



South Kilburn Partnership

SOUTH KILBURN IN 2025

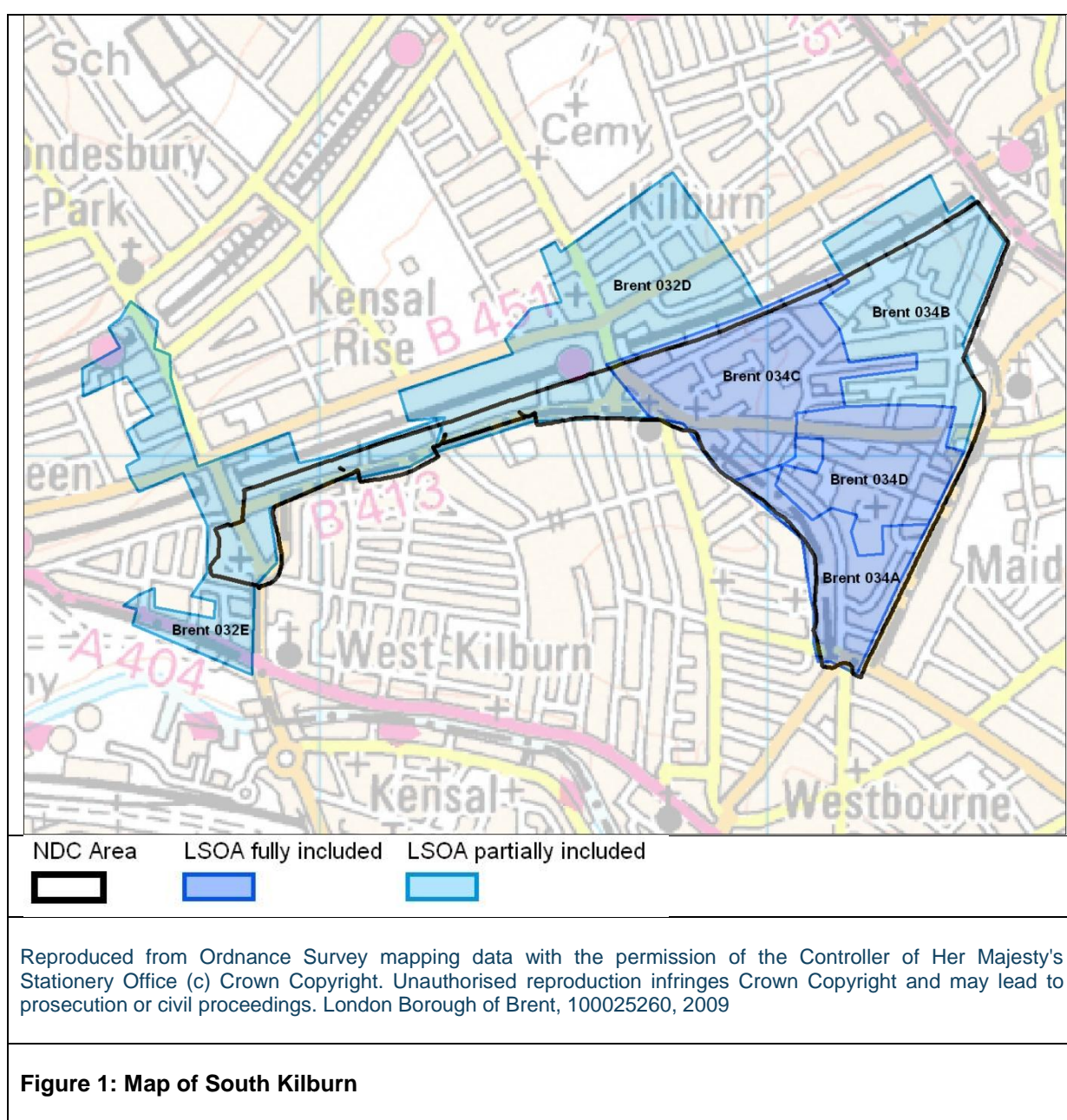
“Alive with Opportunity”

A REGENERATION STRATEGY

Introduction

This document describes the South Kilburn Partnership's 15-Year Regeneration Strategy for South Kilburn. It sets the scene for the area's legacy following the ending of the New Deal for Communities programme, and ensures all appropriate partners are committed to a shared vision for South Kilburn. It outlines our:

- Reasons for developing a strategy and the approach taken;
- Understanding of key strengths of, and challenges for, South Kilburn;
- Vision for South Kilburn;
- Planned approach to delivering the strategy and measuring success;
- Commitment to making a difference.



Regeneration in Partnership

The successful delivery of this strategy for South Kilburn requires the active participation of each member of the South Kilburn Partnership. This section outlines our understanding of what key partners can contribute to the regeneration of the area:

- **The Council as land owner and Planning Authority** will mobilise its substantial range of powers, assets, funding and project management experience. As the statutory planning authority, the Council will shape the development and use of land, as well as the application of compulsory purchase powers, in South Kilburn.
- **The Council as service commissioner / provider** will support the strategy in relation to the delivery of new housing; improving the educational attainment of young people; supporting the transition into work; providing opportunities to engage in leisure and sport activities; and supporting vulnerable people.
- **The Private Sector** will be a significant contributor to delivering projects that require major investment particularly in relation to housing and related infrastructure. Through planning gain, private sector investment can be secured to fund social, economic and physical infrastructure as part of overall private development.
- **The Voluntary and Community Sector** is very strong in South Kilburn. We must continue to support and help develop this through 'Fusion', the South Kilburn voluntary and Community groups partnership, the Local Area Agreement, Brent's Voluntary Sector Compact as well as through other methods. We will continue to build the capacity of the voluntary and community sector and encourage consortium approaches to secure funding.
- **NHS Brent** has a key role to play in improving the health and wellbeing of the population in South Kilburn both in relation to promoting good health as well as dealing with illness. A very significant project is the development of a new GP led Healthy Living Centre and this will require the active support of the Primary Care Trust.
- **Job Centre + / DWP** are important partners delivering a range of employment related services from their office on the edge of the NDC area. Unemployment and worklessness are particular challenges in the current economic climate and innovative, creative approaches will be required in partnership with other agencies and the third sector. Opportunities to bid for DWP (ESF) funding will be identified and appropriate bids submitted.
- **The Metropolitan Police** have a crucial role to play in creating "safe, inclusive and cohesive communities" and their continued support will be required both in relation to policing and diversionary, community based work with young people. Fear of crime also impacts on mental health and a "safe" community encourages social interaction and is a more "healthy" one.
- **Brent Housing Partnership** has responsibility for the management and repair of most of the affordable rented housing in South Kilburn, around 70% of the total housing in the area. They also have responsibility for the maintenance and cleaning of the open spaces and landscape areas. The appearance of the housing stock and public realm is critical to developing a more positive image of South Kilburn both for residents and visitors to the area.

- **South Kilburn Partnership** and **South Kilburn Neighbourhood Trust** will have a key role in promoting and facilitating sustainable regeneration in the area, in co-ordinating partners, driving the vision and measuring success. SKP and SKNT will take every opportunity to bid for external funding to support regeneration programmes and SKNT will utilise its significant capital receipts to support the delivery of the Master Plan.

Why Have a Regeneration Strategy?

The South Kilburn Partnership (SKP) and its key partner Brent Council, remain committed to the long term and on-going regeneration of South Kilburn. The area has benefitted from a number of government programmes over the years, aimed at improving the area and creating opportunities for residents. While it is clear these programmes have generated positive change, South Kilburn remains a priority for Brent Council and all key partners represented within the South Kilburn Partnership. The area still sits alongside Brent’s four other current priority areas; Stonebridge, St Raphael’s, Harlesden and Church End/ Roundwood, in experiencing high levels of deprivation.

“In the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), which scores every small area (‘lower super output area’) in England according to its performance against a range of deprivation indicators including economic, social and housing issues, the four LSOAs covering most of the South Kilburn NDC area were ranked within the 10% most deprived in the country¹”.

Furthermore, the funding from the New Deal for Communities programme significantly reduces over its final two years before finally ending in 2011, and so can no longer be viewed as the major source of financial support to help improve the area.

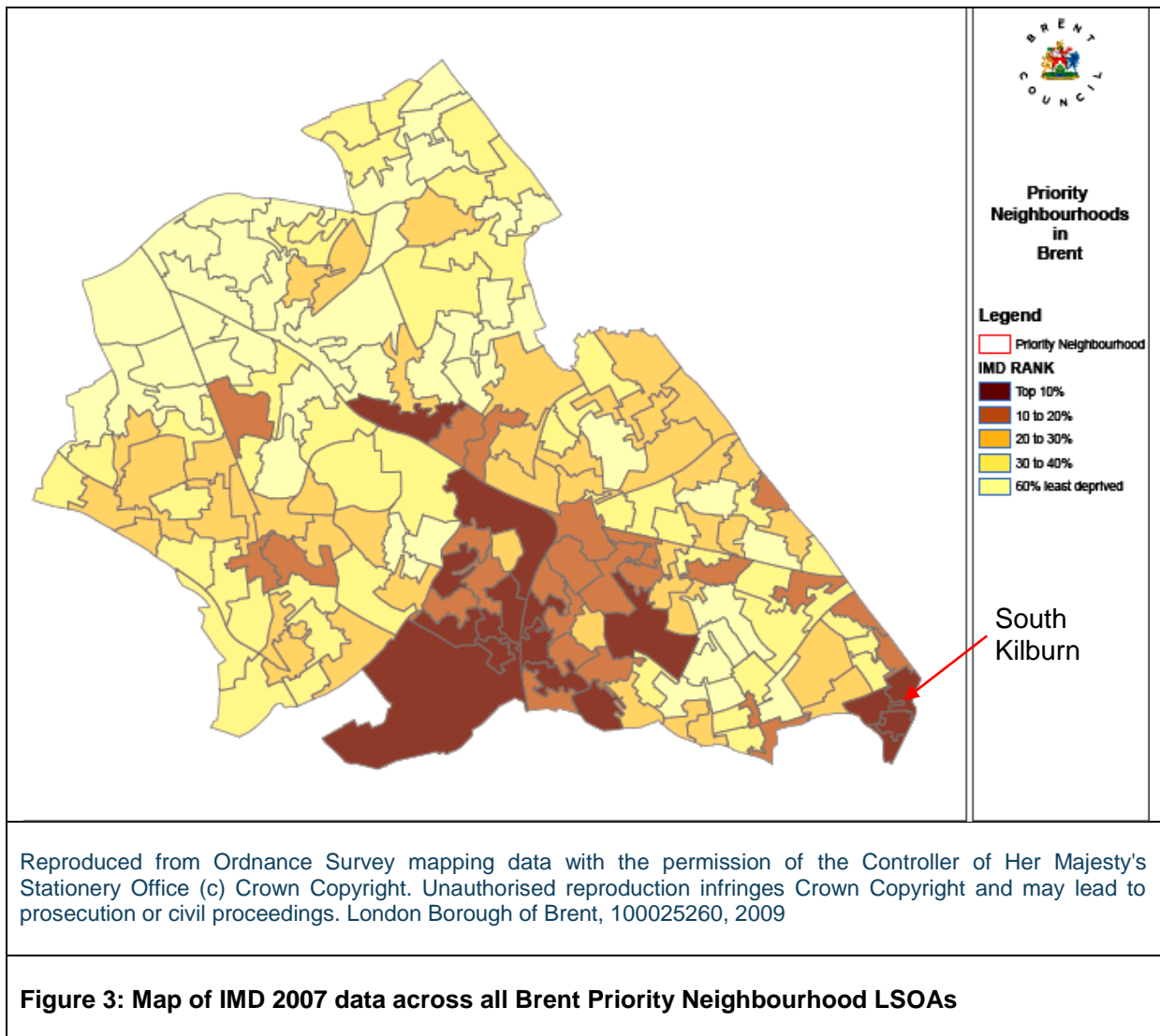
The following table lists the position of each LSOA in South Kilburn within each domain of the 2007 IMD. Each cell shows the % level of deprivation into which that area falls (e.g. 9% means the area was ranked within the 9% most deprived in England). It must be noted that for some domains the data used dates back as far as 2001 (in cases such as housing, where change is considered likely to be slow).

LSOA	OVERALL	INCOME	EMPLOYMENT	HEALTH	EDUCATION	HOUSING	CRIME	LIVING
Brent 034A	9%	6.5%	14%	32%	47%	4.2%	14%	1.9%
Brent 034B	6%	8.5%	9%	12.8%	47%	8.5%	2.3%	2%
Brent 034C	4%	1.5%	5%	14%	42%	3.1%	11.9%	16%
Brent 034D	9%	7.2%	8.5%	25%	44%	5%	34.3%	1.9%

Figure 2: IMD 2007 Ranks for South Kilburn

The above table shows that income, housing quality, employment and living environment are the areas in which South Kilburn residents’ experience the highest levels of deprivation. The particularly low values for living environment show that this is the domain for which deprivation is most acute, although the data covers a range of years going back to 2001,

before the housing regeneration project started. For definitions of the IMD domains please refer to the report endnotes² and Appendix 2. In contrast, South Kilburn scored much higher (and thus better) for the domain of educational attainment.



From this perspective, and to ensure a continuing legacy for South Kilburn after the NDC programme ends, all members of the South Kilburn Partnership are committed to this 15-year strategy for the area.

The continuing priorities for South Kilburn are community and housing development. Within the wider context of economic recession, and as the physical development of the area progresses over the next few years, it will be increasingly important to tie in the support to local residents. It is imperative that investment under the South Kilburn NDC programme is built upon constructively and taken forward into approaches that adapt to the area's changing population demographics and needs. South Kilburn's problems are deep-rooted and complex, and require a strong continuing vision, commitment and action.

Our Approach to Regeneration in South Kilburn

SKP has learnt from the outcomes of the many initiatives that have run in the area to date. The lessons learned have shaped our approach to building sustainable neighbourhoods, and they inform the four key beliefs underpinning this 15-year strategy. These are:

- 1 Long term vision, commitment and action are needed to tackle deep-rooted and complex challenges - the regeneration effort must be sustained;
- 2 Successful regeneration can only be achieved through an integrated approach to physical, economic and social regeneration efforts which place benefits to local people at its heart;
- 3 Partnership working can deliver - success is determined by a shared vision and commitment, supported by effective processes and structures focusing on delivery;
- 4 Image matters - negative images of people and places can seriously undermine regeneration efforts.

This strategy provides the framework for how SKP will drive forward regeneration across South Kilburn and its communities, and deliver the vision of the area as a vibrant, inclusive, safe, sustainable and modern centre of population.

The strategy comprises four broad approaches that support its key objectives. These are that the strategy must be:

- 1 **Community Based:** the Strategy will deepen the role of communities in decisions about regeneration as well involving them in delivery;
- 2 **Outward Looking:** the Strategy will place South Kilburn, in particular its future prosperity, in the context of a rapidly changing local, regional and national economic environment. It will take advantage of the opportunities and face the challenges for Brent as a whole, within the context of London;
- 3 **A Strategy for the Whole Area:** the Strategy will recognise the diversity of South Kilburn and the need for diverse solutions for different communities. It will enhance the quality of life for all whilst improving the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods;
- 4 **About Partnership:** the Strategy recognises that its aims cannot be met by any one partner working alone. SKP will continue to strengthen and develop its partnerships with the public, private and voluntary sectors, whilst at the same time exercising strong, visible, strategic leadership to deliver excellence for the people of South Kilburn.

The Challenges

The following section sets the scene for this strategy by presenting a picture of South Kilburn as it is in 2009.

Safe, Inclusive and Cohesive Communities

While the number of recorded criminal offences continues to decrease in the area, a 2008 MORI Survey of residents suggested that 44% of people in South Kilburn feel unsafe walking around the area after dark. Fear of crime in this area is particularly prevalent amongst women (52% feel 'very' or 'a bit' unsafe); people aged 16-34 (48%); those with a disability (47%), and the economically inactive (51%).

There are high numbers of violent crimes committed in South Kilburn (as compared to the Borough average) – particularly associated with drugs, guns and gangs and a high incidence rate of Domestic Violence. For example in 2007–08 there were 867 reported offences in the South Kilburn NDC area, including 161 drug-related offences, 213 relating to Theft and Handling, and 190 relating to violence against the person/ sexual offences³.

The 2007 population of South Kilburn has been estimated to be 7748 people⁴. Around 31% of the population of South Kilburn is under 24 years of age (around 2400⁵ individuals), and meeting the needs of this young community is an important aspect of this strategy.

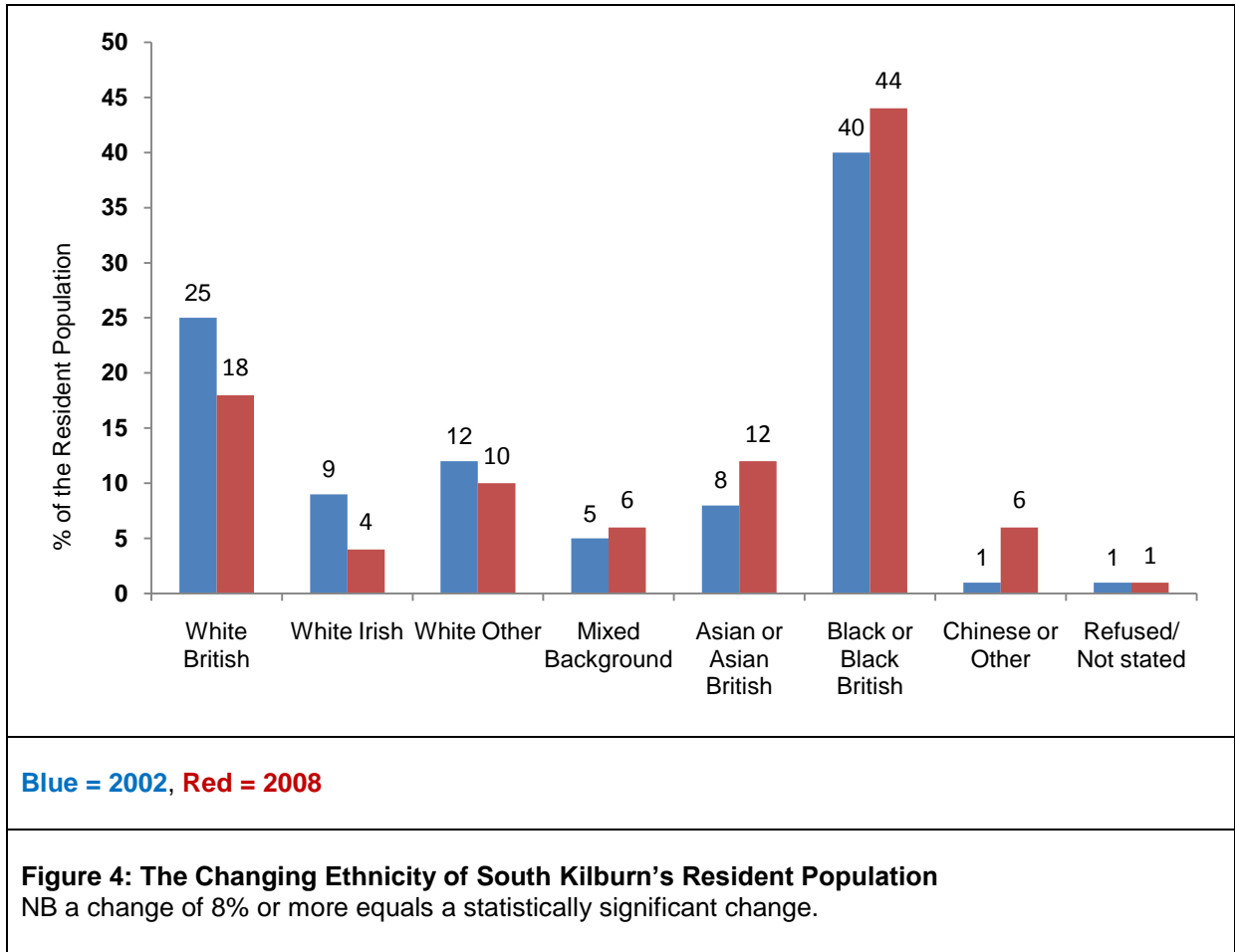
The area has a diverse population, with 31% defining themselves as White, including a large Irish population. There are large African (24% of the population), Caribbean (18%), and Asian (10%) populations in South Kilburn⁶, according to the 2008 MORI survey of the area.

This reflects a significant change to the figures gathered by the first NDC MORI survey run in 2002. In 2002, 46% of the population was White, 40% was Black or Black British, and 8% was Asian or Asian British (see Figure 4 below)⁷.

Different ethnic groups in South Kilburn also have different age structures. The White British & White Irish populations tend, on average, to be older whilst the 'White Other' population is relatively younger. The Black African population in South Kilburn is young compared to the general population of South Kilburn.

These different groups have different needs, and these have to be recognised by both service providers and this NDC programme alike.

These large changes in the population also suggest that there is significant inward and outward migration. This makes the task of developing a strong sense of community and shared values potentially more difficult as people come and go, rather than staying and putting down roots.



A Place of Belonging

Transformation of the South Kilburn Estate is essential for the long term regeneration and development of the environment and the community. The area's housing stock needs significant renewal, and there is a need to replace some of the worst stock with new build housing. More homes are also required to accommodate our increasing population. A fresh Masterplan for the area will be available by 2010.

Underpinning this transformation is our vision to reconnect South Kilburn to its surrounding neighbourhoods by providing a range of high quality, mixed tenure homes. This will mark the end of the municipal housing estate. Many of the tower blocks will be removed, and replaced with high quality, medium rise flats with generous space standards. The existing park will be expanded and there will be a new primary school located at one end. A new health centre will be provided and new sports facilities will be introduced into the neighbourhood.

The first of these is a new community sports hall, provided in partnership with St Augustine's School on a site opposite Kilburn Park Tube Station. We will create a new heart for South Kilburn, but at the same time encourage local communities to be outward facing in order to make use of the many facilities, amenities and opportunities around the fringes of the area.

Eighty-five percent of South Kilburn's population rent their accommodation. Within this, 82% rent from the Local Authority, 11% rent from Housing Associations, and just 7% rent privately⁸. Only 14% of local people are owner occupiers. The low levels of owner occupation also indicate that there may be less commitment by residents to maintain and enhance their homes and surroundings than if there was more owner occupation in South Kilburn. Moreover, there will be a greater reliance on landlords and maintenance contractors to ensure a high standard of upkeep and improve performance on measures such as the Living Environment domain of the IMD.

The rate of owner occupation will, largely, be determined by house prices and the number of people wanting to live in the area. The demographic data suggesting a significant transient population will tend to keep ownership levels down.

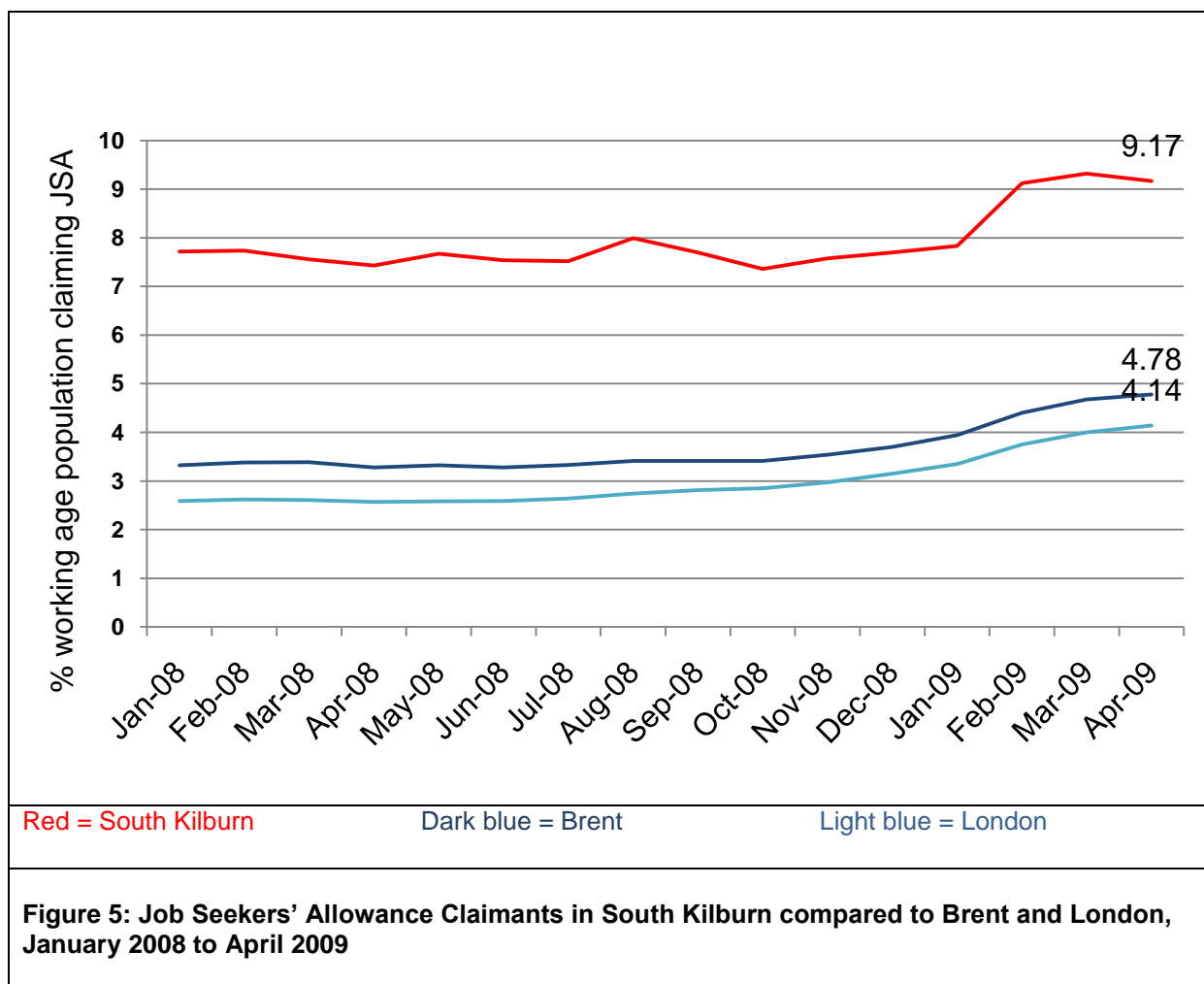
In 2008, whilst 30% of South Kilburn residents were 'very satisfied' with their accommodation, 43% described themselves as fairly satisfied, reflecting a slow but steady increase in satisfaction levels with accommodation since 2002. Those most satisfied with their accommodation tend to be white, retired and over 45 years of age. For younger people, those aged 35 to 44, those with a disability and those defining themselves as 'Black', satisfaction levels are much lower⁹.

The changing population indicates that landlords will face challenges in meeting satisfaction targets as the proportion of older, white residents, who are more likely to be positive about their accommodation, falls and the younger, black population increases. The population living in social housing is highly transient. As of May 2009, 553 out of the 1674 client households in South Kilburn were on the housing Transfer List (33% of the whole)¹⁰.

Strengthening Employment Opportunities and Skills

South Kilburn lacks significant employment opportunities, and relies on centres of employment further afield such as Kilburn, Harlesden and Wembley town centres; Park Royal and Wembley industrial estates; key public sector employers such as Brent Primary Care Trust; and Brent Council itself.

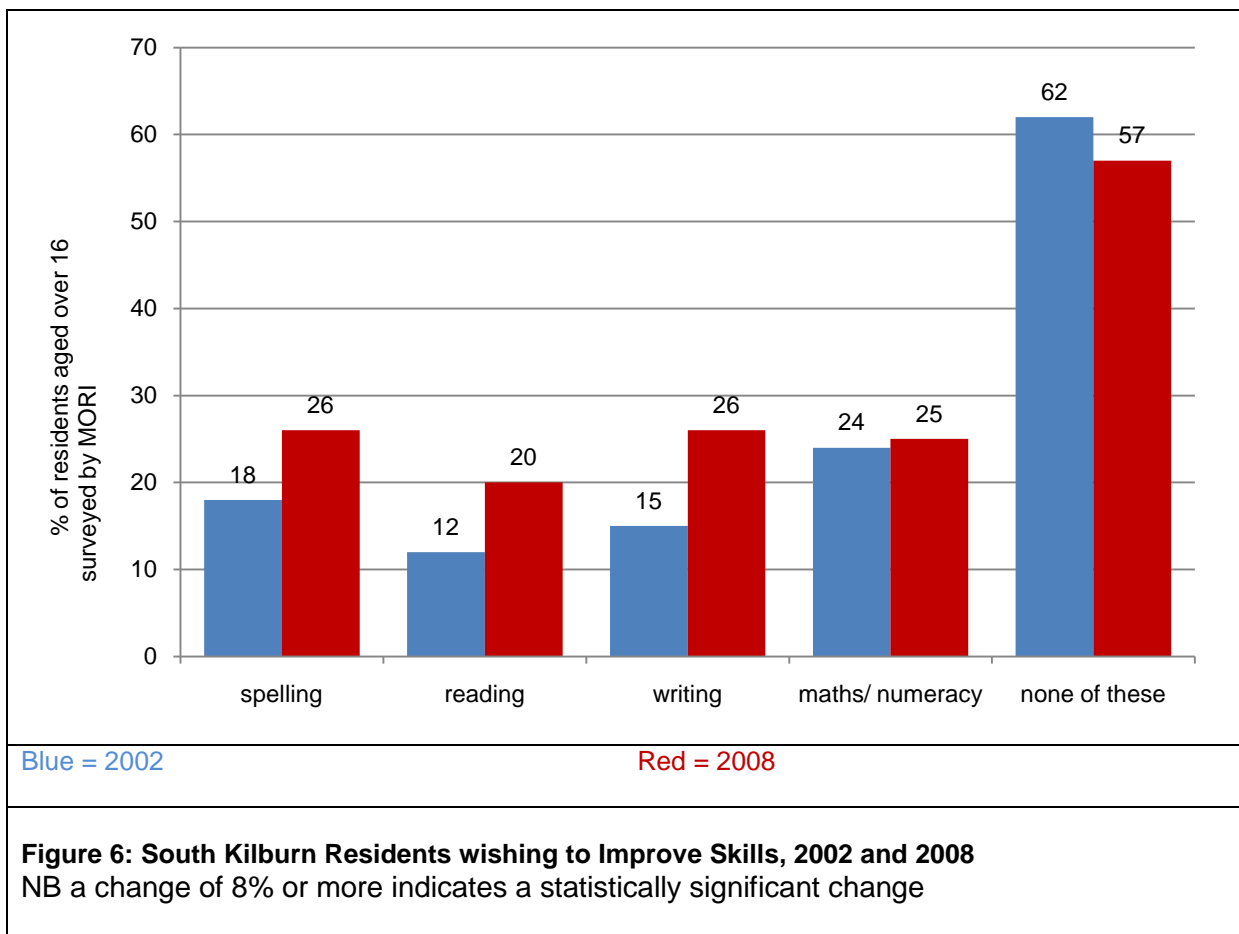
In April 2009, 9.17% of the working age population of South Kilburn claimed Job Seeker's Allowance, almost twice the claimant rate of Brent (4.78%), slightly more than the figure for London (4.14). This figure, which gives an indication of unemployment, shows that levels in South Kilburn are higher than in the Borough as a whole¹¹.



Skills levels amongst the population are low. In the 2008 MORI survey of residents, of all the individuals looking for work in South Kilburn, 21% cited lack of sufficient or relevant skills, education or qualifications as a barrier to finding a job. This was, however, a marked improvement from 2002 when 35% cited this as a barrier, showing a significant improvement in this area.

Furthermore, in the 2008 MORI poll, 20% of adults aged 16 and over in South Kilburn said they would like to improve their reading skills, 26% would like to improve their writing skills

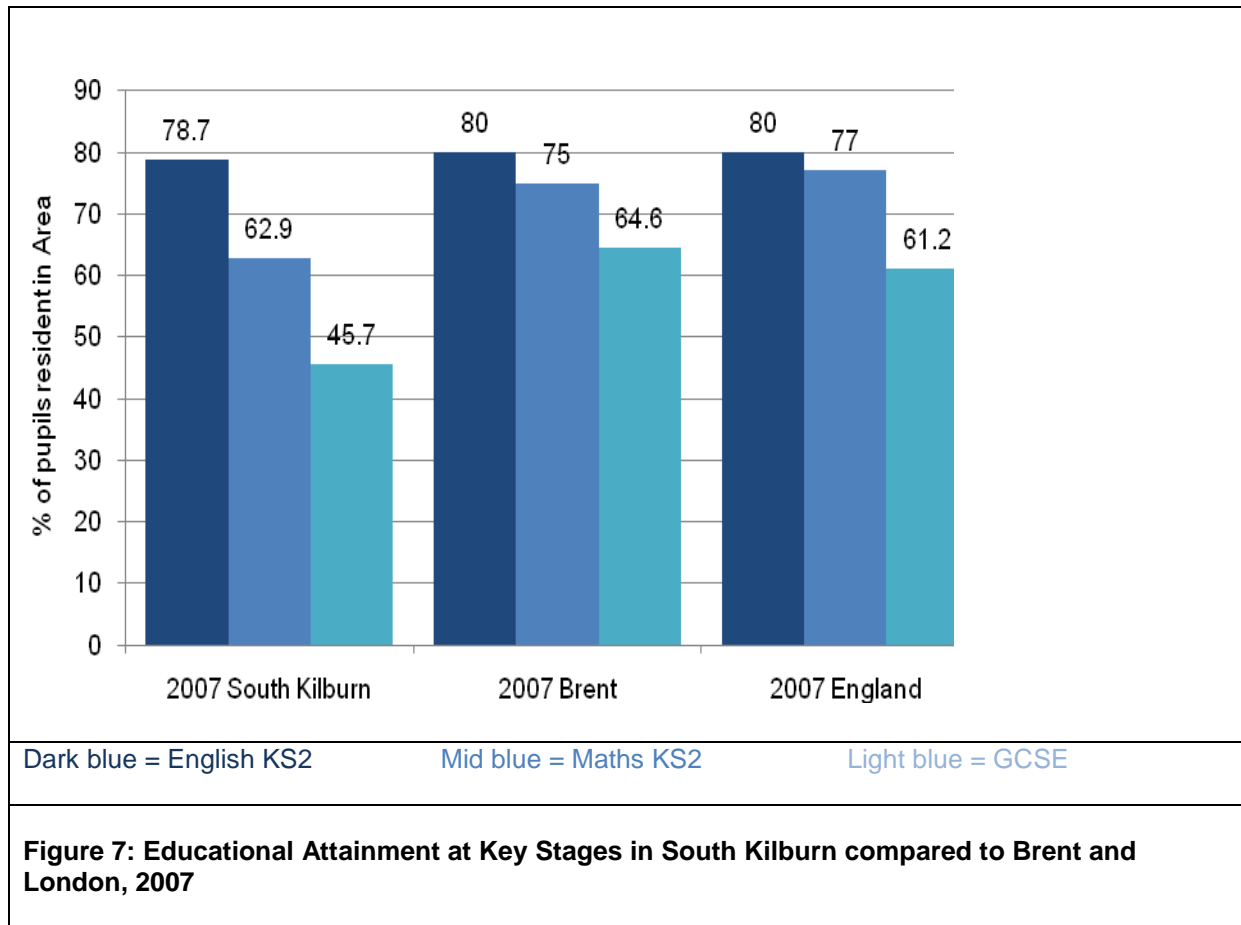
and 25% their numeracy skills¹². The proportion of those who do not speak English as their first language has increased significantly amongst South Kilburn residents from 27% in 2002 to 46% in 2008¹³. This upward trend is expected to continue.



South Kilburn has low business start up rates and low levels of innovation and productivity. Business density in South Kilburn is 5th lowest out of the 34 Middle Super Output Areas in Brent, with 203 firms estimated per 10,000 residents in 2007. This is in contrast, for example, to North Kilburn where there are an estimated 395 firms per 10,000 residents in 2007¹⁴. There are a large number of employment support organisations in the area including Brentin2Work and Job Centre Plus.

Transforming Education and Opportunities for Young People

In the area currently, educational achievement at Key Stages is below the national and borough averages. Looking at the latest figures (2007), in English 78.7% of pupils resident in South Kilburn achieved the target level at Key Stage 2 compared to 80% within Brent as a whole. For 2007 in Maths, 62.9% of pupils resident in South Kilburn achieved the target level compared to 75% in Brent. At GCSE level, in 2007 45.7% of pupils resident in South Kilburn achieved 5 grades A* to C, compared to 64.6% in Brent as a whole¹⁵. Within South Kilburn, 25% of working age adults stated in the 2008 MORI poll that they have ‘no qualifications’.

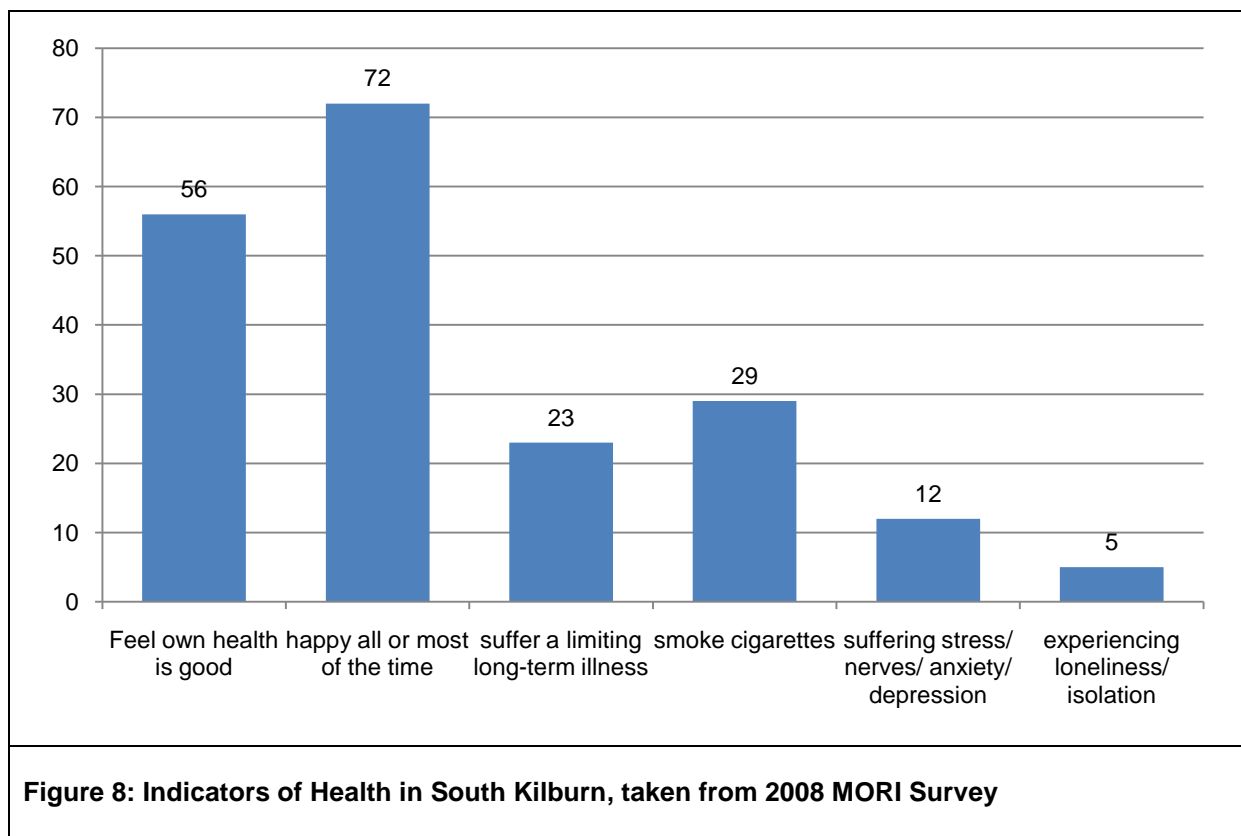


According to the 2009 Child Wellbeing Index, 58% of children in South Kilburn live in low income households. In the domain of “Children (at risk of being) in Need”, which took into account the number of children being served by local authorities in a given week, all LSOAs in South Kilburn fell within the 10% worst in England¹⁶.

Ensuring Wellbeing: Promoting Health and Reducing Inequalities

People in South Kilburn have a lower life expectancy than the Brent average (75.3 for men and 82.8 for women) compared to 77.5 for men and 83.3 for women. This data, however, refers to the ward of Kilburn not to the NDC area¹⁷. However in the 2008 MORI survey, 63% of residents said that they exercised moderately 3 times a week or more for 30 minutes at a time.

In 2008 56% of residents reported that their health had been 'good' in the past year, a significant increase from 43% in 2002. In 2008, 72% of residents said they are happy all or most of the time, giving some indication of emotional health amongst the local population. In addition, 20% of the population report that they or a member of their household has experienced one or more mental health problems, including anxiety, nerves, dementia or Alzheimer's. In 2008, 29% of South Kilburn residents said they smoke, 23% suffer from a limiting, long-term illness – a figure that has remained almost constant since 2002.



The Vision

By 2025 South Kilburn will no longer suffer from high levels of deprivation in terms of poor housing, high levels of crime or low incomes; rather it will stand comparison to other parts of the Borough. South Kilburn will be regarded as a place on the up. Its success will be down to the efforts of all involved in SKP; residents, community and voluntary organisations, Brent Council, delivery partners and local businesses.

In terms of the key themes:

Safe, Inclusive and Cohesive Communities

The area will not suffer crime rates any higher than the Borough, with residents and visitors feeling safe to walk about and homes free from burglary. There will be an openness to new cultures and ways of thinking, while respecting established traditions and ideals. There will be a tangible sense of community with individuals from all backgrounds engaging in communal activities.

A Place of Belonging

Housing in South Kilburn will reflect a range of styles and ages, yet the quality will be increasingly good. Residents will feel a pride of place and play their part in keeping the area tidy and creating beautiful gardens. The local environment will be distinctive and considered an attractive and welcoming place to live. The whole will be seen as Home.

Strengthening Employment Opportunities and Skills

Residents will be well educated, well trained and highly motivated. Employers will want to recruit people who live in the area. In addition to accessing local jobs, residents will have the confidence and capabilities to seek and secure employment across London. The emphasis will be on broadening horizons, personal development and improvement. There will be a growing appreciation of enterprise and a willingness to be entrepreneurial with high levels of start-ups and self employment.

Transforming Education and Opportunities for Young People

There will be a real sense that young people are making the most of education and taking advantage of new opportunities. Performance at school, college and university will more than match the Borough as a whole.

Ensuring Wellbeing, Promoting Health and Reducing Inequalities

Residents; young, middle aged and seniors will make efforts to enjoy good health. They will take advantage of opportunities to exercise and eat healthily. Levels of incapacity and disability benefit will compare favourably to the Borough as a whole.

Delivering the Strategy: Our Planned Approach

To ensure we have Safe, Inclusive and Cohesive communities, we will:

- Tackle the causes of deprivation and factors impeding community cohesion;
- Encourage mixed communities, by ensuring a mix of homes for buying and renting and of different types in each area;
- Continue to build social capital in our communities, enabling them to participate in the decisions shaping their communities;
- Support the South Kilburn Neighbourhood Trust to implement a collaborative approach towards bringing our communities closer together;
- Work with our Community Safety partners to reduce crime and fear of crime, with extra focus on the areas where this is needed most.

To create A Place of Belonging, we will:

- Work with our private sector partners to build new homes in South Kilburn;
- Ensure housing in South Kilburn meets the diverse needs of the resident population;
- Take action to address the shortage of family-sized homes, affordable housing and larger housing in the area;
- Introduce a better mix of tenures and housing types, with emphasis on environmental quality and a high standard of neighbourhood management;
- Bring public and private homes up to modern standards of repair;
- Protect the character of our most successful and distinctive neighbourhoods and ensure that local people are involved in developing local plans, with an emphasis on environmentally sustainable design.
- Meet the housing needs of those who are elderly, disabled, or belong to another vulnerable section of the local community.
- Provide attractive open spaces for leisure and recreation.
- Facilitate the building of a new primary school and a new health centre.
- Support the introduction of new sports facilities to South Kilburn.

To improve Employment Opportunities and Skills, we will:

- Meet the needs of unemployed and economically inactive people in South Kilburn;
- Improve support for local businesses across the area, including third sector social and local enterprise;
- Improve communications and co-ordination between local employment support organisations and surrounding referrals.
- Increase the provision of appropriate skills amongst the local workforce, to meet the needs of our community and key employment sectors;

To transform Education and Opportunities for Young People, we will:

- Implement the 'Children and Young People's Plan' for Brent, improving educational outcomes for children and young people;
- Develop initiatives to tackle barriers to learning;
- Implement the '14–19 Strategy', to adopt a proactive approach to supporting Brent's employment and future skills needs;
- Maximise and the take up of apprenticeships by young people;

To ensure Wellbeing and to promote Good Health and Reduce Health Inequalities, we will:

- Improve health and wellbeing of those "most at risk" / with the most severe / complex needs.
- Establish a local "GP led" Healthy Living Centre.
- Increase access to existing services so that people make full use of what is available.
- Extend the range and integration of health and wellbeing services so that there is a better choice of quality services on offer.
- Improve mental health.
- Promote sports / exercise and associated use of open spaces.
- Improve local "crisis" support

Measuring Success

A series of targets and milestones have been identified to focus effort and measure progress. These have been selected on the basis that they reflect the key aspirations of the strategy and that the data is likely to be readily available in the future. As such, they include rankings from the Index of Multiple Deprivation as well as other scores and indices derived from National Statistics. No measures that rely on the NDC Ipsos MORI survey have been used.

Measure	Baseline	Outcomes	Target 2024
To ensure we have Safe, Inclusive and Cohesive communities			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime and Disorder (IMD) – This ranks South Kilburn against all areas in England for notifiable offences (a rank of 10% would signify being in the 10th percentile with the highest level of crime and disorder) 	SK – 16% Brent – 32% Comparator – 60%	By 2025 the level of notified offences will have fallen to the Borough levels. People will feel confident to walk about the area at night.	50%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notifiable Crimes/1000 population – An actual measure of notifiable offences per 1000 residents 	SK – 120 Brent – 93 Comparator -		90
To create A Place of Belonging			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barriers to Housing and Services (IMD) – How well South Kilburn is performing in providing access to convenience shops, accommodation and the prevalence of overcrowding. It is a useful measure of deprivation. 	SK – 5.3% Brent – 8.3% Comparator – 10.5%	The quality and variety of housing meets the needs of all the people by 2024. The improvements in dwellings will also lead to investments in other amenities such as convenience shops. By 2024 performance will have, at least, reached the Borough norms.	10%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living Environment (IMD) – Sets out the “quality” of housing, e.g. prevalence of central heating and the outdoor environment, e.g. air quality and road traffic accidents. 	5.4% Brent – 32% Comparator – 59%		50%

Measure	Baseline	Outcomes	Target 2024
To improve Employment Opportunities and Skills			
■ Income (IMD) – This ranks the overall levels of income.	SK - 8% Brent – 26% Comparator – 51%	Residents will enjoy levels of employment comparable to the Borough norm.	33%
■ Employment (IMD) – The ranking of illness and unemployment, with a small number indicating a high level of deprivation.	SK – 11% Brent – 38% Comparator – 83%	Employment rates will match the average for Brent. The IMD measure for employment will show the area in the 2 nd , rather than 1 st quartile.	40%
■ JSA Claimants – The percentage of the working age population receiving Job Seekers Allowance.	SK – 9% Brent – 5% Comparator – 2%		Same as Brent
To transform Education and Opportunities for Young People			
■ Education, Skills and Training (IMD) – Combines five sub-indicators: (a) the Average Key Stage 2, 3 and 4 Indicators (b) Pupil Absence Indicator, (c) Adults with no or low qualifications Indicator, (d) Not Staying on Post 16 Indicator and (e) Not Entering Higher Education Indicator.	SK – 46% Brent – 66% Comparator – 97%	Young people will be uniformly well educated and have achieved above their peers across the Borough. The IMD score for Education, Skills and Training will be well above the national average.	70%
■ Average Point Score at KS2 – A measure of how the average pupil has performed at Key Stage 2.	SK – 27.0 Brent – 27.5 Comparator – 30.3		30.0
■ Average GCSE and Point Score at KS4 - A measure of how the average pupil has performed at Key Stage 4.	SK – 327 Brent – 384 Comparator - 475		425

Measure	Baseline	Outcomes	Target 2024
To ensure Wellbeing and to Promote Good Health and Reduce Health Inequalities			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health, Deprivation and Disability (IMD) – A ranking, which combines four sub-indicators: (a) Comparative Illness and Disability indicator, (b) Mental Health indicator, (c) Emergency Admissions to Hospital indicator and (d) Years of Potential Life Lost indicator. 	SK – 23% Brent – 48% Comparator – 80%	The population will be generally fit and healthy and compare well against national figures for the IMD.	50%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability Living Allowance – The proportion of the population receiving Disability Living Allowance. 	SK – 5% Brent – 4% Comparator – 4%		3.9%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment Support Allowance – The proportion of the working age population receiving Employment Support Allowance (previously know as Incapacity Benefit). 	SK – 12% Brent – 7% Comparator – 3%		6.0%

This strategy seeks to ensure that by 2025 South Kilburn is no longer regarded as a priority area for negative reasons. Rather it will be seen as having attained the Borough norms across all the measures identified. At present South Kilburn lags the Borough on each of the selected measures. Achieving the norms will prove challenging, especially as other areas within Brent will be seeking to raise their performances as well.

Targets and Milestones

Strategic Objective	Baseline			2010	2011	2012	2015	2018	2021	2024
	SK NDC	Brent	Comparator ¹⁸	SK NDC	SK NDC	SK NDC	SK NDC	SK NDC	SK NDC	SK NDC
Community										
Crime and Disorder (IMD) ¹⁹	16.3%	31.9%	60.0%	18%	20%	22%	25%	30%	35%	40%
Notifiable Crimes/1000 population ²⁰	119.83	93.14		115	114	113	110	105	100	90
Housing										
Barriers to Housing and Services (IMD) ²¹	5.3%	8.3%	10.5%	6%	7%	7%	8%	9%	10%	10%
Living Environment (IMD) ²²	5.4%	31.9%	58.5%	15%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
Council Tax Band Score (Proportion of dwellings in each band score for band, A=1, B=2, etc) ²³	264	384	481	280	300	320	340	360	380	400
Employment and Skills										
Income (IMD) ²⁴	7.9%	26.3%	50.9%	10%	13%	15%	20%	25%	30%	33%
Employment (IMD) ²⁵	10.8%	38.0%	82.8%	12%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%
JSA Claimants ²⁶	10.2%	4.91%	2.1%	9%	8%	7%	6%	6%	5%	5%
Young People & Education										
Education, Skills and Training (IMD) ²⁷	46.3%	65.9%	96.5%	50%	52%	53%	55%	60%	65%	70%
Average Point Score at KS2 ²⁸	27.0	27.5	30.3	27.2	27.5	28.0	28.5	29.0	29.5	30.0
Average GCSE and Point Score at KS4 ²⁹	326.6	384.1	475.5	330	340	350	370	375	400	425
Health										
Health, Deprivation and Disability (IMD) ³⁰	23.2%	47.7%	80.4%	25%	28%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
Disability Living Allowance ³¹	5.4%	3.9%	4.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%
Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance ³²	11.9%	6.7%	2.7%	11.5%	11.3%	11.1%	8.0%	7.0%	6.5%	6.0%

A summary of information on South Kilburn Partnership (SKP) and South Kilburn Neighbourhood Trust (SKNT) provided for background.

South Kilburn Partnership

The past few years have seen great progress towards ensuring a sustainable and ongoing legacy of investment in South Kilburn, reflected most recently in the New Deals for Communities programme and the match funding that this has attracted. As part of this progress, the needs of the community and physical environment of South Kilburn have been reviewed, as has the role of previous partnerships.

Late in 2008 a new board – The South Kilburn Partnership – was established, to take forward the needs of this priority area whilst bringing a wealth of experience and commitment from all of the interested parties. The board includes representatives from the public, community and voluntary, and private sectors. It has an ‘umbrella’ steering role as a strategic partnership overseeing investment in South Kilburn, be it statutory or from additional funding sources. The South Kilburn Partnership will have a key role in influencing the direction and investment of the legacy vehicle – the South Kilburn Neighbourhood Trust.

The Partnership Board includes individuals with professional backgrounds in housing, health, community safety, children & families, regeneration, business and the community & voluntary sector. The Board’s own direction will be reflected within this 15 year Regeneration Strategy. The Board incorporates four sub-groups, each of which is chaired by a representative from the main board who has chosen to champion that sub-group’s focus.

There are four sub groups that address key issues within the strategy:

- Housing & Infrastructure
- Access to employment & skills.
- Young People & Education
- Healthier Communities

The work of all four sub groups will consider the need to achieve, safe, inclusive and cohesive communities, the fifth strategy theme.

The sub-groups will lead on drawing together a range of partners and community representatives to influence statutory services, identify gaps and drive new funding applications to best meet the needs of the area and to effect the sustained physical, social and economic regeneration of this priority area. Each sub-group will develop its own key objectives, reflecting the 15 year South Kilburn regeneration strategy and the business plan of the South Kilburn Neighbourhood Trust.

South Kilburn Neighbourhood Trust

Early in 2008 the South Kilburn NDC Board made a clear commitment to review its structure, purpose and requirements to take the programme forward into 2011 and beyond. It had long been recognised that there was a need for an established legacy vehicle that was formally constituted; that could effectively make links between physical development activities and community development; that could raise funding, encourage partnership working and ensure the benefits already achieved by the SKNDC Board were taken forward after its lifetime.

To this effect the South Kilburn Neighbourhood Trust was established. It is a company Limited by Guarantee and is registered as a charitable body. There will be seven trustees, four of whom have been appointed already. Recruitment will be completed in 2009. Trustees will cut across the public, private, community and voluntary sectors ensuring a balance of purpose driven by experienced professionals.

The Trust was fully operational for the start of the 2009/10 financial year and therefore in an excellent and early position to take forward the legacy of the SKNDC programme in 2011. Work in 2009 will focus on developing a business plan, establishing funding arrangements and influencing the priorities of the draft South Kilburn 15 year Regeneration Strategy.

IMD Indicators

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is made up of seven domains and indicators, which are combined to produce an overall score and rank for every LSOA in England.

- The **'Income'** indicator is calculated using DWP data from 2005 and incorporates numbers of people claiming income support, Job Seekers' Allowance, tax and pension credits, as well as numbers of supported asylum seekers.
- The **'Employment'** indicator relates to DWP data from 2005, and incorporates the number of JSA claimants, New Deal participants, Incapacity benefit claimants, and Severe Disablement Allowance claimants.
- The **'Health'** indicator combines four sub-indicators: (a) Comparative Illness and Disability indicator, (b) Mental Health indicator, (c) Emergency Admissions to Hospital indicator and (d) Years of Potential Life Lost indicator.
- The **'Education, Skills and Training'** indicator combines five sub-indicators: (a) the Average Key Stage 2, 3 and 4 Indicators (b) Pupil Absence Indicator, (c) Adults with no or low qualifications Indicator, (d) Not Staying on Post 16 Indicator and (e) Not Entering Higher Education Indicator.
- The **'Barriers to Housing'** indicator incorporates measures of overcrowding (2001 census), difficulty of access to owner-occupation (2005), homelessness provisions (2005), and road distances to the nearest GP surgery, general store/ supermarket, primary school and post-office (2005).
- The **'Crime'** indicator brings together data on: (a) Burglary (b) Theft (c) Criminal Damage and (d) Violence.
- The **'Living Environment'** domain includes fairly old data ranging from 2001 to 2006. This domain incorporates a range of data related to the internal and external environment - social and private housing in poor condition, houses without central heating, air quality, and road traffic accidents.

Footnotes

¹ The Index of Multiple Deprivation is compiled by the Department for Communities and Local Government. It “combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England” (see <http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation>). The most recent version was completed in 2007.

² The IMD is made up of seven domains which are combined to produce an overall score and rank for every LSOA in England. For more details see Appendix 2 and <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/733520.pdf>

³ Data provided by Brent Crime Analyst and taken from CRIS (Crime Reporting and Information System).

⁴ This figure was generated by Management Focus using an estimate of the population for Brent provided by Prof. Les Mayhew.

⁵ This figure is given by the 2007 Mid-Year Estimates.

⁶ These figures are taken from the 2008 MORI Survey of the South Kilburn NDC area, which interviewed 400 people living in the area.

⁷ Data taken from “A New Deal for South Kilburn: New Deals for Communities Delivery Plan” (March 2001).

⁸ Housing ownership data taken from the 2008 MORI NDC survey.

⁹ Also taken from the MORI 2008 NDC Survey.

¹⁰ Data provided by Brent Council housing department July 2009.

¹¹ Job Seekers’ Allowance figures for April 2009 are taken from NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics (see <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>).

¹² Data on qualifications and skills is taken from the 2008 MORI NDC Survey.

¹³ This figure is taken from the 2008 MORI NDC Survey.

¹⁴ These figures have been estimated by Gavurin Insight using IDBR data and APS survey data.

¹⁵ This data is taken from the NDC National Evaluation, and available at <http://extra.shu.ac.uk/ndc/index.html> For Brent, the data is taken from ONS Neighbourhood Statistics.

¹⁶ From the 2009 Child Wellbeing Index accessed at <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/childwellbeing2009>

¹⁷ Data for life expectancy is not available at the Lower Super Output Area, only for local authority wards.

¹⁸ Comparator area is defined as Lower Super Output Area E01000539; Brent 004C and is located in Kenton ward.

¹⁹ As per 15 above.

²⁰ Data relates to 2007/8. SK NDC data supplied by Metropolitan Police from CRIS. Brent data taken from Neighbourhood Statistics.

²¹ Data taken from 2007 IMD. Score is a weighted average of rank for the six LSOA approximating to the SKNDC footprint. The smaller the number denotes a higher degree of deprivation.

²² As per 15 above.

²³ Data taken from Neighbourhood Statistics (Mar 2007) and is calculated as a weighted average of the proportion of dwellings in each Council Tax band, with band A = 1, band B = 2 etc. A higher score means a greater proportion of dwellings are in higher bands, suggesting larger, more expensive housing.

²⁴ As per 15 above.

²⁵ As per 15 above.

²⁶ Data taken from NOMIS, May 2009.

²⁷ As per 15 above.

²⁸ Data taken from Neighbourhood Statistics, Sep 2006/Aug 2007. SKNDC data presented as a weighted average for LSOA approximating to the SKNDC footprint. A higher number denotes better performance by pupils.

²⁹ As per 22 above.

³⁰ As per 15 above.

³¹ Data from Neighbourhood Statistics Aug 2007. Population from mid-year population estimates - National Statistics 2007/experimental series. SK NDC numbers use weighted average across six LSOA area.

³² As per 25 above.