interlinked and cross-referenced
- Performance measures must be proportionate and meaningful, and include the use of 'journey' indicators to demonstrate progression.

Borough Plan indicators

3.3 Overall, there are currently 53 Borough Plan key indicators in the Q2 performance scorecard. During this quarter, the number of Red ratings is identical to Q1. There are 17 Red ratings across all services (Borough Plan measures only).

3.4 KPIs are rated Red, Amber or Green depending on their performance:

- Green KPIs have met or exceeded their target
- Amber KPIs are between 0.01% and 5% outside of their target
- Red KPIs are 5% or greater outside of their target

Of the 53 Borough Plan indicators for Q2:

- 22 are on or above target (Green)
- 1 just off target (Amber)
- 16 off target (Red)

- 13 provide contextual information
- Corporate performance did not receive data for 1 indicator.

Internal business performance indicators

3.5 An additional 7 internal business indicators are included in the corporate performance scorecard.
- 6 are on or above target (Green)
- 1 off target (Red)

3.6 A summary of performance is outlined in the following sections.

Every opportunity to succeed

Red KPIs

3.7 The percentage of Looked After Children (LAC) in education, employment or training (EET) has ended Q2 at 72.4% (97 children) against a target of 80% (107 children). At 72.4%, the rate is comparable to Q2 2021/22 which had an actual of 71%. Of 134 young people, 37 young people (27.6%) are NEET or awaiting confirmation of enrolment. Work is ongoing with partners, including Prospects to support young people into post 16 provision for the new academic year. Brent Works continues to support the Leaving Care team to help Care leavers secure education and training opportunities by supporting the Care leaver covenant, for example, by signing up local employers. Attendance is one of the priorities of the new DCS.

3.8 The percentage of care leavers aged 19-21 in education, employment or training (EET) has dropped from 66% in Q1 to 50% at the end of Q2. 63 care leavers aged 19-21 were EET, of which 26 young people are former UASC. There are fluctuations in performance over the summer period, but performance is still relatively strong. A number of the cohort are actively looking for work but this is challenging in the current economic climate where companies are looking to rationalise their workforce. The cohort also includes young people who are NEET for personal reasons (such as pregnancy or health issues) and other young people who are subject to No Recourse to Public Funds. Of the 48 young people NEET at the end of Q2, 15 were Former UASCs awaiting the outcome of Home Office decisions on their immigration status. The commissioned service Prospects is undertaking targeted work with young people who are NEET, supported by Personal Advisers. Supporting all children and young people into suitable education, employment and training opportunities is one of the priorities of the new DCS.

3.9 There have been a total 63 Employment and Apprenticeship outcomes secured through Brent Works up to the end of Q2 against a target of 100. (Red RAG rating). Performance has been greatly impacted due to the Brent Works Team being understaffed from the beginning of Q1 to the end of Q2. This has affected performance. From the end of Q2 and into Q3, there has been an increase in performance with an expectation to be on target by the end of the financial year.

Amber, Green and Contextual KPIs

3.10 The number of students enrolled on Brent Start courses at the end of Q2 has again performed well with 3,972 positive outcomes against a target of 3,500. Outcomes were delivered through Adult Skills learning and the remainder through Community learning and non-funded learning schemes.

3.11 22 local apprenticeships or work experience opportunities for disadvantaged groups and young people through SVEPP (Social Value and Ethical Procurement Policy) have been secured by the end of Q2 giving this measure a Green rating. This number is already higher than the end of year total for 2021/22. The Procurement team continue to work with directorates and delivery partners to ensure placements or apprenticeship opportunities consider social value as an additional benefit when procuring.

A future built for everyone, an economy fit for all

Red KPIs

3.12 Performance for the voids indicators are both outside of target in Q2. Average re-let time for properties with minor voids works was 123.5 days (target – 36), and for properties with major voids works was 180.5 days (target – 72). Although below target, there has been an improvement in performance compared to last quarter. A number of workshops have taken place with staff and tweaks have been made to the CRM system to support improvements. A new Voids & Lettings Manager has also been appointed. It is anticipated that this will help improve performance and bring stability to the team moving forward.

3.13 14 affordable homes have now been delivered by i4B this year against a target of 24 giving this measure a Red rating. I4B's purchasing has been below target due to recent increases in interest rates which has meant i4B could not make new offers on properties until it had agreed more affordable loan terms with the Council. These terms have now been agreed.

3.14 The employment rate for Q2 is 60 against a target of 95. Sector specific employment programmes, such as the Digital and Creative, Transport and Logistics, Green Skills together with dedicated programmes for Young Black Men, people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) and funded by the transformation fund are in place. Employment outcomes will be realised towards the later part of the year once course/training is completed. However, with the Job fair in July, working in partnership with DWP, 340 jobs offers were made. Once the outcomes are finalised, the figure will be updated.

3.15 The percentage of Category 2 highways defects repaired on time is 72.1% at the end of Q2, earning this KPI a Red rating against its year to date target of 90%. The actual figure for Q2 alone is 98%. Of the repairs due, 85% were completed within the 7 & 28-day contractual requirements, with 13% completed late outside the 7 & 28-day contractual requirements and 2% of work ordered

not completed with the reporting months. This work has since been completed. There was also a drop in performance in September which was largely due to staff annual leave over the summer period. It is anticipated that the measure will report improved figures in Q3 and Q4 as staff return to work.

Amber, green and contextual KPIs

3.16 Both measures for the percentage of properties having a valid gas certificate and percentage of properties with a valid Fire Risk assessment have achieved their 100% targets and are rated Green.

3.17 There are 1,705 households in temporary accommodation against a target of 2,000. Due to the current private rented market conditions and the cost of living crisis, it is becoming more difficult to prevent and relieve homelessness. The number of private landlords willing to accept homeless households is reducing and this is happening at a time when demand is increasing. The department are working with pan London partners to look at ways to encourage landlords to work with the Council. The department are also looking at ways to promote moves by working directly with larger families to see if smaller properties for adult children will be suitable. Work also continues with Notting Genesis to provide guaranteed rents to landlords for two-year tenancies for homeless clients and encouraging moves out of London for those families whom it may suit.

3.18 4,182 Houses of Multiple Occupation are licensed within the borough. The target for this measure was 3,910 so it has achieved a Green rating. Brent is outperforming all other London Boroughs and according to the Local Authority Housing Statistics as we have successfully licenced more Mandatory HMOs than any other London borough. The licencing of HMOs is complemented by a robust approach to enforcement.

3.19 The number of empty properties refurbished and brought back in to use within the borough at the end of Q2 is 22, above the 20 target and rated Green. As previously mentioned, the profile for this indicator is not a constant throughout the year, as schemes that are approved at the start of the year tend to complete in quarters 3 and 4. It is anticipated that a further 24 units of accommodation provided by grants, will be completed in Q3 along with any properties brought back through our intervention.

3.20 The three Employment & Skills indicators for this priority are rated Green, with 1,010 students participating in Brent ESOL classes (target – 850), 22 residents in employment following participation in Moving On Up (target – 21), and 14 employment outcomes in growth sectors (target – 1).

3.21 £14,195,058 has now been collected in CIL. (Contextual measure). This figure is Brent CIL only and does not include Mayoral CIL collected by Brent but sent to TfL. Brent CIL is split by 80% SCIL, 15% NCIL & 5% CIL Admin.

A cleaner, more considerate Brent

Amber, green and contextual KPIs

3.22 An average of 212 kilograms of residual household waste was collected per household at the end of Q2, against a target of 240kg rating this indicator Green. There has been a small reduction (2kg) in the kilograms of waste collected per household when compared to Q1. There has also been a significant reduction in kilograms per household when compared to the same period last year (272kgs). This equates to a reduction of 22%. The decrease in Q2 2022/23 is largely in line with the trend we have seen since the easing of Covid 19 restrictions and a return to "normal" life.

3.23 £305,708 has been spent so far this year on energy efficiency works to pilot properties (Contextual). Works were undertaken on three properties: one tenanted and two void. BHM intend to carry out further energy efficiency works with the aid of the Green Homes Grant (GHG) and the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF).

3.24 1,405 waste cases that were investigated have led to enforcement action (Contextual). This is an increase from the 809 recorded in Q1 and reflects an increased focus in this area.

A borough where we can all feel safe, secure, happy and healthy

Red KPIs

3.25 The percentage of children becoming subject to a Child Projection plan for a second or subsequent time has fallen from 13.9% in Q1 to 12.8% in Q2 which highlights the close scrutiny being applied to all repeat child protection plans. However, this is still outside of the 12% target and earns a Red rating. Child Protection Advisors continue to closely monitor the effectiveness of repeat plans as well as holding midway reviews between conferences.

3.26 The stability of placements of Looked After Children has reached 14%, above the 12% target. Placement stability is higher than the target for a range of reasons. The age of the care population is older than the England average and older children often present with greater vulnerabilities putting pressure on care placements. Some placement moves over this period have however been for positive reasons, for example, children moving to permanent placements. Monthly placement stability meetings continue to monitor and track children with two or more moves chaired by the Placements Service Manager. Placement stability was discussed with Members at the recent Corporate Parenting Committee.

3.27 The percentage of new birth visits taken place within 14 days ends Q2 at 48.3% against a target of 95% giving it a Red rating. Staffing issues continued into Q2. While the target of 95% within 14 days is a local KPI in the public health contract with CLCH, the statutory requirement for health visiting is a visit within 30 days. This was achieved for 97.4 % of new births. The provider has been instructed

to investigate as an “untoward incident” any babies not seen within 30 days. The performance of the 0-19 service and the difficulties in recruiting and retaining health visitors has been escalated on the risk register for Brent Council and CLCH (the provider). The Brent Borough Based Partnership Executive have agreed terms of reference for a multiagency, multidisciplinary group, chaired by the DPH and reporting to the Executive, to identify and mobilise system mitigations to the issues of underperformance and workforce shortages.

3.28 The number of new admissions to residential and nursing care homes for people aged 65+ is also rated Red with an YTD actual of 97 against a target of 75. Extra care services are full and waiting for Honeypot Lane to open before the end of this financial year. Additionally, short-term placements are currently being reviewed and some are moving onto permanent placements.

Amber, green and contextual KPIs

3.29 There were 7.6% of successful completions as a proportion of all opiate drug users in treatment (target – 5%, Green rating). Clinical interventions, including secondary prescribing, are operating effectively to ensure that services remain accessible and clinically safe.

3.30 The rate of Early Help Assessments and reviews completed per 10,000 children is 119.5 (target – 66). Permanent and interim recruitment continues to be prioritised. 2 permanent appointments have been made and 1 agency worker is due to start to provide the capacity required to undertaken Early Help Assessments and Reviews.

3.31 There has been an increase in loans of physical and electronic stock from the libraries with a Q2 figure of 431,015 against a target of 412,845, making this measure Green. Most libraries are above target for this quarter as loans continue to return to pre-pandemic levels. Large events and outreach programmes have had a positive impact and the department expect this to continue throughout the year. Electronic loans are also performing well above target.

3.32 There have been 755,839 visits to sports centres this year (target – 689,583). This area is recovering well compared to industry levels. However, there are other issues which may affect service delivery this year. There is a national shortage of pool chemicals which could cause pools to close with only two weeks’ notice if said chemicals cease to be available; with this in mind the service is looking to maintain growth in the dry centre visits to compensate for the potential decline in wet visits.

3.33 The rate of referrals per 10,000 children is 325.8 against a forecast of 270. This is a contextual indicator. The rate of referrals per 10,000 children has been increasing since the Covid-19 pandemic, reflecting higher demand for children’s social care services.

Strong foundations

Red KPIs

3.34 Current rent collected as a percentage of rent due at the end of Q2 is at 95.4% against a target of 101%, rated Red. Although an improvement from Q1, rent collection is currently an area with significant challenges. It is anticipated that this is linked to the cost of living crisis and further investigation is being done to identify actions that can be taken. Collection is also impacted by an increase in tenants migrating on to Universal Credit. To mitigate this as much as possible, the income teams have begun assisting residents completing applications for the Residents Support Fund. Brent's RAMS system is up and running now and the department have recommenced efforts to benchmark RAMS with RentSense. The frequency of home visits has increased and as a result, income officers are attending the Civic Centre twice a week.

Amber, green and contextual KPIs

3.35 Revenue income secured from our commercial portfolio is at £1,457,045 at the end of Q2 against a target of £1,502,685 giving this measure an Amber rating. Annual charges and ground rent charges are raised at different times during the year, so some quarters will be higher than others and therefore the quarterly year-to-date will vary, but overall will be close to target at the end of Q4. Air France vacating the 8th floor and some tenants' billing on hold to enable lease renewal may lead to a small shortfall of about £50k.

3.36 8,527 residents have accessed Community Hubs at the end of Q2 (Green rating, target – 6,250). Although the target for this year has increased to be much more challenging, it has still been met due to the intense need for this service. Enquiries are increasingly complex in nature, with recent examples including cost of living, recently released ex-offenders, domestic violence, learning difficulties and undiagnosed mental health issues. Work is ongoing to widen the network of partner organisations to provide a greater level of support for complex cases.

3.37 2,051 referrals to food banks have been made through Brent Hubs so far this year (Contextual measure). This measure continues to show a rise in numbers and is linked to the cost of living crisis.

Internal Business

Amber, green and contextual KPIs

3.38 Collection Non-Domestic Business Rates (NNDR) is rated Green, with an YTD actual of 53.4% against a 53.4% target. For the first time this year, business rates collection is on track. However, it is clear many businesses continue to struggle and it is still the case that the year end target remains at some risk.

3.39 The Council Tax collection rate 54.3% against a target of 52.4% and is also rated Green. August saw £6m in energy rebates credited to council tax

accounts. While 10% was refunded in cash to taxpayers upon their request, the overall impact means collection is above target.

3.40 The value of Housing Benefits Overpayments as a percentage of debt created is currently 116.4% against a target of 75%. During the first 6 months of the current financial year, the total value of HB overpayments raised has reached £2,608,685. Cumulative recovery for all years during the same period has reached £3,035,265 collected; therefore, collection performance against YTD invoices raised is tracking at a rate of 116.42% against an annual collection target of 95%. This will fall as the value of the debt created in-year increases.

3.41 The average days taken to process new benefit claims and change events continues to be rated Green in Q2 with an actual of 11 days against a 14 day target. Although processing days have been impacted due to summer leave and IT issues with Dynamics and IEG forms, temporary checkpoints and manual workarounds have been put in place to avoid non-performance.

4.0 Financial Implications

4.1 None

5.0 Legal Implications

5.1 In Table 3 of Part 3 of the council's constitution, it states that the Cabinet is responsible for formulating and preparing a sustainable community strategy and then submitting the same to Full Council for consideration and adoption or approval. The Sustainable Community Strategy constitutes part of the council's Policy Framework. The Council's Borough Plan, which is its current sustainable community strategy, was agreed by Full Council in 2019.

6.0 Equality Implications

6.1 There are no direct diversity implications. However, the report includes performance measures related to the council's diversity objectives and is part of the framework for ensuring delivery of these key outcomes. Service areas have the responsibility for managing the delivery and performance of their services. Therefore, the service area would also need to consider if a variation in performance could lead to equality implications at a service level.

7.0 Consultation with Ward Members and Stakeholders

7.1 Not applicable.

8.0 Human Resources/Property Implications (if appropriate)

8.1 None.

Report sign off:

Lorna Hughes
Director of Engagement, Strategy & Communications

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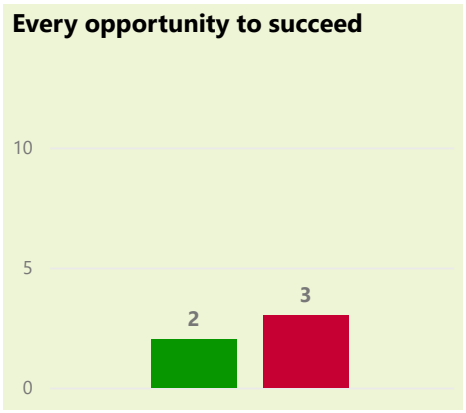
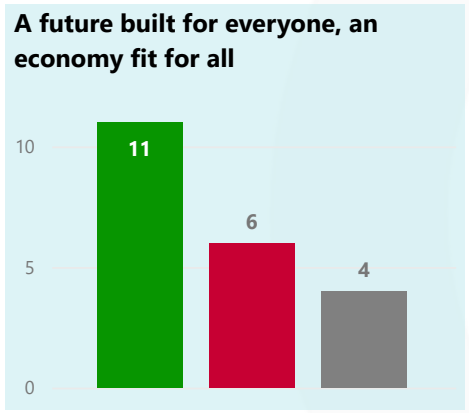
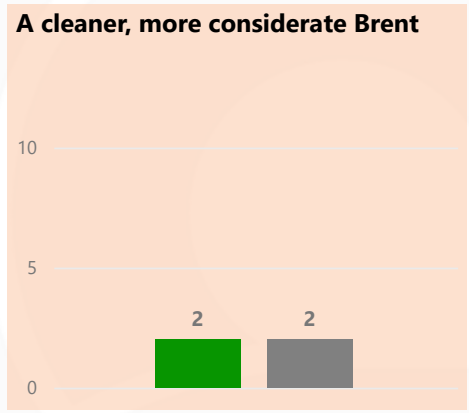
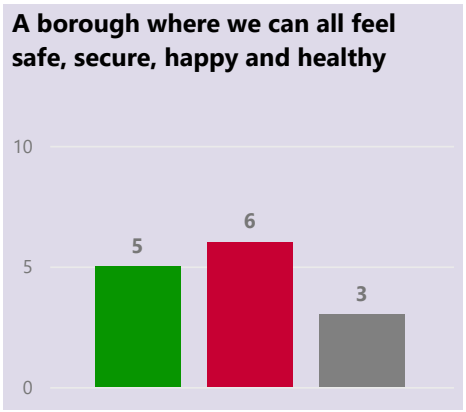
Corporate Performance Report Q2 2022-23

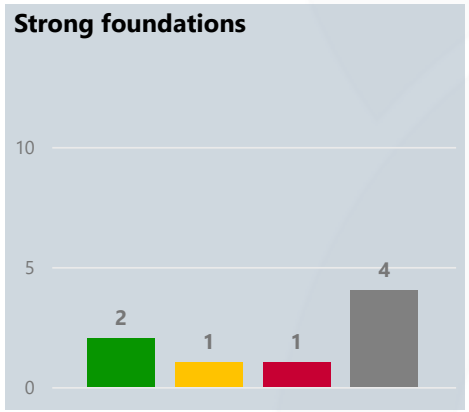
Indicators by RAG Rating

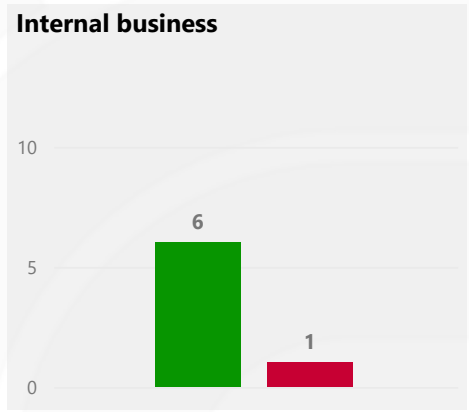












Key for Performance Rating

Unless otherwise defined, performance information is assessed using the following tolerances to give a RAG rating:

Green – At target or exceeding target

Amber – 0.01% - 5% outside target

Red – Greater than 5% outside target,

Contextual – No target set

n/a – Data not available

Corporate Performance Report Q2 2022-23

Every opportunity to succeed

Percentage of LAC in education, employment or training (EET) (Year 12 and 13)

72.4%!

Target: 80.0% (-9.5%)

Percentage of care leavers (19 -21 year olds) in education, employment or training (EET)

50.0%

Target: 57.0% (-12.28%)

Employment and Apprenticeship Outcomes (Brent Works)

63

Target: 100 (-37%)

Number of students enrolled on Brent Starts courses

3,972

Target: 3,500 (+13.49%)

Number of local apprenticeships/work experience opportunities (including focus on disadvantaged groups) [Social Value and Ethical Procurement Policy]

22

Target: 22 (+0%)

Corporate Performance Report Q2 2022-23

A future built for everyone, an economy fit for all

Average re-let time for properties with major voids works (calendar days)

180.5

Target: 72.0 (-150.73%)

Average re-let time for properties with minor voids works (calendar days)

123.5

Target: 36.0 (-243.06%)

Number of affordable homes delivered by i4B

14

Target: 24 (-41.67%)

Employment rate

60

Target: 95 (-36.84%)

Percentage of homelessness prevented and relieved

46.2%

Target: 50.0% (-7.62%)

Percentage of Category 2 defects repaired on time (Non-emergency repairs: response time to make highway...

72.1%

Target: 90.0% (-19.88%)

Percentage of properties with a valid Fire Risk Assessment, in line with cyclical date for re-inspection

100.0%

Target: 100.0% (+0%)

Percentage of properties with a valid gas certificate

100.0%

Target: 100.0% (+0%)

Number of households (families & singles) in Temporary accommodation (TA)

1,705

Target: 2,000 (+14.75%)

Number of Houses of Multiple Occupation licensed within the borough

4,182

Target: 3,910 (+6.96%)

Number of empty properties refurbished and brought back in to use within the borough

22

Target: 20 (+10%)

Number of students who have participated in a Brent ESOL course

1,010

Target: 850 (+18.82%)

Corporate Performance Report Q2 2022-23

A future built for everyone, an economy fit for all

Number of employment outcomes in growth sectors through Brent employment services

14

Target: 1 (+1300%)

Number of residents in employment following participation in Moving On Up

22

Target: 21 (+4.76%)

Number of local suppliers we use in Brent

100.0%

Target: 35.0% (+185.71%)

Number of new council homes delivered

12

Number of affordable homes delivered by external providers (incl. S.106)

193

Number of households residing in council housing whom have downsized to a smaller property

9

Amount of CIL collected

£14,195,058

Parking driver compliance: PCNs issued: Parking contraventions

57,614

Corporate Performance Report Q2 2022-23

A cleaner, more considerate Brent

Number of kilograms of residual household waste collected per household

212.0

Target: 240 (+11.67%)

Additional electric vehicle charging points installed across the borough

0

Target: 0

Number of trees we plant on our streets and in our public spaces

0

Target: 0

Number of waste cases investigated which lead to enforcement action

1,405

Total cost of energy efficiency works on pilot properties

£305,708

Corporate Performance Report Q2 2022-23

A borough where we can all feel safe, secure, happy and healthy

Percentage of children becoming the subject of Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time

12.8%

Target: 12.0% (-6.67%)

Child Protection rate per 10,000 children

51.7

Target: 45.0 (-14.89%)

Stability of placements of Looked After Children: three or more placement moves (percentage)

14.0%

Target: 12.0% (-16.67%)

The outcome of short-term services: sequel to service (REABLEMENT)

69.0%!

Target: 75.0% (-8%)

Percentage of new birth visits within 14 days

48.3%

Target: 95.0% (-49.16%)

New admissions to residential & nursing care homes, 65+

97

Target: 75 (-29.33%)

New admissions to residential & nursing care homes, 18-64

10

Target: 14 (+28.57%)

Early Help Assessments and reviews completed per 10,000 children

119.5

Target: 66.3 (+80.3%)

Percentage of successful completions as a proportion of all opiate drug users in treatment

7.6%

Target: 5.0% (+51%)

Increase in loans of physical and electronic stock from the libraries

431,015

Target: 412,845 (+4.4%)

The overall number of wet, dry or virtual visits to Brent's sports centres

755,839

Target: 689,583 (+9.61%)

Rate of referrals per 10,000 children

325.8

Corporate Performance Report Q2 2022-23

A borough where we can all feel safe, secure, happy and healthy

Rate of Looked After Children per 10,000 of population

43.0

Delivery of specialist accommodation (property receiving enhanced housing management)

0

Reoffending rate by young offenders per cohort (Number of people in reoffending cohort for context)

Data not available

Corporate Performance Report Q2 2022-23

Strong foundations

Current rent collected as a percentage of rent due

95.4%

Target: 101.0% (-5.57%)

Revenue income secured from commercial portfolio

£1,457,045

Target: £1,502,685 (-3.04%)

Hours contributed toward supporting /financial commitment for sponsorship of community–led initiatives [SVEPP]

6

Target: 6 (+0%)

Number of residents accessing Community Hubs

8,527

Target: 6,250 (+36.43%)

Number of referrals to food banks made through Brent Hubs

2,051

Number of people attending Brent Connects forums

0

Number of residents engaging with participatory budgeting pilot

1,126

Successful distribution of grant funding to a wide selection of Brent communities

49

Corporate Performance Report Q2 2022-23

Internal business

Percentage of Subject Access Requests (SARs) responded to within the statutory timescales

61.0%

Target: 90.0% (-32.22%)

Percentage of staff who have completed mandatory online Information Governance courses within one month ...

95.9%

Target: 90.0% (+6.56%)

Non-Domestic Business Rates (NNDR)

53.4%

Target: 53.4% (+0%)

Percentage of Council Tax collected

54.3%

Target: 52.4% (+3.63%)

Value of HB overpayments recovered as % of debt created in year

116.4%

Target: 75.0% (+55.2%)

Average days taken to process new benefit claims and change events

11.0

Target: 14.0 (+21.43%)

Percentage of FOI requests responded to within 20 working days

92.2%

Target: 90.0% (+2.44%)

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Brent	**Cabinet** 12 December 2022
	Report from Corporate Director, Children and Young People

Pan-London Vehicle for the Commissioning of Secure Children's Home provision for London

Wards Affected:	All
Key or Non-Key Decision:	Key
Open or Part/Fully Exempt: (If exempt, please highlight relevant paragraph of Part 1, Schedule 12A of 1972 Local Government Act)	Open
No. of Appendices:	Two Appendix 1: PLV legal structure and membership Appendix 2: Financial modelling of the SCH and PLV
Background Papers:	N/A
Contact Officer(s): (Name, Title, Contact Details)	Shirley Parks Interim Director, Safeguarding, Partnerships and Strategy Shirley.parks@brent.gov.uk Michelle Gwyther, Interim Head of Forward Planning, Performance and Partnerships Michelle.Gwyther@brent.gov.uk

1.0 Purpose of the Report

1.1 This report seeks approval for Brent to join a Pan-London Vehicle (PLV) for the commissioning of placements for looked after children and care leavers. In the first instance, the PLV will develop and run secure welfare provision in London.

2.0 Recommendations

That Cabinet:

2.1 Agrees for Brent to become a member of a not-for-profit company, limited by guarantee, provisionally to be known as the Pan London Vehicle ("PLV") to:

2.1.1 Develop and then oversee the running of London's Secure Children's Home provision for a five-year period from 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2028 with break clause after three years as set out in Section 8*;* and

2.1.2 With reference to paragraph 4.5, agree that the preference would be for the PLV to be hosted by London Councils in order to ensure appropriate political oversight from all participating boroughs.

2.1.3 Explore the potential to collaborate with other PLV members on future joint commissioning programmes.

2.2 Commits in principle to joint oversight and risk/benefit sharing, through the PLV, of the Secure Children's Home ("SCH") provision, for a five-year period to 31st March 2028, including the build, service development and service commissioning phases, subject to ratification after the revision of the SCH business case, and renewable on a ten yearly cycle thereafter, with break-point after five years.

2.3 Delegates authority to the Corporate Director, Children and Young People in consultation with the Corporate Director, Finance and Resources and the Lead Member for Children, Young People and Schools to make the final determination on the Council's membership of the PLV, following completion of the revised SCH business case and legal documentation and, if appropriate, to enter into all the legal agreements, contracts and other documents on behalf of the Council required to implement and run any aspect of the PLV arrangements.

3.0 Detail

3.1 Children with particularly complex needs, including those who are at significant risk of causing harm to themselves or others, including risk to life, can be placed in a Secure Children's Home when no other type of placement would keep them safe. There is a significant shortage of national Secure Children's Home provision as highlighted by Ofsted and London has no provision. The numbers of children placed are small, but the placements expensive. Furthermore, when places are not available, the alternatives are amongst the costliest placements for children's services, often requiring multiple ratios of staff for each child. For example, the Association of Directors of Children's Services (ADCS) recently highlighted more than twenty local authorities paying over £20K per week (equivalent to £1 million per year) for individual children's placements and one case of a placement costing £49,680 per week (equivalent to over £2 million per year).

3.2 While there are in any one London local authority only a few children placed in secure welfare provision a year (in Brent we have had two such placements over the past year), there are many children being referred to the national system for allocating secure welfare provision who are unable to be placed as a result of lack of capacity. There is an opportunity now to develop and establish Secure Children's Home (SCH) provision in London to bring additional capacity to the market, with capital provided by the Department for Education, but this requires a pan-London approach.

3.3 It is proposed that a company, jointly owned by London local authorities and known as the Pan London Vehicle (PLV), should be established to oversee the development and running of the new Secure Children's Home provision. In the long term, it is intended that the PLV's remit will include other key pan-London commissioning arrangements that will improve the lives of London's children and young people.

3.4 The PLV will initially oversee the build and contribute to the development of the operating model for the new SCH provision, as well as the commissioning arrangements to run the service. The PLV will be a means to share the risks and benefits associated with developing and running the SCH, with a key benefit being that places at the new provision will be prioritised for the London local authorities who opt in to join the PLV.

Why does London need Secure Welfare Provision?

3.5 Children and young people with particularly complex needs who require placement in secure welfare provision are considered to be at significant risk of causing harm to themselves or others, including risk to life. Children and young people placed in SCHs are likely to have experienced a number of placements that have broken down, missed a lot of education, have unmet emotional and physical health needs and have suffered a great deal of trauma in their lives. SCHs provide a safe place where these very vulnerable children can receive the care, education and support that they need. A Secure Children's Home is a locked environment, where liberty is restricted and children and young people are supported through trauma aware and psychologically informed integrated care, health and educational services.

3.6 Across London, a relatively small number of children and young people require a secure welfare placement, which is very high-cost provision and despite their complex needs, these children are often placed the furthest from their home local authorities (an average distance of 192 miles). Not only do they risk loss of contact with their family and local community, they can also lose contact with local pathways into education, training and employment, which can have a negative impact on their development post-placement.

3.7 There is a national shortage of secure welfare provision and places are often not available when referrals are made so children and young people deemed to meet the threshold for secure welfare provision are then placed in less suitable but higher cost alternatives. This shortfall in provision is particularly acute in London where there is not any Secure Provision – over three years London referred 295 children to Secure Provision but only 159 received places. The majority of requests (72%) are for children from Black and Minority Ethnic groups, well in excess of the London comparable profile of 41%. The current arrangements are exacerbating poorer outcomes for this group and racial disparities.

3.8 Pan-London analysis pre-Covid pandemic (October 2017 to May 2018) highlighted that an average of 21 London children were in Secure Welfare

provision at any one time. Snapshot data taken at the end of each month in the period between December 2021 and September 2022 shows on average 12 of London's children at any point in time – this includes 3 children who were placed in a secure welfare provision in Scotland over 450 miles away. While the number of placements is lower than before the pandemic, during the same period, 29 referrals were made for a secure welfare placement, but a placement was not offered. In a September 2022 survey, London local authorities reported that due to the known shortage of provision, they often do not make a formal referral for secure welfare.

3.9 Of a sample of 50 'alternative to secure' placements reported in a September 2022 survey, 17 related to children with a deprivation of liberty order in place. Instead of being placed in a Secure Children's Home, as required by the court order, these children were placed in settings that are not specifically designed to protect complex children and young people. 10 were placed in unregulated settings or in provisions that are not legally registered to operate as a children's home, placing these vulnerable children at risk of not receiving the care, education and support that they needed.

3.10 Over the past year Brent has placed two young people in secure welfare provisions in England. Previous to this the LA has placed a young person in secure welfare provision in Scotland. As of September 2022, Brent did not have any children or young people in a secure welfare placement under a secure welfare order. One young person is currently subject to a Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards Order as an alternative to an application for a welfare secure placement given the length of the national waiting list.

3.11 Financial data provided by London local authorities in the September 22 survey shows that the average cost of a secure welfare placement has increased from £7K per week in 2019, rising to £10.5K per week in 2022. Some local authorities have paid up to £25K per week for secure welfare placements. In the same period, local authorities have also paid up to £30K per week for placements made as an alternative to secure.

3.12 The numbers of children are too small and the investment required too great for any one local authority to run its own secure welfare provision, but there is potential for a pan-London approach, which would enable the benefits to be shared whilst also jointly managing the risks of developing such provision. A pan-London approach also fits with recent reports from the Competition and Markets Authority (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/childrens-social-care-market-study-final-report/final-report) and the Independent Review of Children's Social Care (https://childrenssocialcare.independent-review.uk/) which recommended multi-authority approaches to develop greater understanding of need, engage with the market and stimulate new provision.

3.13 The need for provision was also highlighted through Her Majesty's Chief Inspector's Annual Report to Parliament (2020) which stated –

> *The national capacity of Secure Children's Homes remains a significant concern, with approximately 20 children awaiting a placement on any given*

day and the same number are placed in Scottish secure units. This increases pressure to use unregulated provision. Provision is not always in the right place, so that some children are placed a long way from their home and family.

3.14 The Association of London Directors of Children's Services (ALDCS), working with NHS England and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) commissioned a review in 2018 of the use of Secure Children's Homes by London's children and young people. This review provided detailed evidence of the need for provision in London, which has informed this report.

3.15 There is also a shortfall of high-cost low incidence residential provision in London, estimated as at least 225 places. This also drives up placements costs, contributing to pressures on budgets across London local authorities. The Competition and Markets Authority highlighted the lack of suitable local provision nationally, but particularly in London citing – *'lack of placements of the right kind, in the right place…materially higher prices…and providers carrying very high levels of debt.'*

The proposed provision

3.16 The Association of London Directors of Children's Services (ALDCS), London Councils, NHS and London Innovation and Improvement Alliance (LIIA) have expressed unanimous support for the development of Secure Children's Home provision in London. A business case for Secure Children's Home provision in London formed the basis of a successful bid to Department for Education and funding has been allocated to develop the required provision for London children.

3.17 As well as ALDCS members, a range of stakeholders were engaged throughout the development of the business case including: London Councils' Executive, Leaders' Committee and Lead Members; Local authorities (children's social care and youth offending teams); Central government (Department for Education, the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, OFSTED, Ministry of Justice); Clinical experts and practitioners within the field of children's services and health; Third sector organisations delivering children's services and Children and young people with lived experience of SCH.

3.18 The proposed provision will be designed specifically for London, with purpose-built accommodation. This will reduce the risk of beds needing to be held vacant after a child with challenging behaviours is placed there in order to maintain a safe environment. The provision is being designed with co-located step-down facilities with wrap-around support, which is an innovative approach to supporting the children post-placement. This will enable a smoother transition and a return to the family or to the most appropriate long-term placement that will meet the child's needs. This will also prevent use of emergency placements following a 72-hour placement in secure, when the local authority may not have enough time to identify the best next placement or prepare the child and family for a safe return home. This can lead to placement breakdowns or return to

care, both of which incur avoidable costs and impact detrimentally on outcomes for the child.

3.19 The business case to address the need for Secure Welfare Provision, considered a range of options:

- Do nothing
- One small Secure Children's Home (8-12 places)
- One large Secure Children's Home (20-24 places)
- Two small Secure Children's Homes (8-12 places each)
- Enhancing existing resource
- To develop a specialised community team
- A Step-down facility
- A specialised open facility

3.20 These were evaluated through stakeholder engagement and assessment against the following criteria:

- Impact on early intervention and prevention
- Accessibility of a secure placement
- Continuity of care and relationships
- Care and education in the placement
- Transition from secure to community
- Value for money
- Initial investment
- Deliverability

3.21 The options analysis led to the recommendation to develop secure welfare children's home provision for London with capacity for 24 placements, alongside facilities for step-down accommodation and tailored support for children after placement. The key reasons for this recommendation are:

- Provision for 24 places would meet the demand in London
- Step-down provision would enable better exit planning and work to take place to support children and young people within the community, reducing the likelihood of repeat placements in secure welfare
- Step-down facilities will enable more holistic support to be provided to prevent unnecessary transitions into secure provision for children and young people on the edge of a secure placement.

3.22 The option to enhancing existing resource was rejected due to the complexity of allocating resource to disparate CAMHS, social care and YOT teams in some London authorities and the lack of a joined-up approach across London. Development of a specialised community team was rejected due to the risk of duplicating the role of Community Forensic CAMHS teams and fragmenting care pathways.

3.23 In February 2022, DfE confirmed the funding to take a proposal forward for Secure Children's Home provision in London for 24 places, alongside step-down provision. The step-down provision will provide for improved transition as a follow-on placement. Over £3 million has been allocated for the development

phase, with anticipated capital of over £50m subject to completion of the development phase. The development funding is currently being held by the London Borough of Barnet on behalf of all London local authorities. The DfE will be reviewing progress against gateway milestones, one of which is the commitment of local authorities in London. This report seeks that commitment.

3.24 The DfE development grant will cover the PLV's costs during the development period. Local authorities therefore will not be required to make a financial contribution to the running of the PLV until the SCH provision launches. During this development phase, PLV members will work collaboratively to agree how the SCH provision will be run and managed. This includes:

- developing and approving the pricing strategy and revenue model for generating financial income;
- developing the practice model and operating model including but not limited to the approach to working with children, young people and their families; safeguarding and risk management arrangements; quality assurance arrangements; the commissioning approach / staffing model and the process for managing referrals and placement allocation.
- Inputting into and approving a refreshed business case which will revisit and update the 'case for change'; provide up to date and well-developed costings, informed by the final model of practice and operating model; identify the benefits that will be delivered by the new model (financial and non-financial) and consider the most suitable route for appointing a service provider.

3.25 During the development period, member local authorities will also explore alternative models for covering the cost of running the PLV that does not require annual subscription.

4 **Proposed legal vehicle to share risks and benefits**

4.1 The following models were assessed to determine the best approach for risk-sharing, commissioning and oversight of the new provision:

- A lead London local authority
- An existing pan-London entity
- A new pan-London entity
- Joint venture with a third party

4.2 Following analysis and evaluation of the risks and challenges of each option, the recommended approach is a Pan-London Vehicle as a new legal entity that allows the new provision to be jointly owned and managed by London local authorities. The risk of investment and operating costs is too great for any one local authority. This new Pan-London Vehicle will manage the commissioning and oversight of the new provision, so the benefits and risks are shared across local authorities. It also means that all member local authorities will be on an equal or close to equal footing in decision-making.

4.3 The following options have been considered as the legal basis for setting up and running the PLV:

- Company Limited by Shares
- Company Limited by Guarantee
- Limited Liability Partnership
- Charitable Status
- Community Interest Company

4.4 Following expert legal analysis of these options, the recommendation is that the PLV should be established as a Company Limited by Guarantee. This enables joint ownership, with limited liability and any profits being held within the Company for future provision.

4.5 The PLV will be hosted in a larger organisation as it will comprise a small number of staff. The key options are for it to be hosted in the London Borough of Barnet as the current fund-holding body or to be hosted in the local authority where the new Secure Children's Home is located, which is yet to be finalised. Another option would be for London Councils to host the PLV. The location of the PLV will be agreed by member authorities after the location of the Secure Children's Home has been finalised.

4.6 Tax implications for the agreed structure will need to be fully understood, so as to avoid unnecessary VAT consequences.

4.7 The legal basis, membership and decision-making processes are set out in more detail in Appendix 1.

5 Finance and resources

5.1 The development costs (c£3m) and the capital costs (c£50m) will be provided by the Department for Education, subject to completion of agreed project milestones. This is a significant investment in provision for London's most vulnerable children which will only be secured for London with the commitment of London local authorities

5.2 The total annual of cost of placements at Secure Children's Homes that the new provision would replace was estimated in the original business case (2019 figures) as £7.8 million per annum. The new provision overseen by the PLV has an estimated cost of £7.5 million (2019 figures), based on the original business case – note that these costs have not been adjusted for inflation. See Appendix 2 for inflation adjusted financial modelling.

5.3 Further, there are additional financial benefits including:

- Reductions in staff travel time to out of region Secure Children's Homes
- Reductions in staff time sourcing placements
- Reductions in secure transportation costs
- Reductions in use and cost of unregulated/bespoke provision, often sourced at short notice and at extremely high costs
- The potential for the PLV to gain a share of any margin achieved and consequently reduce the cost of membership
- Potential further savings through other joint commissioning projects

5.4 The full business case will be revised and updated following site confirmation and local authority confirmation of participation. In the meanwhile, the costs have been updated using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and evidence from London local authorities, with summary modelling in Appendix 2.

5.5 During the initial five years (1st April 2023 to 31st March 2028), the financial commitment from each local authority will £20k per year for the operating costs of the PLV, payable only once the Secure Provision opens, with an opt-out facility after three years informed by the revised business case, detailed model and location(s). Additionally, each participating local authority will share in the risk and benefits of operating the Secure Children's Home provision estimated to be £8 million per year (adjusted from 2019 for inflation). As demand for provision exceeds the capacity of the new London Secure Children's Home provision, the risks are minimal and the benefits across London are significant. A range of scenarios are modelled in Appendix 2, setting out the financial impact in each case.

5.6 Provision at Secure Children's Homes costs between £7k and £9.5k per week, based on sample London data. Where Secure Children's Home provision is not available, alternative provision is very costly, typically £12k+. Nationally, the Association of Directors of Children's Services (ADCS) has highlighted more than twenty local authorities paying £20k+ per week for placements for complex children and young people (equivalent to £1m per year) and one example of a local authority paying just under £50k per week (equivalent to over £2m per year). The London provision would be at a lower placement cost.

5.7 For this report, the operating costs of the new Secure Children's Home, plus transport costs and the running costs of the PLV are compared for a range of occupancy levels and placement fees. The modelling is conducted for a three-year period as initially commitment is sought from local authorities for five years, two years of which are planned as set-up and three years as the initial operating period. Commitment will then be sought for each subsequent five-year period.

5.8 Three levels of placement charges are considered based on the sample London data referred to in paragraph 5.6: £8250 per week as the mid-point of current Secure Children's Home Charges, £10,000 per week and £12,000 per week, with the latter recognising this provision will replace some very costly alternatives.

5.9 Four scenarios for occupancy levels are considered in the modelling - 100% occupancy, 90% occupancy, 85% occupancy and 50% occupancy in Year 1 followed by 85% in Years 2 and 3. All modelling allows a 10% margin for the provider, although provider costs would be expected to be determined competitively through procurement. The modelling demonstrates most scenarios generate a surplus to support future provision. The risk of the lower occupancy scenarios being realised is low, as there is a shortfall of provision nationally. It is proposed that provision would be prioritised for the London local authorities which have opted into membership. If there are vacant places,

however, these could be taken up by authorities from outside of London if agreed.

5.10 Placement costs will be funded by individual local authorities using children's placements budgets. Placements for London local authorities which opt to be members will be charged at cost, whereas other London local authorities will be charged a higher fee, for example to cover the cost of voids, with all surplus income supporting future provision.

5.11 As owner of the provision, the PLV (and thus member local authorities) will have more control over the pricing structure and will be able to reduce the wide variation in charges that can arise in the current market within very short timeframes. This will significantly provide more transparency in costs and pricing.

5.12 The PLV member local authorities will lead the strategic development of the provision and have scrutiny over the quality of service delivery through the quality assurance framework that will be agreed as part of the commissioning arrangements. Improved quality of provision will lead to better outcomes for children and young people, resulting in reduced future costs from repeat placements and other packages of support.

5.13 The PLV will also be developed with the potential for wider joint commissioning in future. This will enable collective action to address significant financial pressures and shortfalls in provision for children, particularly those needing high-cost low incidence residential provision. Collaboration through the PLV will facilitate the development of pan-London market intelligence and market shaping, with the potential to develop new private, voluntary, independent and local authority led provision.

6 Benefits and risks

6.1 There are clear benefits for London local authorities that join the PLV to develop and commission Secure Children's Home provision for London. The key advantages are:

- increasing capacity locally and reducing the overall national shortfall in provision
- priority access to local provision for children with accompanying step-down arrangements that improve outcomes
- Reduced staff travel time to meetings and visits and reduced transport costs
- Reduced reliance on the private care placement market and high-cost provision
- Access to provision at cost, whereas other local authorities will be charged a higher fee
- Opportunity to shape the future Secure Children's Home and step-down provision and be part of ongoing governance
- Opportunity to be part of wider joint commissioning through the PLV in future such as addressing the shortfall in high-cost low incidence provision

6.2 There are some risks associated with joining PLV and oversight of the London Secure Children's Home as set out in the table below.

Risk	Mitigating action
Failure to achieve expected occupancy levels	The shortfall in provision in London and nationally makes this a very unlikely risk, although it could be experienced temporarily such as in the initial operating period. Lower occupancy in the initial operating period has been modelled. Governance, management oversight and staffing will be key to ensuring good occupancy and these are built into current plans.
Unsatisfactory outcome from statutory inspections	Recruitment of experienced Registered Manager and other managers with experience of managing a similar provision. Regular monitoring and quality reviews will reduce this risk. Robust management and swift turnaround would be required if an inspection was less than satisfactory.
Child serious injury or death	Robust risk management policies, procedures and training. Strong practice model, safeguards, rigorous performance reviews and effective oversight, with experienced managers and staff who will be in place to minimise this risk.
Adverse publicity/Reputational damage from failure of the centre linked to the above or other factors	Proactive communications, strong practice model, safeguards, rigorous performance reviews and effective oversight, management and staffing will be implemented to minimise this risk.

7 Progress to date

7.1 The business case for the new provision has been developed, including evidence of need by London local authorities, with input from other agencies including health and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC).

7.2 In response to the business case developed for an SCH in London, the Department for Education has allocated c£3m of development funds, with c£50m of capital funding subject to progress in against key milestones.

7.3 A Secure Children's Home and Community Project Steering Group has been established, comprising London Directors of Children's Services, together with Health, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and the Department for Education. This group is providing oversight until the formation of the proposed Pan-London Vehicle.

7.4 A site search has been conducted, based on the statutory criteria for a Secure Children's Home. From a long list of over 400 sites initially considered, two preferred options have been identified, one of which is being taken forward for more detailed assessment.

7.5 A practice model for the provision is being developed by a multi-agency group which will provide an innovative approach to working with children, young people and their families / networks.

8 Commitment sought

8.1 The support of London local authorities is required in order to secure capital funding from Department for Education. The commitment is sought for a five year period from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2028, with a break-point after three years after the refreshed business case has been developed alongside the service pricing structure, commissioning approach, practice model and confirmation of the SCH's location. Thereafter, commitment will be sought for ten-year periods, with break-points every five-years.

8.2 To cover the running costs of the PLV, the financial commitment from each local authority will be £20k per year, subject to inflation adjustment and payable only once the provision has launched. This is unless an alternative model for funding the PLV, that does not require an annual subscription, is agreed by members during the development phase.

8.3 The PLV will also provide the opportunity to explore the potential for collaboration in future joint commissioning arrangements through the PLV.

8.4 It is recommended that the decision to proceed after three years is delegated to the Corporate Director, Children and Young People in consultation with the Corporate Director, Finance and Resources and the Lead Member for Children, Young People and Schools.

9.0 Next steps

9.1 Following decisions by London local authority Cabinets or equivalent decision-making bodies across London, the Pan-London Vehicle will be formed as a legal entity with members from the London local authorities who have agreed to opt in.

9.2 Subject to a sufficiently large number of London local authorities opting in, then the development of the London Secure Children's Home will proceed, with planned opening in 2025.

9.3 Following revision of the business case, local authorities will be asked to confirm their commitment for the remainder of the five-year period based on the commitment in principle sought in this paper. At this stage, it will be possible for local authorities to opt out, but this is considered unlikely as risks are low given the demand for provision.

10.0 Financial Implications

10.1 Section 5 of this report details the financial assumptions of the Pan London Vehicle. At this stage, it is expected that the local authority will not incur any initial costs during the development stage, as the DfE will provide the required capital (£50m) and revenue (£3m) funding.

10.2 Once the provision has launched, which is estimated to be in 2025/26, and a refreshed business case has been developed, it is assumed that there will be a required annual membership fee of £20k to fund the running costs of the PLV, which will also be subject to inflationary increases. The cost will need to be identified from existing resources within the placements budget. This would be identified as cost avoidance, given a placement in the SCH would be cost less than current alternatives and given the financial benefits of the provision listed in Section 5.3. The cost of any SCH placement will be funded from the existing placements budget.

10.3 The risk remains that high inflationary increases in the current economic climate could see weekly costs increase which would impact on the current financial model. Further analysis on the financial benefits will be undertaken once a revised business case has been completed.

11.0 Legal Implications

11.1 Section 22(3) of the Children Act 1989 places a duty on local authorities to safeguard and promote the welfare of looked after children. This requires a local authority to act as good corporate parents to enable each looked after child to achieve their full potential. Local authorities should ensure that in commissioning services from providers of children's homes they comply with their responsibilities under the Children Act.

11.2 The Council has a legal duty outlined in Section 22G of the Children Act 1989 to 'take steps that secure, so far as reasonably practicable, sufficient accommodation within the authority's area which meets the needs of its looked-after children and those who would benefit from being accommodated'.

11.3 As detailed in paragraph 3.1, there is a significant shortage of national Secure Children's Home provision as highlighted by Ofsted and London has no provision. Officers therefore recommend Brent becoming a member of the PLV, a not-for-profit company, limited by guarantee in order to develop and then oversee the running of London's Secure Children's Home provision

11.4 As set out in the Recommendations and Section 8, a commitment to being a member of the PLV is sought for a five year period from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2028, with a break-point after three years after the refreshed business case has been developed alongside the service pricing structure, commissioning approach, practice model and confirmation of the SCH's location. Thereafter, commitment will be sought for ten-year periods, with break-points every five-years. To cover the running costs of the PLV, the financial commitment from each local authority will be £20k per year, subject to inflation

adjustment and payable only once the provision has launched. Commitment is also sought to participation in future joint commissioning arrangements through the PLV.

11.5 Section 4 of the report and Appendix 1 to the report sets out a detailed analysis of the proposed PLV legal structure and membership.

11.6 Subject to Members agreement, a range of legal documentation will need to be entered into and delegated authority to the Corporate Director, Children and Young People in consultation with the Corporate Director, Finance and Resources and the Lead Member for Children, Young People and Schools is sought to progress this.

12 Equality Implications

12.1 Under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council has a duty when exercising its public functions to have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate discrimination harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited under the Act; advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between those who share a "protected characteristic" and those who do not. This duty is known as the public sector equality duty (PSED). The protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, marriage and civil partnership, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation. All providers commissioned to deliver public services on behalf of or in partnership with Brent Council are required to comply with the PSED and the Council's Equality and Diversity policies.

12.2 Having due regard involves the need to enquire into whether and how a proposed decision disproportionately affects people with a protected characteristic and the need to consider taking steps to meet the needs of persons who share a protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it. This includes removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by persons who share a protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.

12.3 There is no prescribed manner in which the council must exercise its public sector equality duty but having an adequate evidence base for its decision is necessary.

12.4 The SCH provision is aimed at improving a ranged of outcomes for some of Brent's most vulnerable children and young people, including health and wellbeing and education. Across London there is disproportionality in the children and young people placed in secure welfare provision. In partnership with other London local authorities, the Council will design the SCH provision, and any other services developed and managed through the PLV, to ensure the specific needs of Brent's children and young people are taken into consideration.

12.5 As part of the work to develop the new SCH provision and other PLV services, an Equalities Impact Assessment will be undertaken to consider the impact of

these services on children, young people and their families, in terms of protected characteristics. Any consultation responses received as part of the EIA that raise matters related to equalities, diversity and inclusion will be addressed in the final service delivery model and kept under review.

13 Consultation with Ward Members and Stakeholders

13.1 There has been wide consultation on the proposals outlined in this report to ensure it accurately reflects the aspirations and priorities of London local authorities. The groups that have been consulted are outlined in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2. Consultation with relevant groups will be ongoing throughout the development phase and this will include engagement, consultation and coproduction with children, young people and their families as appropriate.

13.2 The Lead Member of Children, Young People and Schools was informed about this provision at a meeting of Lead Members of Children's Services organised by London Councils in October 2022. The Lead Member will be kept informed of developments.

14.0 Human Resources/Property Implications (if appropriate)

14.1 N/A

Appendices

Appendix 1: PLV legal structure and membership
Appendix 2: Financial modelling of the SCH and PLV

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Appendix 1

PLV legal structure and membership

1. Powers and Duties

There are a number of statutory provisions that local authorities can rely upon when setting up the PLV. The Council's main relevant functions in relation to the setup and operation of a company are:

i) The General Power of Competence (GPOC) – section 1, Localism Act 2011 ("LA11");
   (1) Section 1 The GPOC authorises the Councils to do anything that an individual with full capacity may do. This can include setting up and participating (including borrowing/investment/provision of loans) in a company this would, prima facie, provide the powers for the Councils to do likewise.
   (2) GPOC can be used even if there is another power that overlaps with it. However, GPOC is limited by any limitations on the powers of the Councils that existed prior to GPOC coming into force and by any new limitations that are stated to apply specifically to GPOC or to all Councils' powers (unless GPOC is specifically excluded).
   (3) GPOC can be used for commercial purposes.
   (4) See also the additional restrictions in the Local Government (Best Value Authorities) (Power to Trade) (England) Order 2009/2393 that apply by virtue of the overlap with Section 95, Local Government Act 2003.
   (5) Section 5 - 7 The use of GPOC can be restricted by the Secretary of State but to date no restrictions relevant to the establishment and operation of the company have been put in place.

ii) The Incidental Power – Section 111, Local Government Act 1972
   (1) This authorises the local authorities to "to do anything (whether or not involving the expenditure, borrowing or lending of money or the acquisition or disposal of any property rights) which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of their functions". The Incidental Power combined with the Councils' functions under the Children Act 1989 potentially authorises the establishment of a joint company to facilitate the delivery of those functions. The Council's functions here would be those under Section 25 of the Children Act. Further, Part III of the Children Act 1989, Section 27, supports collaborative approaches between local authorities for the benefit of discharging their responsibilities for children
   (2) The Councils' functions in relation to placing children in a secure Children's Home

iii) Further, the use of a company to build, develop and operate the Secure Children's Homes does not amount to trading or acting for commercial purpose because any such company will be focused on providing services and goods to the vehicle's members, especially if a way can be established

for that company to operate principally for the London Boroughs to meet their statutory responsibilities.

2. Legal form of the PLV

2.1 The Pan-London Vehicle ("PLV") will be a company limited by guarantee ("CLG") and owned by the London local authorities. The PLV will not be focussed on profit generation and it is intended that any surplus generated by the PLV will be reinvested into its activities.

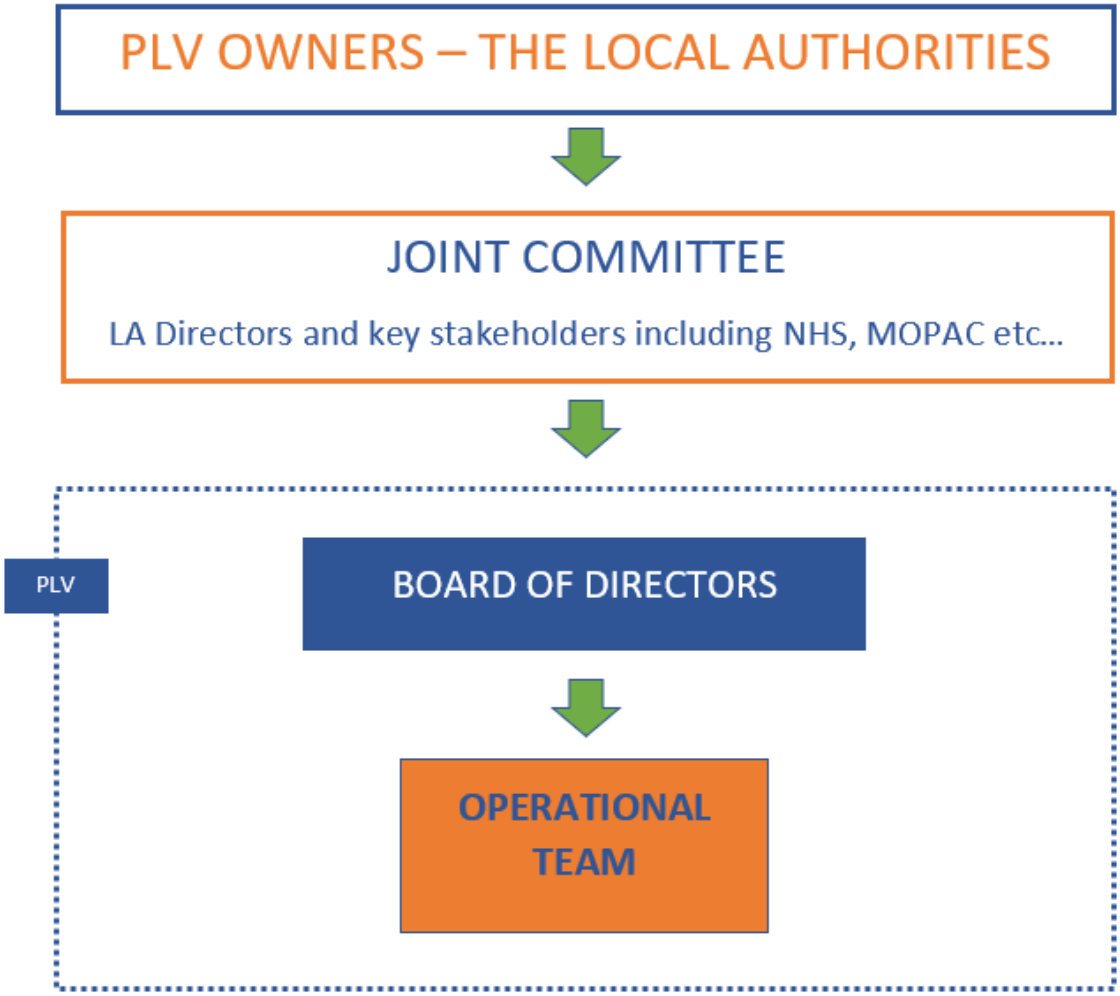
2.2 The CLG structure will –

a. Enable Teckal compliance and as such will enable the PLV member LAs to contract freely with the PLV for its services without a competitive public procurement process being undertaken;
b. Provide for London LAs to join and become members of the PLV, and
c. subsequently leave if they desire. The process for joining and leaving the PLV will be set out in the company's Articles of Association ("Articles") and governance agreement to cover issues such as notice periods, the treatment of on-going costs and liabilities etc;
d. For the first five years of the PLV's existence, "lock in" the PLV member local authorities (including any local authority who joins the PLV during this period) for a term of five years with a break clause at after three years and at the end of the term, and from year six onwards, "lock in" the PLV members (including any LA who joins the PLV during this period) for a term of ten years with a break clause at the end of the fifth year of the ten-year term (see 'onboarding and exiting arrangements");
e. Provide sufficient flexibility for the PLV to extend to activities provided in other areas related to children and young people, subject to agreement of the local authorities.

2.3 As a CLG, the PLV will be registered at Companies House and will be subject to the Companies Act 2006. The PLV member LAs will be the equivalent of the shareholders of a company limited by shares and as such will in effect 'own' the PLV. In turn, the PLV will own its assets (i.e. the SCHs). The PLV member local authorities will only guarantee the PLV's debts if it is wound up, up to a limit usually of £1 or a similarly nominal amount (this is separate from any specific guarantees on liabilities that may arise for specific arrangements). The PLV member local authorities will appoint the PLV's directors who will then hold to account the officer team of the PLV, which will have delegated responsibility for the PLV's day to day operations.

2.4 How the PLV will be governed

2.4.1 An organogram showing the proposed structure is set out below. The rest of this section explains the different components.



2.4.2 The PLV's governance arrangements will be set out in:

2.4.2.1 Bespoke Articles which will be filed at Companies House and as such will be publicly available;

2.4.2.2 An additional, parallel PLV member local authority governance agreement setting out collaboration arrangements between local authorities; and

2.4.2.3 Any other agreement which may be appropriate or necessary for the effective governance of the PLV (Such as a funding agreement, information sharing protocols etc).

2.4.3 The PLV members'/governance agreement and any additional agreements will remain confidential to the parties concerned but will be subject to the

Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Environmental Information Reporting Regulations 2004 as any company wholly owned by a local authority is subject to the same regime as applies to the local authority which owns it.

2.4.4 The PLV will also be required to operate in accordance with its business plan and operational plan which will be reviewed in accordance with the PLV member LA/governance agreement.

2.4.5 The PLV's constitution will seek to ensure that its board directors are provided with sufficient freedom to achieve the PLV's objectives, while providing for the PLV member LAs to have sufficient control over, and involvement in, the PLV, its delivery of the SCHs and commissioning of services provided by a third-party operator.

2.4.6 Legal documents to establish the PLV (and not confined to its governance) will include, but are not limited to

- Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association;
- Governance Agreement;
- Member Committee and Stakeholders' Board Terms of Reference (see below for discussion);
- Funding Agreement(s);
- Support Services Agreement/Service Level Agreements;
- Access to Information/Information Sharing Agreement (including as pertains to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and Environmental Information Reporting Regulations 2004
- Data Protection Act protocol
- New member joining agreement

2.5 The Member Local Authorities and their roles

2.5.1 There will be a single class of membership for the PLV, rather than different classes split between initial local authority members and any others subsequently joining. Between them, the PLV member LAs will appoint six "representative" directors to the PLV board of directors (out of a total of eleven PLV directors – see The Board of Directors section below). All these directors will be non-executive directors. A lead officer on the PLV operational team (e.g. the "Senior Lead") will not be appointed as a PLV board director, but may be invited to join with observer status, in order to give the PLV board of directors the space to develop a strong forum for holding the operational team to account.

2.5.2 The constitution of the PLV will be drafted to provide for the rotation of the PLV directors. The directors will serve a term of five years. In relation to the six PLV member local authority representative directors, should a director leave their post at their employing LA during the five-year term of their PLV directorship, their incumbent will take on the role of PLV director for the remainder of the term. At the end of the first five-year term, two directors will stand down, with a further two directors standing down each year thereafter.

2.5.3 Financial contributions to the working capital of the PLV will be provided for in specific funding agreements. Following the initial 5 year year period, the financial contribution required of the PLV member local authorities to the working capital (to ensure cash flow) will be dependent upon the number of member local authorities at any time.

2.6 On-boarding and exiting arrangements

2.6.1 The initial PLV member local authorities will have to obtain the requisite internal authority to establish the PLV and contribute financially to its working capital. Those London local authorities which join the PLV subsequently will need to obtain the requisite internal authority to do so and also to incur the ensuing costs of membership (a financial contribution to the working capital).

2.6.2 The PLV Articles and members'/governance agreement will be drafted to provide for non-member London local authorities to subsequently join the PLV by way of written application to the board of directors of the existing members, with no such application being unreasonably refused. Membership will be contingent upon an agreed financial contribution to the working capital, which will recognise previous contributions made by existing member local authorities.

2.6.3 To ensure operational and financial stability for the PLV, during the first five years of the PLV's existence, PLV member local authorities (including any local authority who joins the PLV during this period) will be 'locked in' as financially contributing PLV member local authorities for a term of five years with a break clause at the end of this term. From year six onwards, the PLV member local authorities (including any local authority who joins the PLV during this period) will be 'locked in' for a term of 10 years, with a break clause at the end of the fifth year of the 10-year term.

2.6.4 The Articles and governance agreement will be drafted to provide for a membership 'application window' whereby those non-PLV member LAs wishing to join the PLV are able to apply to do so in the September of each year, with their membership commencing on the 1st April of the following year (if the application is approved) to coincide with the commencement of the local authority financial year. This is assuming the applying LA will have completed its internal decision-making and governance processes prior to applying to join the PLV.

2.6.5 The Articles and governance agreement will also provide for PLV member LAs wishing to terminate their membership of the PLV to serve 18 months' notice, with their membership terminating on the 31st March in a year to coincide with the end of the local authority financial year (subject to the fixed minimum membership period). This gives the PLV the opportunity to agree a transition plan and adjust its budgets with adequate notice.

2.6.6 The Articles, governance and finance agreement(s) will provide for the PLV member LAs to provide a contribution to the working capital of the PLV to coincide with the local authority financial year.

2.6.7 Exit arrangements will need to provide for settlement of outstanding and/or any on-going financial contributions and liabilities of PLV member LAs which have terminated their membership of the PLV.

2.7 Decision-making

2.7.1 The Articles and the governance agreement will be drafted to reserve certain activities and key decisions to the PLV member LAs. Such an arrangement would ensure the PLV member LAs retain control and influence over the PLV. The 'reserved matters' will be limited to:

- Adopting the initial and subsequent business plans and approving any material changes to them, including which decisions are to be reserved decisions
- Appointing and removing directors;
- Borrowing capital outside of the business plan; and
- Approving material changes to the nature of the PLV's business.
- The reserved matters will be subject to a simple majority of all those members who vote (to enable decision-making on an effective basis). The responsibility to vote within the relevant time period for each decision will be with the voting LA. The PLV member LAs, by 75% majority of those that vote, can also direct the board to take, or refrain from taking, a specified action (this is common with a company that is structured to enable "Teckal" treatment). All other non-operational decisions in relation to the PLV will be made by the PLV directors, or if appropriate for certain decisions, the PLV operational team.

2.7.2 The reserved matters will not include decisions which are otherwise covered by company law e.g. amendment of the Articles by special resolution (75% of those voting at a general meeting or entitled to vote if by written resolution).

2.8 PLV Joint Committee

2.8.1 The governance arrangements will provide for a joint committee of the PLV member LAs to comprise the Directors of Children's Services or similarly senior and appropriately skilled officers of the members' local authorities. The members of the joint committee will each act as a representative of their respective local authority at "shareholder/owner" level. The joint committee will be involved in approving the PLV's business plan, budget and the other reserved matters to be decided on behalf of the PLV member local authorities as listed in paragraph 2.7.1 (not including matters covered by company law e.g. amendment of the Articles which requires a special resolution), without the conflicts of interest that board directors can face.

2.8.2 The joint committee will operate under agreed terms of reference. The PLV board's regular reporting to the joint committee will be provided for in the governance agreement, which will also provide for directors or officers of the PLV (e.g. the operational team), in exceptional circumstances, to attend and

answer questions at appropriate meetings of the PLV member local authorities, their executive and committees.

2.9 Additional public bodies involved in the project, such as NHS bodies and the Mayor's Office for Policing And Crime, will be able to sit on the joint committee as observers. The observers' role will be subject to the Terms of Reference and governance agreement and the observers will be able to attend and participate in meetings of the joint committee but will not be able to vote. It is intended that the facilitation of the observers in this way will provide for the engagement and involvement in the project of relevant public bodies, while ensuring the PLV has the freedom it needs to achieve its objectives and marking a distinction between the LAs, as owners of the PLV and the legitimate interests of the other stakeholders.

2.10 The Board of Directors

2.10.1 The board will be comprised of 11 directors:

2.10.1.1 A chairperson - to provide for political ownership, the board's chairperson will be the London Councils' Lead Executive Member for Schools and Children's Services at any given time. The chairperson will have a casting vote to guard against deadlock in board decisions.

2.10.1.2 Six representative directors, these will comprise senior officers of the PLV member local authorities appointed to bring oversight, experience and particular skills which would be advantageous to the PLV. They would not be full time, not remunerated or employed by the PLV and, as detailed above, will serve a fixed term of up to five years. The directorship shall be automatically terminated upon the cessation of their employment with the PLV member local authority and their incumbent will take on the role of PLV director for the remainder of the five-year term. An officer placed on the board can be provided with an indemnity pursuant to the Local Authorities (Indemnities for Members and Officers) Order 2004 for their actions in the role as long as their actions are taken legally, honestly and in good faith.

2.10.1.3 Three independent directors shall be appointed following a recruitment process. They will not be full-time, not remunerated (beyond reasonable expenses) or employed by the PLV and they will serve for a fixed term for up to five years. The PLV will have to take out indemnity insurance for them; and

2.10.1.4 A director appointed from the members of the London Society of Treasurers. This is to provide for the financial oversight of the board.

2.11 Public Procurement

2.11.1 Ordinarily the services that are commissioned in relation to a child might be reasonably categorised as "Social work services with accommodation" (CPV Code 85311000-2) – these are subject to what is known as "the light touch regime" ("LTR"). LTR services benefit from a significantly higher competitive tendering threshold (£663,540) than for other services and greater flexibility in the design and operation of public procurement processes.

2.11.2 However, it is worth exploring the establishment of a joint vehicle that will not be subject to the competitive tendering requirements that councils would otherwise be subject to.

2.11.3 There are two exceptions in PCR 2015 to the requirement for competitive tendering that enable the commissioning of services directly from either one or more lead authority or a jointly owned vehicle. These are set out in Regulation 12 PCR 2015

- public services co-operation arrangement;
- a “Teckal” vehicle

2.12 It is perfectly possible for the participating councils to establish an administrative arrangement under which one of the authorities undertakes the lead role in delivering the Secure Children’s Homes, using mechanisms under the Local Government Act 1972, section 101 in particular. These would be outside the EU procurement rules as these arrangements are not public contracts that are subject to their competitive tendering requirements.

2.13 One arrangement that does allow for councils and other contracting authorities to have delivered to each other services that are subject to the tendering requirements of the EU procurement regime is the public service co-operation arrangement (in large measure now defined in regulation 12(7) PCR 2015). The key test (of the 3) for our purposes is that the contract creates a co-operation between them with the aim of ensuring that the public services they have to perform are provided with a view to achieving objectives that they have in common. In order for such an arrangement to be effective there has to be genuine reciprocity between participating public bodies – however, with 32 London Boroughs potentially participating, a public service co-operation arrangement between them is likely to be unwieldy, with risk and management falling predominantly on the London Borough(s) hosting the new Secure Children’s Home provision, resulting in unnecessarily complex arrangements.

2.14 This leaves us with the other option for delivering and sharing services between the Councils without triggering competitive tendering requirements of the EU procurement rules – the “Teckal” vehicle now governed by Regulation 12 PCR 2015 (except Regulation 12(7)). It would accommodate direct placements by all its member councils but will need to leave open potential adjustment to its structure if the Centralised Commissioning Framework is established and a single national commissioner is in place.

2.15 Participating councils and other public bodies should be able to establish a single vehicle that meets the relevant tests i.e. in particular it is established so that:

- they jointly exercise a decisive influence over the strategic objectives and significant decisions of the vehicle;
- the board of directors comprises representatives of the entity’s member authorities; and

- the vehicle does not pursue any interest's contrary to those of the Member authorities.

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Appendix 2

Financial Modelling for the Secure Children's Home Project and PLV

There is a clear need to create more Secure Children's Home provision for London. Detailed analysis supports the creation of 24 secure welfare beds.

These beds will allow London children to be placed within London.

The funding commitment from the Department for Education of £50+ million offers London an opportunity to invest significantly in improving outcomes for our most vulnerable children and young people.

Even with this additional funding, the financial, operational, and reputational risk required to take on this project is more than any single LA could manage. The case for creating this provision relies on collaboration between London LAs, and to this end, the establishment of the PLV will allow London LAs to share both the risks and benefits of the project. The PLV is the required infrastructure for the project to succeed.

This financial modelling outlines some predicted costs and estimated benefits for London local authorities. To compile these figures, we have used data submitted by London LAs on their use of secure placements and alternatives to secure, as well as detailed modelling from 2019-20. The figures from 2019-20 have been inflated to 2022 prices using the Consumer Price Index (CPI). *Please note, these figures are used to illustrate different scenarios - they do not represent the final placement prices or actual operating costs for the new provision.*

1. Annual Running Costs for the Secure Children's Home and Pan-London Vehicle

The costings in the tables below are taken from the NEL business case. These final totals are then updated to 2022 prices using the CPI.

1.1: Secure Children's Home

The current plan is for the proposed Secure Children's Home provision to contain 24 beds, in one site. The below table from the business case shows the estimated annual running costs of various sizes of SCH in 2019/20 prices.

Table 1 Accommodation Size	Indicative annual running costs 2019
1 x 12 bed	£3.63m
1 x 18 bed	£5.11m
2 x 12 bed	£7.26m
2 x 18 bed	£10.22m

Shows indicative annual running costs for various sizes of SCHs.

Taking the proposal for 2 x 12 bed homes (24 beds), and updating this figure to 2022 prices, the current annual running cost for the Secure Children's Home proposed is **£8.06m**.

1.2: Pan-London Vehicle

PLV operational costs	Year 1 – start-up costs	Ongoing costs	
Staff costs	£286,000	£286,000	The assumption is that hosting costs and start-up costs are likely to be lower if a London LA hosts the PLV
Hosting costs	£133,000	£133,000	
Start-up costs	£79,000	-	
Total	**£498,000**	**£419,000**	

Note: figures are rounded to the nearest £1k

Shows estimated costs of running the PLV annually and in the first year in 2019/20

PLV operational costs in 2022	Year 1	Ongoing
Total	£553,000	£465,000

1.3: Transport Costs

Current transport costs (with no London SCH) in 2019/20 were estimated in the NEL business case to be £126,000. Updated to 2022 prices, this is £140,000.

The NEL business case suggested that LAs could expect the current transport costs to be halved by the creation of a London SCH. On this basis, transport costs in 2022, with the creation of a Secure Children's Home in London, would be: **£70,000**.

1.4: Total Indicative Cost to London

	Estimated costs for 2022
Running cost for 24 beds *including provider profit margin*	8060000
PLV Annual Cost	465000
Secure Transport Cost	70000
Total	**£8,595,000**

2. Costs and Benefits to Participating Local Authorities

The next section of the report compares a variety of scenarios to suggest estimated surplus or loss for different weekly costs of placement. Three sample costs of placements are used: £8.25k as mid-point of current secure children's home provision; £10k; and £12k, the latter recognising the often very high cost of alternative provision when Secure Children's Home places are not available. The outcomes of each scenario are compared at varying levels of occupancy and the effect of different

numbers of local authorities signing up. The scenarios consider occupancy at: 100%; 90%; 85%; and a final scenario (A4, B4, and C4) with occupancy of 50% in year 1 followed by 85% in each of years 2 and 3.

2.1: Scenario A

In these scenarios, the weekly placement cost which the SCH charges the LAs is £8250 across all years (no inflation factored in). *Please note, placements that could be made by other LAs, charged at a higher cost, have not been factored in.*

Scenario A	**A1**	**A2**	**A3**	**A4**			
				Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year3**	**Over 3 years**
Occupancy Rate	**100%**	**90%**	**85%**	**50%**	**85%**	**85%**	**Surplus / Loss**
Annual Revenue Raised	£10,296,000	£9266400	£8751600	£5,148,000	£8,751,600	£8,751,600	N/A
Running Cost	£8,595,000	£8,595,000	£8,595,000	£8,683,000	£8,595,000	£8,595,000	N/A
Surplus/Loss	£1,701,000	£671,400	£156,600	-£3,535,000	£156,600	£156,600	-£1,073,930
Surplus/Loss per LA with 33 members	£51,550	£20350	£4,750	-£107,120	£4,750	£4,750	-£32,540
Surplus/Loss per LA with 25 members	£68,040	£26856	£6,264	-£141,400	£6,264	£6,264	-£42,960
Surplus/Loss per LA with 16 members	£106,310	£41960	£9,790	-£220,940	£9,790	£9,790	-£67,120
Surplus/Loss per LA with 8 members	£212,625	£83925	£19,575	-£441,875	£19,575	£19,575	-£134,240

2.2: Scenario B

In this scenario, the weekly placement cost is £10,000 across all years (no inflation factored in). *Please note, placements that could be made by other LAs, charged at a higher cost, have not been factored in.*

Scenario B	B1	B2	B3	B4			
				Year 1	Year 2	Year3	Over 3 years
Occupancy Rate	**100%**	**90%**	**85%**	**5%**	**85%**	**85%**	**Surplus / Loss**
Annual Revenue Raised	£12,480,000	£11,232,000	£10,608,000	£6,240,000	£10,608,000	£10,608,000	N/A
Running cost	£8,595,000	£8,595,000	£8,595,000	£8,683,000	£8,595,000	£8,595,000	N/A
Surplus/Loss	£3,885,000	£2,637,000	£2,013,000	-£2,443,000	£2,013,000	£2,013,000	£527,670
Surplus/Loss per LA with 33 members	£117,730	£79,910	£61,000	-£74,030	£61,000	£61,000	£15,990
Surplus/Loss per LA with 25 members	£155,400	£105,480	£80,520	-£97720	£80,520	£80,520	£21,110
Surplus/Loss per LA with 16 members	£242,810	£164,810	£125,810	-£152,690	£125,810	£125,810	£32,980
Surplus/Loss per LA with 8 members	£485,625	£329,625	£251,625	-£305,375	£251,625	£251,625	£65,960

2.3: Scenario C

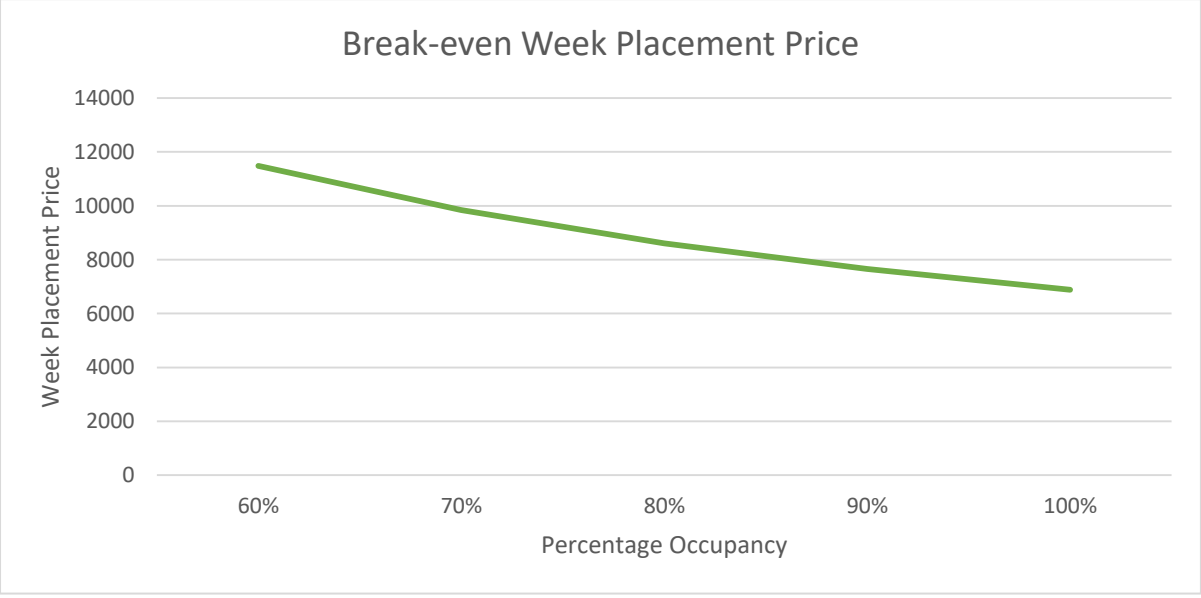
In this scenario, the weekly placement cost is £12,000 across all years (no inflation factored in). *Please note, placements that could be made by other LAs, charged at a higher cost, have not been factored in.*

Scenario C	C1	C2	C3	C4			
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Over 3 years
Occupancy Rate	**100%**	**90%**	**85%**	**50%**	**85%**	**85%**	**Surplus / Loss**
Annual Revenue Raised	£14,976,000	£13,478,400	£12,729,600	£7,488,000	£12,729,600	£12,729,600	N/A

Running Cost	£8,595,000	£8,595,000	£8,595,000	£8,683,000	£8,595,000	£8,595,000	N/A
Surplus/Loss	£6,381,000	£4,883,400	£4,134,600	-£1,195,000	£4,134,600	£4,134,600	£2,358,070
Surplus/Loss per LA with 33 members	£193,360	£147,980	£125,290	-£36210	£125,290	£125,290	£71,460
Surplus/Loss per LA with 25 members	£255,240	£195,336	£165,384	-£47,800	£165,384	£165,384	£94,320
Surplus/Loss per LA with 16 members	£398,810	£305,210	£258,410	-£74690	£258,410	£258,410	£147,380
Surplus/Loss per LA with 8 members	£797,625	£610,425	£516,825	-£149,375	£516,825	£516,825	£294,760

3. Break Even Costs

The below graph demonstrates the weekly placement price the SCH would have to charge to break even at different levels of occupancy. This includes covering the costs of the PLV and secure transport. We can see that at below roughly 70% occupancy, the cost of a week placement in the secure children's home needed for the home to break even rises above £1000. Of course, the running costs of the SCH will change with the number of children who are housed there, as staffing and food costs will vary. Therefore, we can expect that this model significantly overestimates the week-placement costs needed to break even at lower rates of occupancy.



The exact break-even weekly placement prices are shown in the table below, rounded to the nearest £10.

Occupancy	Break Even Placement Price
10%	£68,870
20%	£34,440
30%	£22,960
40%	£17,220
50%	£13,770
60%	£11,480
70%	£9,840
80%	£8,610
90%	£7,650
100%	£6,890

Cost of PLV

These estimates are taken from the NEL business case. We have included an updated cost for 2022.

Estimated Year 1 PLV Costs

The following Table shows the estimated costs of the PLV in Year 1 of operation based upon the assumption the PLV would be a standalone organisation. These costs have been separated out into set-up (A) and on-going (B) costs.

Expenditure	A: Year 1 set-up	B: Year 1 on-going	C=A+B: Total Year 1 costs
Staff Costs: Management	£0	£285,795	**£285,795**
Professional Fees	£9,203	£24,961	**£34,164**
Office rent, rates and service charges	£0	£58,286	**£58,286**
Contracts	£0	£18,108	**£18,108**
Fit-out and Furniture	£51,240	£0	**£51,240**
IT and Hardware	£18,995	£9,030	**£28,025**
Sundries and Supplies	£0	£3,422	**£3,422**
Training	£0	£10,500	**£10,500**
Other	£0	£8,418	**£8,418**
Total	**£79,438**	**£418,520**	**£497,958**

Totals in 2022 (CPI)	£81,187	£433,00	£514,819

Brent	**Cabinet** 12 December 2022
	Report from Corporate Director of Governance

Zero Hours Justice Campaign and Fair Tax Declaration

Wards Affected:	All
Key or Non-Key Decision:	Non-Key
Open or Part/Fully Exempt: (If exempt, please highlight relevant paragraph of Part 1, Schedule 12A of 1972 Local Government Act)	Open
No. of Appendices:	None
Background Papers:	N/A
Contact Officer(s): (Name, Title, Contact Details)	Martin Williams Head of Human Resources 020 8937 3209 Martin.Williams@brent.gov.kK Rajesh Shori Head of Procurement 0777 666 4852 Rajesh.shori@brent.gov.uk

1.0 Purpose of the Report

1.1 To provide the Cabinet with information on the Zero Hours Justice Campaign and the Fair Tax Declaration Authority following discussion of both these issues at full Council.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 To support the Council's application to become a Silver Member of the Zero Hours Campaign and to support the principles to be followed in becoming a Fair Tax Declaration Authority.

3.0 Detail

3.1 Zero Hours Justice Campaign

3.1.1 At a meeting of Council on 11th July 2022 Councillors accepted a motion that the Council become a supporter of the Zero Hours campaign. Subsequent to that decision, a meeting took place between Councilors, Officers and a representative of the Zero Hours Justice organisation to explore how the Council might become a member.

3.1.2 The campaign was founded and funded by philanthropist, Julian Richer, the founder of Richer Sounds and several social justice campaigns and the Good Business Charter and has been endorsed by the TUC. The campaign:

- Provides free help and support for Zero Hours workers who cannot access advice anywhere else.
- There is a helpline to provide free help and support.
- Has an Accreditation Scheme to recognise employers who either do not use Zero Hours Contracts at all, or, if they do, implement them in a more ethical and responsible way.

3.1.3 There are three levels of accreditation: Gold, Silver and a Fairer Hours Employer. The criteria is set out below:

- **Gold - No Zero Hours Gold Employer**
  - Do not and will not employ anyone directly on a zero hours contract
  - Do not and will not employ anyone indirectly on a zero hours contract via any third party contractor or agency. This applies to third parties that provide workers (for example temporary staff, cleaners etc.)

- **Silver - No Zero Hours Silver Employer**
  - Do not and will not employ anyone directly on a zero hours contract
  - Commit to actively encourage any third-party contractors, providers or agencies to phase out the use of zero hours contracts in any services they provide (for example cleaners provided through a contractor or agency etc.)

- **Fairer Hours Employer**
  - Schedule shifts for zero hours workers with at least two weeks' notice;
  - Pay workers in full for shifts cancelled at less than two weeks' notice;
  - Give workers the right to request a fixed hours contract at any time;
  - Review actual hours worked annually and initiate a supportive conversation with every worker with a view to providing a contract at or close to the hours actually worked as soon as you are able.
  - This mirrors the “Fairer Hours” standards of the Good Business Charter, accepted and endorsed by both the TUC and the CBI.

3.1.4 The Council meets the criteria to be a Silver Employer and during informal discussions with Councilors, the representative of Zero Hours Justice confirmed that to be the case. They also reassured Councillors that where the Council required specialist workers at short notice and without a clear end date that would be within the spirit of the accreditation.

3.2 Fair Tax Declaration Authority

3.2.1 The Fair Tax Foundation is a not-for-profit social enterprise and believes that companies paying tax responsibly should be celebrated. It aims for councils to collectively do what they can to encourage fair tax practices amongst supplier companies when buying goods and services, and be given more powers to tackle tax dodging.

3.2.2 Currently there are 24 boroughs that have signed up to the Fair Tax declaration including 4 local authorities within London i.e. Southwark, Richmond, Lambeth and Greenwich.

3.2.3 The Fair Tax Foundation aims to get as many councils signed up to becoming a Fair Tax Council as possible and push for procurement reform at a national level especially at this crucial time when the new Procurement Bill is advancing through the House of Lords.

3.2.4 The Fair Tax Foundation's main focus will be on Corporation Tax as this is only payable when the business is profitable. As part of any assessment criteria when reviewing suppliers' tax affairs, the aim is not to raise issues with organisations who are making legitimate use of any tax relief such as ISA's and are working in the spirit of the law, but to ensure organisations are not undertaking practices whereby they are designing schemes to encourage tax avoidance.

3.2.5 **Fair Tax Declaration**

The Fair Tax Declaration commits the council to promoting responsible tax conduct through:

- leading by example and demonstrating good practice in our tax conduct, right across our activities
- ensuring contractors implement IR35 robustly and pay a fair share of employment taxes
- not using offshore vehicles for the purchase of land and property, especially where this leads to reduced payments of stamp duty
- undertaking due diligence to ensure that not-for-profit structures are not being used inappropriately as an artificial device to reduce the payment of tax and business rates
- demanding clarity on the ultimate beneficial ownership of suppliers and their consolidated profit & loss position
- promoting the Fair Tax Mark certification for any business in which we have a significant stake and where corporation tax is due

- supporting calls for urgent reform of UK law to enable local authorities to better penalise poor tax conduct and reward good tax conduct through their procurement policies.

3.2.6 The Fair Tax Mark accreditation scheme was launched in February 2014 and seeks to encourage and recognise organisations that pay the right amount of corporation tax at the right time and in the right place. Accredited businesses include listed PLCs, co-operatives, social enterprises and large private business.

4 Conclusion

4.1 The Council prides itself as a good employer and evidence from the recent staff survey underpins that position. Applying for accreditation with Zero Hours Justice would reinforce that position to those outside the Council.

4.2 The Council supports the principles of the Fair Tax Foundation.

5.0 Financial Implications

5.1 There are no financial implications to accepting the recommendations in this report.

5.2 Due diligence regarding the measures covered by the Fair Tax Declaration will be largely overseen by the Finance function.

6.0 Legal Implications

6.1 There are no legal implications to accepting the recommendations in this report.

7.0 Equality Implications

7.1 The public sector equality duty, as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, requires the Council, when exercising its functions, to have “due regard” to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited under the Act, to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between those who have a “protected characteristic” and those who do not share that protected characteristic. The protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

7.2 Having due regard involves the need to enquire into whether and how a proposed decision disproportionately affects people with a protected characteristic and the need to consider taking steps to meet the needs of persons who share a protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it. This includes removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by persons who share a protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.

7.3 There are currently no equality implications for the proposed policy and process change.

8.0 Human Resources Implications (if appropriate)

8.1 The HR implications are covered in the body of this report.

9.0 Consultation with Ward Members and Stakeholders

9.1 None

Report sign off:

Debra Norman
Corporate Director Governance

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