Brent	**Decision Report to the Corporate Director of Neighbourhoods and Regeneration** **Lead Cabinet Member – Councillor Jake Rubin, Cabinet Member for Climate Action and Community Power**

Climate Adaptation and Resilience Framework

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
List of Appendices:	Appendix 1 – Brent Climate Adaptation and Resilience Framework Appendix 2 – Equality Impact Assessment
Background Papers:	None
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1.0 Executive Summary

1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the updated Brent Climate Adaptation and Resilience Framework (the 'Framework') for approval. This document is a key deliverable of the council's Climate and Ecological Emergency Programme 2024–2026, approved by Cabinet in October 2024. The report seeks approval for the Framework, including the first-year action plan, and outlines its role in guiding Brent's approach to climate adaptation and resilience.

2.0 Recommendation(s)

That the Corporate Director of Neighbourhoods and Regeneration:

2.1 Approves the new and updated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Framework as set out in Appendix 1.

2.2 Notes that the Framework and associated action plans will form part of Brent's overarching Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy and Programme, guiding Brent's approach to climate adaptation and resilience.

2.3 Notes that long-term delivery of the Framework will be shaped by available funding, evidence, and community insights, and that further work is needed to establish future financing.

3.0 Detail

3.1 Contribution to Borough Plan Priorities & Strategic Context

3.1.1 Brent's Climate Adaptation and Resilience Framework will form an important component of the council's response to the climate and ecological emergency. In October 2024, Cabinet included *'improving Brent's resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change'* as one of the six key areas of focus for the agreed Climate Programme 2024-2026.

3.1.2 The Framework builds upon the previous Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan (published in 2022) and focuses primarily on three direct climate hazards: flooding, extreme heat, and drought and water shortages**.** It also considers as the growing risk of interconnected and unpredictable impacts caused by extreme weather.

3.1.3 These hazards are expected to have the most significant and immediate impacts on Brent's communities, affecting the health of our residents, the borough's property and infrastructure, the local economy (impacting the cost of living and cost of doing business), and the natural environment – all of which provide a risk or increased pressure on the day-to-day operation of council services. The London Climate Resilience review estimates that the effects of extreme weather are likely to impact London's GDP through a 2–3% reduction every year by the 2050s, with costs increasing further in late century. The expected impacts in each of these areas are set out in more detail across each theme within Appendix 1.

3.1.4 Maintaining a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Framework supports the ambitions of the Borough Plan (2023–2027), particularly the *Cleaner, Greener Future* theme, which commits to creating 'a climate friendly and sustainable borough'. However, it also cuts across all other Borough Plan priorities:

- *A Healthier Brent:* By addressing climate risks that exacerbate health inequalities, such as heatwaves, floods and poor air quality, this Framework directly contributes to improved health outcomes and supports the council's Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

- *Prosperity and Stability in Brent*: An element of the Framework focuses on building resilience in communities and supporting Brent's most vulnerable residents, including people from lower-income backgrounds, who are more likely to be affected by climate impacts. This approach strengthens efforts to tackle inequality while helping ensure the borough remains a safe, stable and inclusive place to live and work.
- *Thriving Communities and The Best Start in Life*: The Framework aims to create a safer and more resilient borough where most vulnerable groups, including children and families, are safe and able to lead their best lives. It also supports working directly with communities to equip them with the knowledge and skills to build resilience to climate impacts.

3.1.5 The Framework also supports and complements wider Council strategies and policies, including the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, Green Infrastructure Vision, Environment and Sustainable Development Supplementary Planning Document, Health and Wellbeing Strategy, Long Term Transport Strategy and the forthcoming Tree Strategy.

3.2 Background

Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Brent

3.2.1 The council declared a climate and ecological emergency in July 2019, and following extensive engagement and consultation, adopted a Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy (2021-2030) ('The Strategy') in April 2021.

3.2.2 The Strategy's initial primary focus was on climate change mitigation; reducing greenhouse gas emissions to limit the borough's contribution to global warming. However, the Strategy also recognised the importance of adaptation and resilience as a cross-cutting theme: preparing for and strengthening our response to the impacts of climate change, many of which are now inevitable.

3.2.3 This approach followed recommendations from the Brent Climate Assembly in 2019-20, which identified climate change adaptation as one of the top six priority areas for action. As a result, the Strategy's first Delivery Plan included a commitment to develop a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan for Brent, which was subsequently published in summer 2022.

3.2.4 In updating this document, the council has adopted the term "Framework" rather than "Plan" to better reflect its role as a strategic guide for Brent's approach to climate adaptation and resilience. The Framework sets out the overarching direction and priorities, with detailed action plans developed and updated as evidence, learning, and resources evolve. This change ensures clarity between the strategic framework and the specific actions that will sit beneath it.

Summary of the Key Climate and Extreme Weather risks to Brent

3.2.5 As stated in paragraph 3.1.2, the Framework focuses primarily on three direct climate hazards: flooding, extreme heat, and drought and water shortages. It also considers the growing risk of interconnected and unpredictable impacts

caused by extreme weather. Since the original Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan was developed, Brent has experienced several major instances of flooding relating to severe downpours which has resulted in an emergency response, and this had a detrimental impact on residents and households. In summer 2022, we also experienced the hottest heatwave the UK has ever experienced, with the BBC singling out Church End and Roundwood in an article as being one of Britain's hottest neighbourhoods. The summer of 2025 saw four heatwaves hit the UK, which will likely be recorded as one of the country's hottest summers on record.

3.2.6 Recognising this growing urgency to prepare for climate impacts, the updated Framework incorporates new evidence, local priorities, and best practice to provide a robust framework for action. Climate adaptation and resilience helps to ensure that Brent's residents, built environment, and the natural environment can cope with the unavoidable impacts of climate change. Adapting early to climate change will help Brent safeguard health and wellbeing by reducing risks from extreme heat and flooding, while also reducing future costs by preventing damage to homes, infrastructure and local services.

3.2.7 The Framework is also informed by the latest climate projections for Brent, as provided by the Met Office Local Authority Climate Service and other authoritative sources. These projections indicate that, even in a best-case scenario, Brent will experience warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers due to climate change, with more frequent and severe extreme weather events.

3.2.8 The severity of future climate impacts will depend on global greenhouse gas emissions and the level of global warming. Under the Paris Agreement, countries pledged to limit global warming to well below 2°C, while aiming for 1.5°C, to reduce the risks of dangerous climate impacts. However, current global policies and pledges are insufficient to meet this goal. Based on current trajectories:

- 1.5°C global warming is likely to be reached within the next 5-10 years.
- 2°C global warming is likely by the 2050s, with central estimates suggesting between 2°C and 3°C will be reached by 2100.
- A 4°C global warming scenario remains a plausible worst-case scenario by the end of the century if emissions remain high.

3.2.9 The Framework outlines the potential impacts for Brent under each of these warming scenarios (Appendix 1, pages 4-5). The Met Office recommends that councils should prepare for 2°C global warming, while assessing the risks for 4°C. The Framework therefore focuses on a 2°C scenario, but is flexible and intended to evolve as new evidence emerges or as local circumstances change.

3.2.10 The Framework makes clear that climate impacts will not be felt equally across Brent. Groups identified as particularly high risk include older adults, young children, people with long-term health conditions or disabilities, low-income households, and those facing multiple disadvantages. People in poor quality housing, with less access to green space, or with outdoor or strenuous jobs

also tend to face higher risk. An equality impact assessment has been developed and is published as Appendix 2.

3.2.11 To ensure that actions are targeted where they are needed most, the Framework draws on a range of datasets and mapping tools, including the GLA/Bloomberg Climate Risk Maps, which combine exposure metrics (e.g. temperature) with social vulnerability (e.g. age, income, health).

Table 1: Cascading risk examples – impact on local area

Heatwave → energy demand spike → digital disruption → impact on services *A severe heatwave is likely to increase energy demand, as residents and businesses use cooling systems more frequently. As infrastructure becomes strained, power outages may occur, disrupting broadband and mobile networks. Wider public health impacts are felt through overheating in council housing and in schools. The digital disruption limits access to information and the emergency services, particularly for vulnerable residents and those who rely on remote or digital care and support. Health and care settings are extremely busy and excess deaths may occur.*
Heat + drought + wind → increased fire risk → emergency service pressure --> impact on infrastructure/services *Extended periods of hot, dry weather increases the flammability of vegetation in parks, gardens and verges. When paired with high winds, the risk of wildfire increases, including near homes and public infrastructure. BBQs, cigarettes, and electrical faults may trigger accidental fires which can escalate rapidly. Household fire risk also increases during heatwaves, meaning the London Fire Brigade can be facing multiple incidents. At the same time, drought may limit local water availability and reduce water pressure, hindering emergency response. Fire events may also result in evacuations, infrastructure damage, air quality issues, and wider impacts, placing further pressure on emergency responders, health systems, and other public services.*
Drought + intense rainfall → flash flooding → impact on infrastructure/services *A prolonged dry spell hardens soils and increases surface runoff. This means when heavy rainfall follows, it quickly overwhelms drainage systems and can result in flash flooding. This could cause localised transport disruption, property damage, or closure of local businesses. Support services are unable to respond to incidents in a timely manner due to disruption and inability to quickly and easily get around the borough. Businesses/property owners approach the council in the aftermath for financial assistance and support.*
Flooding → Transport disruption → delayed emergency response → impact on infrastructure/services *Surface water flooding can block roads and disrupt bus and train services. Emergency services, care workers, council staff and contractors may then be delayed in reaching vulnerable residents or carrying out day-to-day operations, and some communities become temporarily isolated. Schools and education settings are impacted through pupils not being able to get to school*

Framework Preparation and Development

3.2.12 The updated Framework was developed through a collaborative process which is set out within section five of this report. The process also built upon extensive desk-based research, drawing on new data and insights including GLA climate risk maps, Met Office reports, UK climate change projections, and best practice from the UK, Europe, and globally. Participation in regional forums such as the London Councils Resilient and Green Working Group and the West London Climate Officers Group also informed the process, with learnings from these sessions feeding directly into the Framework.

3.2.13 A key factor in the development timeline was the update to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy which was ultimately agreed by Cabinet in Spring 2025. Completion of the Framework was intentionally paused to ensure alignment with the findings and recommendations of the Flood Risk Management Strategy.

New Strategic Priorities

3.2.14 In response to the key climate hazards set out above, the Framework sets out four long-term strategic priorities to guide Brent's approach to climate adaptation:

1. *Supporting people and communities*, particularly those most vulnerable to climate impacts.
2. *Adapting infrastructure, buildings and the built environment* to withstand future climate pressures.
3. *Enhancing the natural environment*, including expanding green infrastructure and delivering nature-based solutions.
4. *Embedding adaptation and resilience in local services and governance*, ensuring climate risk is considered across council operations.

Priority 1: Supporting People and Communities	We will support Brent's residents, communities, schools and businesses to prepare for and reduce the risks of climate impacts, with a focus on those who are most vulnerable and most exposed. Key goals include: • Supporting vulnerable residents to stay healthy and safe during climate-related events through targeted interventions. • Informing and empower residents to take steps to reduce their own climate risk. • Equipping schools, community groups and local organisations with tools and knowledge to prepare for and respond to climate impacts. • Supporting Brent's business community to build climate resilience and reduce disruption to local economic activity.
Priority 2: Adapting Infrastructure, Buildings and	We will focus on making Brent's homes, buildings, infrastructure and public spaces more resilient to the impacts of climate change. Key goals include: • Improving and upgrading Brent's highest risk homes and buildings to be resilient to extreme heat, flood, and drought.

the Built Environment	• Embedding climate resilience into planning, development, and regeneration projects to future-proof Brent's built environment. • Adapting Brent's public realm to reduce direct climate risks and protect vulnerable communities. • Working with partners to strengthen the resilience of transport networks and utilities against climate hazards.
Priority 3: Enhancing the Natural Environment	We will protect and enhance Brent's parks, green spaces and ecosystems, and deliver nature-based solutions that reduce climate risks, support biodiversity, and promote public health and community wellbeing. We will prioritise expanding green infrastructure in areas with low green cover and high vulnerability to ensure fairer access to nature. Key goals include: • Ensuring Brent's green spaces, trees and ecosystems are as resilient to climate change as possible. • Expanding and connecting Brent's green infrastructure to manage climate risks, support biodiversity, and increase equitable access to nature.
Priority 4: Embedding Adaptation and Resilience in Local Services and Governance	We will integrate climate risk into council services, operations and decision-making to ensure Brent is prepared for the challenges ahead. This means improving service resilience, strengthening partnerships, and enabling long-term, joined-up action across the borough. Key goals include: • Integrating climate risk into the council's day-to-day operations and decision-making to ensure that services remain resilient to climate impacts and disruptions. • Strengthening partnerships and borough-wide coordination to deliver joined-up climate adaptation.

First-Year Action Plan

<u>Harlesden/Stonebridge Place-Based Pilot</u>

3.2.15 The Framework is accompanied by a first-year action plan to kick-start delivery in 2025–26. One of the key initial actions will be to develop a place-based climate resilience pilot in Harlesden and Stonebridge. The selection of these neighbourhoods is informed by data and mapping from the GLA and Bloomberg Associates, which highlight Harlesden and Stonebridge as among the highest risk areas in London, particularly for extreme heat. However, current analysis is not yet detailed enough to inform specific interventions at the neighbourhood or street level.

3.2.16 To address this, a neighbourhood heat risk and resilience study is being commissioned to:

- Deliver a tailored, granular assessment of heat risk and vulnerability, combining spatial analysis of exposure data (e.g. surface temperature) with demographic and health data.
- Identify and prioritise high risk locations, such as care homes, schools, social housing, and public spaces, as well as the people most likely to be affected.

- Engage with local stakeholders and communities to ensure the work is integrated with existing neighbourhood-based working and reflects the lived experience of residents.
- Develop practical, prioritised recommendations for adaptation, including physical interventions, community engagement, policy recommendations, and targeted support.
- Provide a clear framework to support future delivery in the area and funding bids, with the intention that this approach can be replicated in other high-risk areas.

3.2.17 This study will be closely aligned with the council's Radical Place Leadership (RPL) programme, seeking to shift decision-making closer to communities and design solutions locally around what matters most to residents. The heat resilience study will be integrated within the Harlesden neighbourhood delivery model, with the commissioned consultant instructed to work in partnership with the local Neighbourhood Team and the RPL Community Convenor. Importantly, while community input and local stakeholder engagement will help shape priorities and solutions, all decisions will be grounded in a robust evidence base, ensuring that interventions are informed both by what the local data reveals about risk and by the lived experience of those most affected.

Wider Borough Actions and Cross-Cutting Resilience Work

3.2.18 In addition to the Harlesden and Stonebridge pilot, the Framework prioritises a set of first-year actions that align with the neighbourhood approach but also have borough-wide relevance. These include expanding the borough's Cool Space provision, developing a pipeline of Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) projects, engaging communities around climate risk, and working with Adult Social Care to identify high-risk care settings and explore adaptation options.

3.2.19 To further strengthen preparedness and begin embedding climate resilience into local services and governance, the climate emergency and emergency planning teams will oversee the delivery of a multi-agency, cross-departmental simulation exercise to assess cascading risks to local services during extreme weather events. This exercise will take place in Q4 2025/26 and will help identify gaps in resilience, test solutions, and reinforce that climate adaptation is a cross-cutting issue affecting all parts of the council and wider system.

Long-Term Delivery and Implementation

3.2.20 Delivering the ambitions set out in the Climate Adaptation and Resilience Framework will be challenging, particularly given the extremely difficult financial context facing the council and its partners. While the first-year actions focus on what can be achieved now with available resources, the Framework also sets out a flexible, phased approach for the future.

3.2.21 Long-term delivery will be shaped by new evidence, learning from community engagement, and the evolving climate risks Brent faces. The Framework adopts a "now, next, later" approach, prioritising immediate, practical steps,

while also outlining aspirations for the medium and longer term. These aspirations are not guarantees, and their delivery is heavily dependent on securing additional funding, building strong partnerships, and identifying viable financial solutions. The council will actively seek ways to fund or finance these actions, but flexibility will be central to ensuring actions remain relevant and achievable.

3.2.22 It is important to recognise that adaptation and resilience cannot be delivered by the council alone. Success will require coordinated action from national and regional government, communities, businesses, and other partners. While the Framework sets out clear aspirations for the future, delivery will ultimately depend on the resources and capacity available, and the council will continue to seek opportunities to realise these ambitions wherever possible.

Governance and Oversight

3.2.23 Delivery of the Framework will be overseen by the Corporate Sustainability Board, which provides strategic oversight for the council's wider Climate and Ecological Emergency Programme, supported by a new adaptation and resilience workstream. This will bring together officers from across the council, including but not limited to: Public Health, Emergency Planning, Adult Social Care, Highways, Healthy Streets and Parking, Parks, Planning, Housing, Property, Children and Young People, Climate Action, Community Engagement and Neighbourhood Management.

3.2.24 This structure will support joined-up delivery, enable cross-service collaboration, and ensure that adaptation actions are embedded across council operations and services. The workstream will also provide a mechanism for ongoing review and refinement of the Framework as new evidence, risks, and opportunities emerge.

4.0 Stakeholder and ward member consultation and engagement

4.1 The updating of the Framework has been shaped through extensive internal engagement across council teams. This began with a cross-departmental workshop in April 2024 and continued throughout the process, with targeted engagement for teams unable to attend initially. The initial workshop included representation from Highways, Parks, Climate Action, Public Health, Air Quality, Children and Young People, Healthy Streets and Parking, Planning, Facilities Management, Energy, Emergency Planning, Environment, Neighbourhood Management, and Employment and Skills. Further engagement with specific teams, including Adult Social Care, has also helped refine the Framework and its proposed actions.

4.2 The council has also actively participated in regional and national working groups, including the London Councils Resilient and Green Working Group, which has helped inform our approach and enabled us to share best practice and learnings with other local authorities. Climate adaptation and resilience is also a key focus of the West London Alliance.

4.3 The Framework has been reviewed and refined through engagement with the Corporate Sustainability Board and the Climate and Wellbeing Group.

4.4 The Cabinet Member for Climate Action and Community Power also considered and fed into the ongoing development of the Framework at Lead Member Briefings over the summer and requested for it to be shared with ACE Brent, a coalition of local environmental groups, whose feedback has helped shape the final version. A Members Learning and Development session is scheduled in December 2025 to facilitate wider member engagement on this topic.

4.5 While wider public consultation has not yet been undertaken on this version of the Framework, the council has prioritised building a robust evidence base and ensuring internal alignment as a foundation for meaningful community engagement. This approach reflects both resource constraints and previous experience, which has shown that engagement on climate issues is most effective when focused on specific topics or groups.

4.6 There are already examples of this targeted engagement underway. For instance, on 30 October 2025, Brent Council and the London School of Economics (LSE) co-led the event “From Belief to Action: Faith and Climate Resilient Communities”, which brought together faith and secular communities to share lived experiences of climate impacts and explore how to build local resilience. The Kilburn Community Flood Action Group has also been launched, bringing residents and stakeholders together to raise awareness, share information, and take practical steps to reduce flood risk in the area. Learnings from these activities, and from future engagement, will continue to shape and evolve the council’s approach.

4.7 Looking ahead, targeted stakeholder and community engagement will be a key part of delivering the Framework across Brent. This includes place-based work in areas such as Harlesden and Stonebridge, where communities and local stakeholders will help shape priorities and solutions through the Neighbourhood Heat Risk and Resilience Study. Engagement will also be important in shaping the delivery of other actions across the borough, and will play a central role in informing future action plans as the Framework evolves.

5.0 Financial Considerations

5.1 Prior to this financial year, no dedicated funding has been allocated for Climate Adaptation and Resilience work. In 2025-26, £60k of revenue funding has been allocated to Climate Adaptation and Resilience work as part of the £360k climate allocation from the Borough Plan fund. The current plans for spend of this fund are outlined below. This funding is being used strategically to build evidence, unlock future funding, and lay the groundwork for more ambitious interventions in subsequent years.

- Neighbourhood Heat Risk Study (consultancy support) - £40k
- Heatwave preparedness and community engagement - £2.5k
- Kilburn Community Flood Action Group - £2.5k
- Flooding Advice and Engagement - £2.5k

- Cross-departmental multi-agency extreme weather simulation exercise(s) - £2.5k
- SUDS prioritisation and pipeline development (consultancy support) - £7.5k

5.2 The works listed above are expected to be contained within the provided budget. Regular monitoring of spend is maintained to ensure there are no overspends. Any pressures would require a review of the work plan and commitments to ensure the service operates within budget.

5.3 Further delivery of the strategic priorities identified in the Framework are likely to require investment over the longer term and financial implications of these and potential funding sources will be assessed with finance as and when proposals are developed in more detail. The climate emergency team will continue to develop a pipeline of high priority projects that can be explored as external funding bid opportunities arise.

6.0 Legal Considerations

6.1 The Climate Change Act 2008 (the Act) is the statutory basis for the UK's approach to tackling and responding to the climate and ecological emergency. The Act places a legal duty on central government to set legally binding targets to reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero by 2050.

6.2 While the Act does not impose direct legal obligations on local authorities, they are expected to contribute through:

- Local planning policies that support low carbon development.
- Energy efficiency standards for buildings.
- Transport and infrastructure planning that supports decarbonisation.
- Waste management and recycling initiatives.
- Retrofit programmes for existing housing stock.

7.0 Equity, Diversity & Inclusion (EDI) Considerations

7.1 The Climate Adaptation and Resilience Framework recognises that climate impacts are not experienced equally across Brent. In line with the Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty, a refreshed Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) has been undertaken and is attached as Appendix 2. This assessment provides a detailed analysis of how the Framework may affect different groups, including all protected characteristics and other vulnerable populations.

7.2 Key findings from the EIA highlight that certain groups are at heightened risk from climate impacts, including:

- Older adults, young children and babies
- People with disabilities or long-term health conditions
- Pregnant people
- Low-income households and those living in poor-quality housing

- People from ethnic minority backgrounds, who may face compounded risks due to existing social and economic inequalities
- Outdoor and manual workers, carers, refugees, asylum seekers, people experiencing homelessness, and those facing digital exclusion or language barriers

7.3 The Climate Adaptation and Framework is designed to reduce existing inequalities and support vulnerable groups, with positive or neutral impacts expected for those most at risk. To ensure positive impacts and reduce inequalities, the Framework includes a set of targeted actions, as detailed in the EIA Action Plan. These include:

- Targeting climate adaptation measures towards people and places at highest risk, and actively involving protected and/or vulnerable groups in their development.
- Undertaking targeted engagement as part of a place-based pilot, to capture lived experience of climate impacts.
- Ensuring all climate risk communications, awareness campaigns, and engagement activities are available in accessible formats (such as Easy Read and translated materials) and distributed through multiple channels.
- Expanding and promoting the network of cool spaces in high-risk areas, ensuring accessibility for vulnerable groups, including those with disabilities or mobility challenges.
- Developing monitoring indicators for adaptation actions across protected and vulnerable groups, as part of wider climate programme reporting.

7.4 No negative equality impacts have been identified at this stage. The above actions to strengthen positive impacts and monitor ongoing equality outcomes will be kept under review via the dedicated Climate Action workstream.

8.0 Climate Change and Environmental Considerations

8.1 Climate change and environmental considerations are integral to the purpose, content and recommendations in this report.

9.0 Human Resources/Property Considerations (if appropriate)

9.1 The council's property team are proposed to form part of the internal Climate Adaptation and Resilience Working Group – this will ensure that extreme weather risks and adaptation considerations for the council's own estate and assets are captured within this workstream.

10.0 Communication Considerations

10.1 The updated Framework and an accompanying easy read version will be available for residents to view on the council's website and promoted through via the Brent Environmental Network and other relevant communication channels. Engagement on climate issues is deemed to be most effective when focused on specific topics and tangible actions. There are several initiatives

within the Framework's initial action plan which will enable residents to get involved in support climate adaptation and resilience work in Brent, such as: the Harlesden/Stonebridge Place-based pilot, neighbourhood flood resilience work, and identifying and volunteering locations to be 'Cool Spaces' in Brent.

Report sign off:

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