

Notice of Meeting

Leadership Team

Wednesday, 22 January 2025 at 6.30 pm

Committee Room 1, Kensington Town Hall

Link to livestream broadcast:

youtube.com/kensingtonandchelsea

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Issue Date: Tuesday, 14 January 2025



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

Chief Executive – Maxine Holdsworth

Membership: Cllr Elizabeth Campbell (Chair), Cllr Kim Taylor-Smith (Vice-Chair), Cllr Sarah Addenbrooke, Cllr Catherine Faulks, Cllr Cem Kemahli, Cllr Sof McVeigh, Cllr Josh Rendall, Cllr Johnny Thalassites and Cllr Emma Will

FILMING, BROADCASTING AND BLOGGING – Please note that this meeting is open to the press and public and will be broadcast via the Council's website. Additionally members of the press and public may film, tweet, blog etc. from those parts of the meeting room allocated as public seating. It is important, however, that councillors can discuss and take decisions without disruption so any activity of a manifestly disruptive nature will not be permitted. Generally the public seating areas, especially those further back, are not 'in shot', however the Council cannot guarantee that any part of the room or any seat cannot or will not be filmed and as such, by entering the meeting room, you are consenting to being filmed.

Agenda

72 SECONDS' SILENCE

There will be 72 seconds' silence to remember those who lost their lives in the Grenfell tragedy.

Pages

1. **Apologies for Absence**

2. **Declarations of Interest**

Any Member of the Leadership Team, or any other Member present in the meeting, who has a disclosable pecuniary interest in a matter to be considered at the meeting is reminded to disclose the interest to the meeting and to leave the meeting room while any discussion or vote on the matter takes place.

Members are also reminded that if they have any other significant interest in a matter to be considered at the meeting, whether registered or not, which they feel should be declared in the public interest, such interests should be declared to the meeting. In such circumstances Members should consider whether, a member of the public, with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard the interest as so significant that it is likely to prejudice their consideration or decision making. If the Member considers that to be the case, they should leave the meeting room while any discussion or vote on the matter takes place.

3.	Minutes of Previous Meeting	5 - 10
	The minutes of the meeting held on the 11 December 2024 were confirmed as a correct record.	
4.	Global settlement of claims KD1010917	11 - 36
5.	Acquisition of a property to enable its use as Supported Housing by Housing, Social Investment & Property KD1010525	37 - 80
6.	Public Space Protection Order - Nuisance Vehicles KD1010576	81 - 120
7.	The Council's contribution to the London Boroughs Grant Scheme 2025/26 KD1011056	121 - 124

8. ANY OTHER ORAL OR WRITTEN PUBLIC ITEMS WHICH THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT

[Each written report on the public part of the Agenda as detailed above:
 (i) was made available for public inspection from the date of the Agenda;
 (ii) incorporates a list of the background papers which (i) disclose any facts or matters on which that report, or any important part of it, is based; and (ii) have been relied upon to a material extent in preparing it. (Relevant documents which contain confidential or exempt information are not listed.); and
 (iii) may, with the consent of the Chairman and subject to specified reasons, be supported at the meeting by way of oral statement or further written report in the event of special circumstances arising after the despatch of the Agenda.]

9. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

If required, the Leadership Team will resolve to exclude the press and public from the meeting should any specific item of business so require on the grounds that discussions may involve the likely disclosure of

exempt information as defined in Part I of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

Some reports on the agenda may include confidential information which is exempt from publication. The Leadership Team may need to discuss this information in private session before decisions are taken afterwards, in public session.

The next ordinary meeting of the Leadership Team will take place at
6.30 pm on Wednesday, 12 February 2025

Quorum: No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Leadership Team unless the Leader (or in his or her absence the Deputy Leader) and two other Members of the Leadership Team are present or in the absence of both the Leader and Deputy Leader, unless five Lead Members are present. (Standing Order 38.01)

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Agenda Item 3

Minutes of the Meeting of the Leadership Team held in the Committee Room 1, Kensington Town Hall at 6.30 pm on Wednesday 11 December 2024

PRESENT

Committee Members

Cllr Elizabeth Campbell (Chair)
Cllr Kim Taylor-Smith (Vice-Chair)
Cllr Sarah Addenbrooke, Lead Member for Communities & Community Safety
Cllr Catherine Faulks, Lead Member for Family & Children's Services
Cllr Cem Kemahli, Lead Member for Planning & Public Realm
Cllr Sof McVeigh, Lead Member for Housing Management, Housing Safety & Building New Homes
Cllr Josh Rendall, Lead Member for Adult Social Care & Public Health
Cllr Johnny Thalassites, Lead Member for Finance, Customer Services & Net Zero Council
Cllr. Emma Will - Property, Parks and Leisure

Others Present

Cllr Mary Weale, (Chair of the Overview & Scrutiny Committee)

Council Officers

Amanda Anerville, Head of Financial Management
Douglas Campbell, Governance Manager
Mike Curtis, Executive Director for Resources
Sophie Evans, Director of Customer Delivery
Doug Goldring, Director of Housing Management (Grenfell)
Maxine Holdsworth, Chief Executive
David Hughes, Director of Audit Risk and Fraud
Dan Hawthorn, Executive Director for Housing and Social Investment
LeVerne Parker, Chief Solicitor and Monitoring Officer
Joe Philp, Assistant Director of Grenfell Partnerships, Strategy and Transformation
Toyin Shobowale, Senior Governance Co-Ordinator
Lisa Taylor, Director of Financial Management

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies.

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Cllr. Sarah Addenbrooke declared an interest in a property opposite Lot's Road and stated that she would not be present for Agenda item 7: Variations to Development Agreement relating to Lots Road South and taking a long lease of new affordable homes at Lots Road South KD1000257.

3 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the meeting held on the 13 November 2024 were confirmed as a correct record.

4 FUTURE GRENFELL SUPPORT FOR THE IMMEDIATE COMMUNITY NEAR GRENFELL TOWER KD1010306

Cllr. Elizabeth Campbell, Leader of the Council (Chair), introduced the report, which outlined the background to the proposed decision. She summarised the progress made on the transition of support for the bereaved and survivors, as well as the work with bereaved, survivors, and residents on the implementation of immediate community support, Education and Training support, and the final recommendation from the External Scrutiny team.

The Leadership Team RESOLVED, for the reasons set out in paragraphs 3.1 to 3.4 and elsewhere within the report, that the recommendations at paragraphs 2.1 (i-viii) be adopted.

The Leadership Team:

- (i) Approved the final changes to the community model made in light of the views of the group and the wider community, summarised at paragraph 5.19.
- (ii) Approved the plans for the appointment of an organisation (or organisations) to fulfil the independent scrutiny function role and delegate authority to the Strategic Director of Grenfell Partnerships, Communities and Transformation to award a contract of up to £700k over 4 years to an organisation following the process set out at paragraphs 6.6-6.9. This will be paid for separately by the defendants in the civil claims process so the full £42m is reserved for delivery of the support.
- (iii) Agreed the Council's response to the External Scrutiny Team's recommendations for the wider Council as outlined in Appendix 4.
- (iv) Noted the progress made on the transition of the support for bereaved and survivors as outlined in paragraphs 5.1- 5.5.
- (v) Noted the work made with the Implementation Steering Group (ISG) and wider residents to refine the immediate community support programme, now called Grenfell Community Support, and the way the Council has responded to the External Scrutiny Team's recommendations on our implementation plans as set out in paragraphs 5.8-5.14.
- (vi) Noted the work with implementation groups that involve bereaved and survivors, residents who live in the immediate vicinity of the area, children and young people and key stakeholders, and agree the proposals to refine the Education and Training support model for bereaved, survivors and the immediate community, as outlined in paragraphs 5.23-5.34.
- (vii) Noted the final recommendations made by the External Scrutiny Team on the ongoing arrangements for the monitoring and scrutiny of the programme as set out in Section 6 and Appendix 2.

- (viii) Reviewed the External Scrutiny Team's final judgement on the response to the recommendations for the wide Council as outlined in Appendix 6.6

Action by: Strategic Director of Grenfell Partnerships, Communities and Transformation

5 ANNUAL COMPLAINTS REPORT 2023/2024 KD1010504

Cllr. Johnny Thalassites, Lead Member for Finance, Customer Services, and Net Zero, introduced the report, which outlined the background to the proposed decision. He informed Members that the report provided an overview of the Council's performance in handling complaints and summarised the findings from decisions made by the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman and the Housing Ombudsman Service (HOS). He noted that, overall, the Council's complaint handling showed progress but added a caution that more work is still needed.

The Leadership Team RESOLVED, for the reasons set out in paragraph 3.1 to 3.5 and elsewhere within the report, that the recommendations at paragraph 2.1 (i-ii) be adopted.

The Leadership Team:

- (i) Reviewed the Council's performance in handling complaints, consider the learning opportunities identified, and endorsed the priorities set for 2024/2025 in the report.
- (ii) Agreed to report the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman findings to Full Council.

Action by: Executive Director of Resources

6. UPDATING RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND PRODUCTS KD1010591

Cllr. Sof McVeigh, Lead Member for Housing Management, Housing Safety & Building New Homes, introduced the report which outlined the background to the proposed decision. She advised that, following the publication of the Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 2 report, a review of the 2021 decision was conducted. This decision had adopted a policy to prohibit named companies from tendering for any Council contracts, and no other company would be permitted to name those companies as subcontractors or use any of their products in any contract with the Council.

The Leadership team welcomed the continuation of the current Policy and the widening of its scope to other companies criticised in the Phase 2 report.

Prior to reaching its decision, the Leadership Team RESOLVED to exclude the press and public by virtue of paragraphs 3, Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 to consider and discuss information contained in the Part B appendix relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information) as the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed the public interest in disclosing the information and by Virtue of Paragraph 5, Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be

maintained in legal proceedings. The Leadership Team duly went into private session before returning to public session to take its decision.

The Leadership Team RESOLVED, for the reasons set out in paragraph 3.1 to 3.2 and elsewhere within the report, that the recommendations at paragraph 2.1 (i-ii) be adopted.

The Leadership Team approved:

- (i) That Rydon Maintenance Ltd and its holding company Rydon Group Ltd will not be permitted to tender for any contracts with the Council;
- (ii) That all contractors and consultants of the Council engaged on Council construction or maintenance projects will be prohibited from:
 - naming any of the companies listed in paragraph 4.13 as a sub-contractor or sub-consultant, or allowing their own subcontractors or sub-consultants to do so;
 - allowing the on-site use or specification of any products, supplied by Celotex Ltd, Kingspan Insulation Ltd, Arconic Architectural Products SAS, Siderise Insulation Ltd, or CEP Architectural Facades Ltd, or branded as Celotex, Kingspan, Arconic, Siderise or CEP Architectural Facades products;
 - using materials that may be regarded as harmful, as further set out in paragraph 9.2 below.
- (iii) That the decisions set out above represent the Council's Policy on this issue.

Action by: Executive Director of Housing and Social Investment

7. VARIATIONS TO DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT RELATING TO LOTS ROAD SOUTH AND TAKING A LONG LEASE OF NEW AFFORDABLE HOMES AT LOTS ROAD SOUTH KD1000257

Cllr. Emma Will, Lead Member for Property, Parks and Leisure, introduced the report, which outlined the background to the proposed decision. She advised that the Lots Road South project represented the most significant development site in the borough under Council ownership.

The Leadership team was informed that developing the Lots Road site would enable the Council to achieve its objectives, which include the delivery of a new Extra Care facility, new homes (including affordable housing), new employment and community spaces, and outdoor green areas to enhance placemaking in the Lots Road area.

Prior to reaching its decision, the Leadership Team RESOLVED to exclude the press and public by virtue of paragraphs 3, Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 to consider and discuss information contained in the Part B appendix relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information). The public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed the public interest in disclosing the information. The Leadership Team duly went into private session before returning to public session to take its decision.

The Leadership Team RESOLVED, for the reasons set out in paragraph 3.1 – 3.4 and elsewhere within the report, that the recommendations at paragraph 2.1 (i-vi) to be adopted.

The Leadership Team:

- (i) Approved the variations to the Lots Road Development Agreement with Mount Anvil New Holdings Ltd as set out in exempt appendix (Part B) of this report.
- (ii) Approved a variation to the percentage of affordable housing which currently assumes a policy compliant tenure mix, to an equivalent level based on all the affordable homes being social rent tenure.
- (iii) Approved a variation to the terms of the pre-emption rights in accordance with the details set out in exempt appendix (Part B) of this report.
- (iv) Approved the variation and exercise of any pre-emption rights in the development agreement for the acquisition by way of taking one or more long leases of the general needs social rent affordable homes in accordance with the financial implications set out in exempt appendix (Part B) of this report.
- (v) Delegated authority to the Executive Director of Housing & Social Investment following consultation with the Lead Member of Property, Parks and Leisure to approve the final terms of the variations to the Development Agreement and associated legal documents.
- (vi) Delegated authority to the Executive Director of Housing & Social Investment following consultation with the Lead Member of Property, Parks and Leisure to approve the final terms of the recommended pre-emption rights and approve the rights being exercised.

Action by: Executive Director of Housing and Social Investment

Having made a declaration of interest, Cllr. Sarah Addenbrooke left the room during consideration and determination of this item.

8. QUARTER 2 FINANCIAL MONITORING REPORT 2024/25 KD1000198

Cllr. Johnny Thalassites, Lead Member for Finance, Customer Services & Net Zero, introduced the report, which outlined the background to the proposed decision. He highlighted the financial position for the second quarter and cautioned that there was still significant uncertainty.

Cllr. Thalassites drew the Leadership Team's attention to the current forecast overspend of £847k against a revised net budget of £222.423m, emphasising the need to closely monitor the Council's finances. He also noted a £4.423m cost pressure from homelessness, with temporary accommodation being the greatest expense.

Cllr. Mary Weale, Chair of the Overview & Scrutiny Committee, expressed concern about the impact of virements between directorates and advised that the revised budget should be better documented in the future.

The Leadership Team RESOLVED, for the reasons set out in paragraph 3.1 and elsewhere within the report, that the recommendations at paragraph 2.1 (i-iv) to be adopted.

The Leadership Team:

- (i) Agreed the financial position at quarter 2 for the Council and work to mitigate the forecast overspend.
- (ii) Agreed the proposed rephrasing of capital budget slippage to future years set out in section 26, table 19.
- (iii) Agreed the new capital funding requests set out in section 26, table 20.
- (iv) Agreed the proposed capital virements within directorates set out in section 26, table 21, and the corresponding amendment of 2024/25 budgets that will result

Action by: Executive Director of Resources

9. ANY OTHER ORAL OR WRITTEN PUBLIC ITEMS WHICH THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT

There were no items considered urgent.

10. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

The Leadership Team excluded the press and public for deliberation on the exempt appendices to Agenda Items 6 and 7: Updating restrictions on the use of certain contractors and products KD1010591 and Variations to Development Agreement relating to Lots Road South and taking a long lease of new affordable homes at Lots Road South KD1000257.

The meeting ended at 7.35pm

Chair

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

KEY DECISION

Report Title: Global settlement of claims KD1010917

Date: 22nd January 2025

Decision Maker	Leadership team
Reporting Officer	Maxine Holdsworth – Chief Executive
Key Decision	KD1010917
Access to information	Public with exempt appendix – not for publication due to it containing information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information) and information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings and in all the circumstances the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.
Wards	All Wards affected

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 A proposed settlement of the claims from a separate group of claimants impacted by the Grenfell tragedy and represented by Bishop Lloyd & Jackson (“BLJ”).
- 1.2 Since the Grenfell Tower tragedy on 14 June 2017, more than 1,100 civil claims have been brought for loss of life, personal injury, and other losses caused by the fire. These claims have been lodged in the High Court and the lawyers for the claimants and the various defendants have been working hard to resolve them over the last few years. The Council’s position has been to try and ensure the claims are resolved and compensated as fairly and quickly as possible and whilst the settlement details are confidential, and the Council is not involved in individual allocation of settlement payments the Council has worked hard to ensure parity with the previous settlement under [KD06400](#) which provided the basis for settling these groups of claims. The Council recognises how pivotal this stage of the journey is to people’s recovery.
- 1.3 This report recommends that the Council enter into a negotiated agreement to resolve the civil claims related to the Grenfell Tower disaster of those bereaved, survivor and resident claimants represented by BLJ. As the Leadership Team are aware, settlement has already been agreed with

solicitors who represented the larger group of such claims. This negotiated agreement involves contributions from other defendants named in separate civil proceedings and has been developed through an alternative dispute resolution process. It involves a global settlement offer for full and final settlement of those claims and settlement of the legal costs incurred in representing the claimants and whilst it has taken longer than envisaged will still ensure compensation is paid more rapidly than a court settlement and be a less traumatic process for the claimants involved.

- 1.4 Confidential/exempt information is contained in the exempt appendix as it contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information) and also legal advice covered by legal professional privilege. In all the circumstances the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Leadership Team is recommended to:

- 2.1 Approve the Council entering into a global settlement agreement to include a global settlement of the legal costs which will provide full and final settlement of those claims in the current Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) process.
- 2.2 Approve the expenditure provided for in the negotiated agreement, an explanation of which is set out in the exempt Appendix, which includes: the Council's share of the settlement sum and the Council's share of the associated legal costs which have been claimed on behalf of the claimants by their lawyers.
- 2.3 Delegate authority to the Chief Executive following consultation with the Leader of the Council and following advice from the Monitoring Officer and Executive Director of Resources to agree and sign off the detailed terms of the settlement agreement and an apportionment agreement between defendants in the Alternative Dispute Resolution process.

3. REASONS FOR DECISION

- 3.1 The Council was the landlord and owner of Grenfell Tower when the tragedy took place on 14 June 2017 and led to the loss of 72 lives. The Council's housing properties were managed by the Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation (KCTMO) under a modular management agreement, in which the Council indemnified KCTMO. Civil proceedings were issued against the Council and KCTMO and the negotiated agreement proposed in this report includes contributions from a number of other defendants, including those who were involved in the refurbishment of Grenfell Tower. Proceedings were stayed by the court to allow an ADR process to be progressed. The ADR process has resulted in a global settlement agreement being negotiated with the solicitors representing the

remaining group of the claimants who were bereaved, survivors or residents and whilst the settlement details are confidential, and the Council is not involved in individual allocation of settlement payments, the Council has worked hard to ensure parity with the previous settlement under [KD06400](#).^[OBJ]

3.2 This report seeks approval for the Council to enter into the global settlement agreement. By the Council agreeing its share of the global settlement offer under the ADR process, the bereaved relatives, survivors and local residents involved will not need to go through court proceedings to receive compensation. It is generally accepted that court processes can be lengthy and traumatising, with people required to relive their experiences publicly and under scrutiny. By agreeing the terms of the global settlement, the Council will be able to help the bereaved relatives, survivors and residents avoid this additional traumatic experience, and ensure the claims are resolved and compensated as fairly and quickly as possible. The Council recognises how pivotal this stage of the journey is to people's recovery and the ADR process will help to ensure it passes as smoothly as possible.

3.3 Agreeing a settlement of legal costs with the claimants' solicitors avoids the need for detailed assessment proceedings to determine the costs to be paid by the defendants, which would cause delay and incur significant further legal costs for all parties, including the Council.

3.4 In taking this decision the Council is mindful in doing so it has due regard both to the privacy of individuals and families who will be covered by this agreement, and to the fact that the terms of the agreement are confidential and that it has not yet been finalised. While the Council seeks to be open and transparent in its decision making, these factors have been taken into account in determining the information provided in this report and that which is contained within the exempt appendix.

4. BACKGROUND

4.1 Since the Grenfell Tower tragedy on 14 June 2017, more than 1,100 civil claims have been lodged for loss of life, personal injury, and other losses caused by the fire. As described above, there is a solicitor, BLJ, representing the remaining group of bereaved, survivor and resident claimants who agreed to participate in an ADR process and are the parties concerned with this global settlement.

4.2 Although this paper uses the legal term 'defendants' the Council has always been clear that we are not trying to, and would not, defend the decisions made and actions taken that led to the tragedy. As with the Grenfell Tower Public Inquiry we are open, transparent, and proactive when it comes to highlighting the mistakes the Council made.

4.3 DWF Law LLP as the Council's external legal representatives and the RBKC internal insurance team have from the early days following this tragedy been

providing support within the legal process to those affected via their appointed solicitors with appropriate updates to and guidance from senior management. Initially this involved interim payments for damaged or lost personal effects and subsequently rehabilitation to aid recovery via external providers in consultation with claimants' solicitors. Once claimants and their solicitors were ready to begin a process to explore settlement of their clients' claims, the RBKC team joined by Leading Counsel have taken an active role in shaping the ADR framework agreement and then subsequently in the global settlement process.

- 4.4 The ADR process allows for the outcome of the claims to be decided outside of court. Negotiations between the legal representative of claimants and defendants have been facilitated by an independent mediator.
- 4.5 The Council is one of 9 parties engaged in the ADR settlement process, with the Council acting on behalf of itself and KCTMO combined.
- 4.6 The Council was both owner and landlord of the Tower and made arrangements for KCTMO to act as its managing agent for its properties, including the Tower. This meant that KCTMO was responsible, under a management agreement, for delivering housing management and maintenance services as well as for delivery of the housing capital programme. Under the management agreement the Council agreed to indemnify KCTMO, and this included providing insurance coverage under the Council's insurance arrangements.
- 4.7 Some months after the fire, and following consultation with tenants and leaseholders, the Council in-sourced the housing management function and has been delivering housing management on an in-house basis since 1 March 2018.
- 4.8 This formal separation of the Council from KCTMO for the purposes of providing evidence to the Inquiry does not carry into the legal proceedings for compensation to claimants for injury or harm. Both parties have legal duties and responsibilities towards tenants and leaseholders in respect of the safe occupation of their homes.

5. OPTIONS, ANALYSIS AND PROPOSALS

- 5.1 As a result of progress to date in the ADR process, a global settlement offer has been negotiated which if agreed will settle the claims of the remaining group of bereaved, survivor and resident claimants. The compensation offer is in full and final settlement of the claims and is underpinned by endeavouring to ensure parity with the previous settlement. This has been negotiated between the claimants' legal representatives and the legal teams of the defendants. The Council will not be involved in the allocation or distribution of compensation to the claimants although the Council understands BLJ Solicitors have already agreed the allocation with their

clients and therefore distribution will be rapid and avoid the delays that have incurred in the previous process.

- 5.2 This report is seeking the Leadership Team's approval to sign the global settlement agreement when finalised and to make arrangements to pay the Council's contribution.
- 5.3 The Council could have chosen not to participate in a pro-active claim's engagement process, ultimately requiring HM Courts to rule upon the matter. This would not have met the Council's stated commitments to support the bereaved relatives, survivors and residents in their recovery, would have prolonged the timescale for and impact on the claimants in securing compensation and would have exposed the council to costly court action with greater legal costs incurred.
- 5.4 It is therefore recommended that the Council enter into the global settlement arrangement. The claimants' lawyers have supported a global settlement and the advice from the Council's external legal advisers supports the overall sum and the Council's contribution to it. Not entering into the agreement would not be beneficial to the welfare of the claimants, and similarly would be likely to lead to considerable further legal costs if the claims were determined in the courts.
- 5.5 The confidential legal advice from leading Counsel supporting this settlement proposal is contained in the exempt appendix (Part B).

6. CONSULTATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- 6.1 The solicitors for the claimants have been responsible for engaging with their clients in terms of the ADR process and the proposed global settlement agreement.

7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 As set out in this report a significant number of claims have been issued in the High Court against the Council and other defendants for personal injury and other losses arising from the Grenfell Tower tragedy. Specialist external solicitors and counsel have advised the Council on the claims and the proposed settlement, and their advice supports the recommendations in this report.

8. FINANCIAL, PROPERTY AND ANY OTHER RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 The Council is responsible for its contribution to the global settlement offer and claimants solicitors legal costs.
- 8.2 Other costs such as the mediators and the Council's own legal costs have been paid as the Council has proceeded either by the Council's insurers or from the Grenfell corporate costs budget.

- 8.3 The Council has used the remaining insurance indemnity to part fund its contribution to the global settlement.
- 8.4 The remaining costs relating to the settlement of all claims are being funded as part of the Council's £75m exceptional financial support request which was previously agreed by the government. These costs will be funded by external borrowing in line with the terms of this support.
- 8.5 Initially this request was agreed with the condition that any external borrowing would need to be at a premium rate (PWLB plus 1%) and the Council borrowed an initial £23.2m in March 2024. In October 2024 the Government announced this premium rate would be scrapped going forward. However, any loans already taken would still be charged at the premium rate. At the time the Council had outstanding borrowing of £20.9m already taken at the premium rate with a balance of £53.3m still to be borrowed.
- 8.6 Whilst the removal of the premium rate is welcome interest rates on borrowing have increased significantly since November 2024.
- 8.7 The revenue implications associated with this borrowing will be funded from the Civil Claims reserve, which is due to be utilised in full by 2026/27.
- 8.8 The Council will always remain responsible for funding its share of the cost of the civil claims. However, it will be seeking to reclaim costs incurred during the response phase following the fire from other defendants. Any amounts recovered will be used to repay any borrowing incurred.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 None.

10. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 None.

11. EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND IMPLICATIONS

- 11.1 An EqIA has been completed and is attached to the decision report.
- 11.2 As settlement of claims is a positive outcome for all those involved, including any protected groups there are no mitigations to taken, consultation was untaken and distribution of funds rests with the claimant's solicitors.

12. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 12.1 None.

13. APPENDICES

- 13.1 Appendix One : Appendix with Exempt information.
- 13.2 Appendix Two: Equalities Impact Assessment.

14. SUPPORTING AND BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

14.1 None

Maxine Holdsworth
Chief Executive

Mike Curtis, Executive Director of Resources,

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LeVerne Parker, Chief Solicitor and Monitoring Officer,

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David Hughes, Director of Audit, Fraud, Risk and Insurance,

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Ray Chitty, Head of Tri-Borough Insurance Service,

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Mandatory clearance process

Cleared by **Corporate** Finance (LT)

Cleared by Legal Services (LP)

Cleared by Director of Communications and Public Affairs (NP)

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RBKC Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

EqIAs evidence that you have considered the impact or potential impact on groups in our community who share protected characteristics. These are characteristics that are protected against discrimination by the Equality Act 2010. We are required by law under the Public Sector Equality duty (PSED) which is contained in Section 149 of the Equality Act and requires public authorities to have due regard to several equality considerations when exercising their functions.

When do I need to complete an EqIA? You need to complete an EqIA when:

- Planning or developing new services including business services, policies, strategies, practices and plans
- Reviewing, amending or substantially changing existing services, policies, strategies, practices and plans
- Considering a change management process or organisational review, particularly those that could involve relocating staff or rationalisation of posts
- Reviewing or introducing forms, leaflets, guidance, codes of practice such as changes to how residents access services
- When considering and developing a tender document for procurement of services

Who should complete an EqIA?

The person completing the EqIA should have detailed knowledge of the proposal or project. They should be able to identify the impact on those with protected characteristics be they residents, workforce, visitors or others. They should also have knowledge or access to any consultations and where relevant, have knowledge of the area of the Borough that is impacted. The ownership and responsibility for an EqIA lies at Head of Service level and above, however, managers and staff play a key role in the assessment process as they will be involved in implementing the necessary actions identified and integrating equalities into planning. As a rule, any work that needs a decision e.g. Lead Member decision or Leadership Team should be signed off by the Executive Director. Anything that is not going through a formal decision-making process can be signed off by Head of service.

At what point do I need to complete an EqIA?

You need to complete an EqIA at the very beginning when considering your proposal and therefore before a decision is taken.

Please note an EqIA is a live document which means it must be regularly reviewed and updated considering new evidence or information.

It is important to consider equalities issues at every stage of the process. You may not have all the data you need at the beginning, or you may not have finalised what your project will look like. However, an EqIA is there to help guide your thinking on how your work might affect different groups in our community and support your planning and consultation work.

Where can I get support to complete an EqIA?

There are resources available on the SharePoint site, including example EqIAs. You can also get support from the EqIA Champion in your Team/Directorate, see the SharePoint site for details. You can email any queries to the EqIA inbox eqia@rbkc.gov.uk. Finally further support is available for strategic and crosscutting EqIAs from Mandeep Kaur Bains (mandeep.kaurbains@rbkc.gov.uk) in the Corporate Strategy Team. If your EqIA focuses on workforce changes or development, then contact Charlaine Nkum (Charlaine.nkum@rbkc.gov.uk) or Lee Sykes (lee.sykes@rbkc.gov.uk) in HR.

SECTION 1: Programme details

Name of the policy, project, service, or strategy being assessed	KDR Settlement of Civil Claims – BLJ represented claimants
Give a brief overview of your works aims and objectives	<p>The Leader and/or Leadership Team are being asked to agree a proposal for the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC) to enter into a negotiated agreement to resolve a number of civil claims related to the Grenfell Tower disaster. This negotiated agreement includes other defendants and has been developed through an alternative dispute resolution process.</p> <p>The decision includes approving the expenditure set out in the negotiated agreement; delegating authority to agree the detailed terms of the settlement agreement and an apportionment agreement between defendants.</p>
Name of person completing this EqIA	Ray Chitty
Name of Director	David Hughes
Team	Insurance Service
Directorate	Resources
Contact Email	Ray.Chitty@rbkc.gov.uk
Where is this EqIA stored. (This is to ensure colleagues can pick this up in your absence.)	Shared Insurance Drive - Grenfell
Is this EqIA accompanying a report that is going through a formal decision process? If so which meeting, is it going to for decision?	Leader decision or possibly Leadership team 22 nd January 2025

SECTION 2: EqIA Screening – Do you need to complete a full EqIA?

Please complete the checklist below, including impact to help determine if a full EqIA is necessary. Please see table in Section 3 for a breakdown of the protected characteristics

Question	Answer (Yes, No, Unclear)	Impact (Positive, Negative or Neutral)
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect men, women or those who identify as non-binary?	No	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people of a particular race or ethnicity? This includes refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and gypsies and travellers.	No	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people with a disability? Consider physical and learning disabilities and mental health conditions.	No	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people of certain sexual orientations?	No	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people of different age groups? Consider children and elderly populations.	No	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect those undergoing or intending to undergo the process of gender reassignment?	No	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect those due to pregnancy or maternity? The Equality Act protects women people from discrimination from when you become pregnant until your right to maternity leave ends and you return to work. If you do not have the right to maternity leave this is 2 weeks after the child is born.	No	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect those who are married or in a civil partnership?	No	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people of different faiths and beliefs?	No	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people on low incomes or living in poverty?	No	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people living in the most deprived areas of RBKC? Think about North Kensington, in particular Golborne, Notting Dale, Dalgarno and those living on the Worlds End Estate. There is further detail in Section 3 below in the socioeconomic and geographical box.	No	Positive

If you have assessed the impact to any of the above questions to be Negative, Neutral or Unclear, then you will need to complete Sections 3, 4 and 5. If you have assessed all the necessary impacts as Positive, explain the rational for this in the box below and then go to Section 5.

Please use this box to outline how residents are positively impacted. Include the following information:

The details of the claimants that are a party to the settlement are confidential but if any of those parties are characteristic of the table above then a settlement of their legal claim will have a positive impact.

The confidential nature of the settlement means that consultation is not appropriate, and all the parties have received independent legal advice and representation.

SECTION 3: Assessing the Impact – NOT APPLICABLE

Please use this section to assess the impact of the programme on those with protected characteristics. Please answer the following questions in your assessment for each characteristic.

1. **How many people currently use the service? Or who and how many people will be affected by the policy or strategy?** We have provided data from the latest census on the population of RBKC for each protected characteristic. Additional Census data can also be accessed from the RBKC Census Dashboard. Please add data about your service users/populations in the relevant boxes.
2. **What consultation have you completed to gather feedback from service users? Or what other relevant data have you gathered to support your work?** Include the findings in each relevant group.
For more information on consultation please refer to the [12 principles of good governance and consultation in the Constitution](#). You can also speak with the Consultations Team for further advice.
3. **How will you ensure that the policy, project, service, or strategy will be accessible to all groups? and how will you address or breakdown any barriers to achieving this.** Explain if your proposal takes steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups, where these are different from the needs of other people; and encourages people from protected groups to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is disproportionately low?
4. **How is this group impacted and determine whether the proposed activity will have a positive, neutral or negative impact.**
5. **If the impact is negative, what mitigations will you put in place to reduce the impact?**
6. **If the impact is positive, what actions have you taken to achieve a positive impact?**

Protected characteristic	Analysis	Impact (Positive, Negative or Neutral)
Age	2021 census: The average age of residents in Kensington and Chelsea is 40.45 years, making it the fourth oldest population in London.	

	<p>The age breakdown of our population is:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="316 161 1171 430"> <tr> <td>4 years and under</td> <td>4.3%</td> <td>25-34 years</td> <td>17.5 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-9 years</td> <td>4.4%</td> <td>35-49 years</td> <td>21.2 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-15 years</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>50-64 years</td> <td>20.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16-19 years</td> <td>3.8%</td> <td>65-74 years</td> <td>7.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-24 years</td> <td>8.5%</td> <td>75-84 years</td> <td>4.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>85 years and over</td> <td>1.7%</td> </tr> </table> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	4 years and under	4.3%	25-34 years	17.5 %	5-9 years	4.4%	35-49 years	21.2 %	10-15 years	5.4%	50-64 years	20.5%	16-19 years	3.8%	65-74 years	7.9%	20-24 years	8.5%	75-84 years	4.8%			85 years and over	1.7%	
4 years and under	4.3%	25-34 years	17.5 %																							
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		85 years and over	1.7%																							
<p>Disability</p>	<p>2021 census: 12.8% of residents in the borough said they had a long-term condition or disability that limited their life in some way. LGA Data from the academic year 21/22 highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,379 young people have Special Educational Needs in RBKC. • 746 have a statement of Special Educational Need or an Education and Health Plan. • 62 children in the Borough have a disability in schools. <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>																									
<p>Gender reassignment</p>	<p>The 2021 census captured this information those aged 16 and above. Approximately 90% of our residents stated that their sex is the same as it was at birth. Nearly 9% of residents did not answer the question. The remaining identified themselves as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.2% said that their sex is different to that registered at birth • 0.1% identify as Trans woman • 0.1% as Trans man • Less than 0.1% identify as non-binary 																									

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.1% identify as other <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>					
<p>Marriage and Civil Partnership</p>	<p>2021 Census data shows 49.24% of residents are single. Nearly 35% of residents are married to someone of the opposite sex and 0.5% are married to someone of the same sex. The remaining 0.15% of our residents are in a civil partnership with someone of the opposite sex and 0.39% are in a civil partnership with someone of the same sex.</p> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>					
<p>Pregnancy and maternity</p>	<p>The 2019 JSNA showed there were 1,612 births in the borough. It also showed an estimated 335 cases perinatal mental illness.</p> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>					
<p>Race</p>	<p>2021 Census: The broad ethnic breakdown of the borough's population is White at 70.6%; Asian, Asian British at 11.8%; Black, Black British at 7.9%; Mixed or multiple ethnicities at 6.6%; and Other at 9.9%.</p> <p>A more detailed breakdown is:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="311 1966 1268 2038"> <tr> <td data-bbox="311 1966 587 2038">Asian Bangladeshi</td> <td data-bbox="587 1966 683 2038">1%</td> <td data-bbox="683 1966 1157 2038">Mixed White and Asian</td> <td data-bbox="1157 1966 1268 2038">2.1%</td> </tr> </table>	Asian Bangladeshi	1%	Mixed White and Asian	2.1%	
Asian Bangladeshi	1%	Mixed White and Asian	2.1%			

	Asian Chinese	2.7 %	Mixed White and Black African	0.9%																		
	Asian Indian	2.2 %	Mixed White and Black Caribbean	2.1%																		
	Asian Pakistani	0.9 %	Mixed Other	2.4%																		
	Asian Other	5%	White English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish British	32.7 %																		
	Black African	4.8 %	White Irish	2.0%																		
	Black Caribbean	2.3 %	White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1%																		
	Black Other	0.8 %	White Roma	0.7%																		
			White Other	28.3 %																		
			Other Arab	4.5%																		
			Other ethnicities	5.4%																		
	<p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>																					
Religion/belief	<p>A breakdown of religious groups in RBKC from the 2021 census are:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Buddhist</td> <td>1.1%</td> <td>Jewish</td> <td>1.9%</td> <td>Other</td> <td>0.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Christian</td> <td>48.4 %</td> <td>Muslim</td> <td>11.8 %</td> <td>No religion</td> <td>24.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hindu</td> <td>1.1%</td> <td>Sikh</td> <td>0.2%</td> <td>did not answer</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </table> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>				Buddhist	1.1%	Jewish	1.9%	Other	0.7%	Christian	48.4 %	Muslim	11.8 %	No religion	24.8%	Hindu	1.1%	Sikh	0.2%	did not answer	10%
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Hindu	1.1%	Sikh	0.2%	did not answer	10%																	

<p>Sex</p>	<p>2021 Census: Female 53.2% and Male 46.8%.</p> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	
<p>Sexual Orientation</p>	<p>2021 census information on sexual orientation is only captured for people aged 16 and above. Approximately 85% identify as Heterosexual, nearly 3% identify as Gay or Lesbian, 1.3% as Bisexual and 0.3% as other, the remaining 10.4% did not answer this question.</p> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	
<p>In addition to the nine protected characteristics, where relevant we ask that you also think about the socio-economic and geographical considerations of our residents. Some data has been included below for your reference.</p>		
<p>Socio-economic and Geographical</p>	<p>A recent report on data from the Index of Multiple Deprivation for 2019 showed that a high concentration of the most deprived Lower Super Output Areas being found in the Golborne, Notting Dale and Dalgarno wards.</p> <p>North Kensington also has higher numbers of people on low incomes, who are unemployed or who have no qualifications than the rest of the borough and has a higher proportion of social housing. There are also pockets of low income, higher unemployment, and lower skills levels in parts of the south and west of the borough, again in areas where there are greater proportions of social housing.</p> <p>According to recent ONS data RBKC continues to have the highest life expectancy in the country, however this varies between the north and the south, between people from different</p>	

	<p>ethnic minorities, and between homeowners, private renters, and those in social housing.</p> <p>ONS data also shows that life expectancy in the borough can vary significantly by different wards. There are larger gaps between the least and most deprived wards, these are as much as 14.8 years for males and 11.9 years for females. Females in Notting Dale live on average 15 years less than their neighbours in Holland Ward.</p> <p>The 2021 census data on general health of our residents shows that 58% of all residents, reported being in 'very good' health, 29.6 reported 'good' health, 10.1% reported 'fair health', 3.7% reported 'bad health' and 1.1% of residents reported 'very bad' health. However, these figures vary greatly across the Borough. Campden residents had the highest proportion reporting 'very good' health, 67.4% and Dalgarno in the north of the Borough had the lowest, 48.5%.</p>	
<p>Other Groups</p>	<p>Please consider groups that may be affected by your work, such as Grenfell Bereaved and Survivors, Carers and Members of the Armed Forces etc.</p>	

SECTION 4: Action Plan – NOT APPLICABLE

Have you identified the need to reduce or remove any negative impacts, conduct work with those from protected groups to participate where their participation is disproportionately low, or fill any data gaps? If so, complete the Action Plan below to show the work that is planned.

None identified

Issue identified	Planned Action	Lead Officer and Timeframe

SECTION 5: Sign-off

Director/ Head of Service Name	David Hughes
Contact Email	David.Hughes@rbkc.gov.uk
Date of sign off	27 th November 2024
<p>Review It is important to consider equalities issues at every stage of the process. Remember an EqlA is a live document which means it must be regularly reviewed and updated considering new evidence or information, for example, have you now completed your consultation or has there been news on funding. Please ask your Director or Head of Service to sign-off at every review stage. You can have as many reviews as are appropriate for your work.</p>	
Date of 1 st Review	Not applicable
Name of Reviewer	
Director signature	
Date of 2 nd Review	
Name of Reviewer	
Director signature	
Date of 3 rd Review	
Name of Reviewer	
Director signature	

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

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The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

KEY DECISION

Report Title: ACQUISITION OF A PROPERTY TO ENABLE ITS USE AS SUPPORTED HOUSING BY HOUSING, SOCIAL INVESTMENT & PROPERTY
Date: 22nd January 2025

Decision Maker	Leadership Team
Reporting Officer	Dan Hawthorn, Executive Director, Social Investment and Property; Christine Addison, Director, Social Investment and Property
Key Decision	KD1010525
Access to information	Public (Part A) with exempt appendix The Part B of this report is currently exempt from disclosure on the grounds that (i) it contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of a particular person (including the authority holding that information) under paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, (ii) and in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.
Ward	Redcliffe

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report sets out a proposal to acquire Princess Beatrice House, situated in Earl's Court (Redcliffe ward), and to use this building to provide Supported Housing (SH) for vulnerable residents in housing need.
- 1.2 There is a significant demand for supported housing from residents, with two key supported housing services having been de-commissioned in the borough since 2023 and an increasing demand for homelessness assistance from single people within the Borough.
- 1.3 The provision of supported housing at Princess Beatrice House would increase supply to meet the demand and needs of vulnerable residents, reduce the need to accommodate residents in costly temporary accommodation or housing which is not as suitable for their needs, positively impact on homelessness prevention, and increase the provision of accessible housing in the borough.

- 1.4 In owning the freehold, the Council will have full flexibility related to its future use and, as necessary and appropriate, can justify investing any capital required to ensure the provision of good quality supported housing in the borough.
- 1.5 The recommended option is to purchase the property and refurbish and remodel it to provide modern, fit-for-purpose studio accommodation, continuing its use as supported housing for the homeless.
- 1.6 This will enable the Council to ensure good quality homes are provided for vulnerable residents and is more financially viable for the Council when considered against alternative uses including Temporary Accommodation (TA).

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Leadership Team is recommended to:

- 2.1 Approve the proposed purchase of Princess Beatrice House from Look Ahead Care & Support Ltd, subject to satisfactory due diligence and the contractual signing of the GLA grant, on the terms and for the amount identified in confidential Part B and to enter into any legal agreements to facilitate the acquisition.
- 2.2 From the Capital Programme budget, approve the funding for this project identified in exempt (Part B) appendix to include the amount identified to cover acquisition, fees, immediate repair requirements and post-acquisition feasibility work which will progress the recommended remodelling option through further due-diligence, detailed design, option analysis and narrowing the decisions about the longer-term investment in supported accommodation at this site.
- 2.3 Delegate approval to the Executive Director of Housing and Social Investment, following consultation with the Lead Member of Property, Parks and Leisure, to agree any appropriate and necessary amendments to the terms stated within this report (including agreement on any re-negotiation of the purchase price, providing it does not exceed the current proposed purchase price) to facilitate the acquisition of the Property.

3. REASONS FOR DECISION

- 3.1 Princess Beatrice House is owned by Look Ahead Care & Support Ltd. The Council has previously commissioned Look Ahead to provide a supported accommodation service at Princess Beatrice House for homeless men. There was provision for 68 residents and all residents were referred to Look Ahead by the Council, who had been responsible for the procurement and costs associated with providing this service.
- 3.2 There has been a lack of investment in the building by the owner over a long period of time with short-term and longer-term improvement work

required to reflect up to date service delivery standards. Look Ahead made a decision to sell the building and gave the Council notice of this and its intention to sell with vacant possession. Over recent months the Council has succeeded in moving all residents to alternative accommodation and the building is now vacant.

- 3.3 A decision to acquire Princess Beatrice House and use it for the provision of supported housing will enable the Council to meet its statutory obligations in relation to homelessness and providing suitable accommodation to residents; and it will also provide positive outcomes for some of the borough's most vulnerable residents.
- 3.4 By acquiring the freehold of the building, the Council can ensure that the necessary capital investment is made to provide good quality, modern supported housing for vulnerable residents. The preferred and recommended option is based on a remodelling, redesign and refurbishment of the existing layout. However, this option will be compared in more detail with the alternative option to demolish and rebuild for supported housing purposes, if the post-acquisition detailed feasibility and business case indicates this.
- 3.5 Princess Beatrice House presents an opportunity for the Council to own and manage its own supported housing for vulnerable residents at this location, which will meet known housing needs, and over the longer term will create more stability for residents and save costs.
- 3.6 Using this building to provide a supported housing service to vulnerable residents in housing needs aligns with the strategic housing related commitments in the Council Plan and Action Plan.

4. BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Princess Beatrice House is a five-storey, purpose-built block of flats in Earls Court, constructed in the early 1980s, and purchased by Look Ahead in 2010. It currently provides circa 1,450sqm of usable space.
- 4.2 Princess Beatrice House provided 68 bedspaces across 18 flats and over five floors (from lower ground floor to third floor). This predominantly comprises cluster flats where four residents each had their own bedroom and share living, kitchen and bathroom spaces; there are also two bedsits where two residents share the kitchen area and bathroom.
- 4.3 The Council previously commissioned supported housing services for up to 68 residents at Princess Beatrice House through Look Ahead, a provider of specialist care, support and housing services across London and the South East. Residents were exclusively referred to the service by the Council's Housing Solutions Team within Housing Needs.

4.4 Look Ahead have advised that the building is structurally sound with no obvious external defects, other than some repointing. However, they have not carried out internal maintenance and mechanical and electrical services replacement works for several years, and the building condition and suitability internally is poor. Full technical due diligence has been procured as follows, and the findings are due mid-January. The sale will not complete without the technical due diligence being fully complete as the results will impact directly on the acquisition price being paid by the Council.:

- Condition Survey and report incorporating specialist survey findings
- Desktop Environmental Assessment
- Drainage Survey
- Asbestos Survey
- Structural and MEP surveys associated with the remodelling option

4.5 Look Ahead has considered its own options about whether to invest or not and had decided against given their current operational model and general capital needs. Look Ahead has therefore decided to close the service and has appointed agents to sell the property via an informal tender process.

4.6 The Council have also reviewed various options for acquisition and continued use to meet housing needs, set out in 5, below and further in exempt (Part B) appendix.

4.7 The recommended option is for the Council to purchase Princess Beatrice House and undertake a remodel to provide modern supported housing – and as such lessen the financial and social cost of using temporary accommodation to house eligible residents. The business case for acquisition has been prepared on this basis.

Evidence of need for supported housing at this location

4.8 The Council currently commissions 11 supported housing services in the borough, which provides a total of 453 bedspaces for young people, mothers and babies, domestic abuse survivors, homeless people, and socially excluded people – and seven units are used as assessment beds for rough sleepers.

4.9 Princess Beatrice House was commissioned by the Council as supported housing for many years. It accommodated and supported men aged 18+ who were homeless or threatened with homelessness and who had a relevant support need. The service aimed to help residents move on to more independent living within two years.

- 4.10 There is a significant demand for supported housing from our vulnerable residents. Homeless Link has been commissioned to complete a review of supported housing in the borough and produce the Council's Supported Housing Strategy. Analysis from Homeless Link sets-out the need to increase supported housing provision in the borough.
- 4.11 The analysis concludes that the current provision of 453 supporting housing units is 123 less than the estimated 576 units required in the long term. The acquisition would provide an additional 66 units, resulting in a total of 519 units of supported housing in the borough. However, this would still be 57 units less than the estimated number required to meet demand.
- 4.12 Further, during the period 1 July 2024 to 18 September 2024 – when the operational supported housing team was reconfigured – 82 residents were assessed as being suitable for a move into supported housing. When extrapolating this sample over a 12-month period, this is estimated to be in excess of 300 residents in need of a move to supported housing.
- 4.13 Occupancy levels at Princess Beatrice House had ordinarily been high for the majority of the time it was commissioned by the Council. Demand for supported housing generally is high and voids are ordinarily filled quickly as people wait for supported housing to become available.
- 4.14 In addition, local authorities are increasingly seeing organisations selling properties rather than continuing to use them to provide supported housing services, which is the case with Look Ahead and the property in question. In 2023 St Mungo's closed 173 Cromwell Road, a 54 flat high-needs supported housing service for rough sleepers in the borough.
- 4.15 The Housing Solutions Team have identified 17 clients with high support needs who are currently inappropriately housed in temporary accommodation.
- 4.16 There are approximately between 40 and 50 people in out-of-borough spot-funded supported accommodation (accommodation purchased on an ad-hoc basis to meet a specific need for a certain period of time) at any one time, almost all of whom, should ideally be in 'in-borough' provisions. Ordinarily, this out of borough accommodation is significantly more expensive than in-borough supported housing provision.
- 4.17 There are at least six people waiting for high support on the Clinically Ready for Discharge lists for acute and rehabilitation at the moment, and they have patients waiting up to three years for relatively straight-forward step-downs to more independent settings.
- 4.18 If the building is acquired and used as supported housing, it is likely that it will accommodate local residents who are homeless or threatened with homelessness, and who have medium-to-high-level support needs. It

could also be a mixed-sex provision service. Further analysis post-acquisition would identify any options that are more preferential than the base case.

- 4.19 In summary, there is a significant demand for supported housing from residents; two key supported housing services have been de-commissioned in the borough since 2023, resulting in a loss of 122 supported housing units; and Homeless Link recommends, following their needs analysis and supported housing review, that we significantly increase supported housing provision to meet demand and the needs of vulnerable residents.

The benefits of providing supported housing

- 4.20 If Princess Beatrice House is acquired to provide supported housing, the new supported housing service would not be available for some time following acquisition due to the time needed to redevelop and remodel the building – and the benefits of providing a supported housing service (both financial and in terms of outcomes for vulnerable residents) would therefore not be seen immediately post-acquisition. However, the benefits of this supported housing provision would be seen in the future and on a long-term basis.
- 4.21 Residents who are suitable for supported housing services are often particularly vulnerable and have some of the most complex needs, including mental health issues, social isolation and substance misuse issues. Supported housing offers a more suitable housing option for many vulnerable residents compared to other types of housing, as residents are supported by services to develop their independent living skills over time and work towards more independent living in the long-term.
- 4.22 The provision of modern self-contained supported housing at Princess Beatrice House will therefore help to achieve positive outcomes for some of our most vulnerable residents over time.
- 4.23 The provision of this supported housing service will also help the Council to prevent and relieve homelessness for some vulnerable single residents in the long-term – thereby reducing the use of temporary accommodation to an extent – by providing suitable accommodation to residents who may otherwise be placed in temporary accommodation or reside in accommodation which is not as suitable for their needs.
- 4.24 This is particularly important given the significant increase in demand for homelessness assistance in recent years, the fact that 76% of homelessness applications made to the Council in 2023/24 were from single people, and the significant costs of providing temporary accommodation to homeless residents.

- 4.25 The acquisition of Princess Beatrice House for supported housing would positively impact on the Council's commitment to tackle rough sleeping, and increase the accommodation and support options for rough sleepers in the borough. Many rough sleepers are helped to move away from a life on the streets into supported housing where they can develop their independent living skills.

Accessible housing provision

- 4.26 Under the preferred option, Princess Beatrice House will be remodelled to provide between six and nine wheelchair accessible units. This could be used to provide suitable accommodation to vulnerable residents who are homeless (including those in temporary accommodation) or threatened with homelessness – particularly as there is a lack of availability of wheelchair accessible social housing, private rented housing and supported housing in the borough.
- 4.27 The Council ordinarily needs to place many single people in wheelchair accessible temporary accommodation throughout the year – wheelchair accessible temporary accommodation is difficult and prohibitively expensive to procure.
- 4.28 Consequently, acquiring Princess Beatrice House to use as supported housing would increase the provision of accessible housing in the borough, mitigate against the Council breaching its homelessness duty to residents, and ensure that a greater number of residents in need of an accessible home reside in suitable housing.

Council Plan commitments

- 4.29 Acquiring Princess Beatrice House to be used as supported housing would contribute towards the following Council Plan commitments:
- Prioritise safety in our approach to managing, maintaining and allocating Council homes, while working with registered providers, temporary accommodation providers, and private sector landlords to drive the highest possible standards (safer).
 - Be a good landlord, investing in and maintaining our social housing and targeting more services in areas like health and employment support to people in social housing or on the housing register (fairer).
 - Prevent homelessness and rough sleeping wherever we can (fairer).
 - Ensure that residents who most need our support, including those who live in social housing and temporary accommodation, feel the full benefit of our services and investment (fairer).

- Lead the transition to net zero by making Council-owned buildings like our homes and estates, schools, and offices energy efficient (greener).

4.30 In addition, it will contribute towards the related cross-Council change activity in prioritising the impact on the safety and wellbeing of our residents when we make decisions about spending and being a good landlord by investing in more support for residents.

5. OPTIONS, ANALYSIS AND PROPOSALS

5.1 Five broad options have been assessed for the acquisition of Princess Beatrice House to support meeting the Council's housing need. The preferred option demonstrates a strong case for purchasing the property. The options, assumptions and models are set out in exempt (Part B) appendix to this report and summarised below.

Table 1 Options Considered

#	Option	Recommendation
1	Acquire the property and remodel as supported housing	Recommended Option
2	Acquire the property and remodel as Temporary Accommodation	Not Recommended
3	Acquire the property and remodel for other Council uses	Not Recommended
4	Acquire the property, demolish the existing structure and rebuild	Further investigation if necessary
5	Do not acquire the property	Not Recommended

5.2 Option 1 is the recommended option as ensures the provision of the essential supported housing need in this location whilst achieving cost savings for the Council when compared to either a third-party acquiring or the Council having to provide this accommodation via temporary accommodation. This is supported by effectively utilising available GLA grant.

5.3 Option 2 is not recommended as it is not financially viable given the lower available grant position and income if the property was bought and remodelled as temporary accommodation.

5.4 Option 3 is not recommended as the continuation of a supported housing service from this location is strongly supported, and the planning and grant viability cases for changing use would be challenging and incur unnecessary risk.

5.5 Option 4 is recommended for further exploration post-acquisition if for some unforeseen reason, Option 1 is prevented from coming forward. At present, however, the Council's view is that financial, planning and site

constraints will likely prevent this from being as viable as the recommended option (Option 1). The recommended option remains a viable base case for acquisition in any event.

- 5.6 Option 5 is not recommended as the Council will have less security of supply – potentially losing control of a site that has been critical in meeting its supported housing requirements – and also incur higher costs, either by renting the site from a third party, which is likely to be at higher cost, or having to source additional temporary accommodation.

6. CONSULTATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- 6.1 Consultation has been ongoing with the GLA in order to secure the grant funding, with funding secured on the basis of funding Option 1 (subject to signing the contract).
- 6.2 Ward Members have been consulted and support the acquisition.
- 6.3 Engagement has taken place with the previous residents at Princess Beatrice House as part of the annual satisfaction surveys that the Council undertakes at its supported housing schemes. This feedback will be used to inform the service and design as it is reprocured.
- 6.4 The feedback from previous residents is that they appreciate the support they receive, especially around budgeting, accessing training and health services – although they have shared concerns around the state of the building.
- 6.5 The pre-tender preparation stage for the commissioning of the service will take an estimated four months, running parallel to the planning stage of the refurbishment, and include regular communication with stakeholders, including service users, councillors and the community in the area surrounding Princess Beatrice House – ensuring that the process takes into account the needs and expectations of the community.

7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 Section 1(1) of the Localism Act 2011 confers a general power of competence on the Council and provides that a local authority may do anything that individuals generally may do, even though they are in nature, extent or otherwise:- a) unlike anything the authority may do apart from subsection (1); or b) unlike anything that other public bodies may do. In addition to this, Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 provides that a local authority shall have the power to do anything (whether or not involving the expenditure, borrowing or lending of money or the acquisition or disposal of any property or rights) which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of their functions.

- 7.2 The Council also has the power under section 120 of the Local Government Act 1972 to acquire land for any purpose for which it is authorised under any enactment to acquire land or for any of its functions.
- 7.3 The Council has a duty under Housing Act 1996 (Part VI) to have a scheme for determining priorities in allocating housing accommodation. The duty under Housing Act 1996 (Part VI) allocation scheme must be framed so as to secure that reasonable preference is given to specified groups;
- (a) people who are homeless (within the meaning of Part 7);
 - (b) people who are owed a duty by any local housing authority under section 190(2), 193(2) or 195(2) (or under section 65(2) or 68(2) of the Housing Act 1985) or who are occupying accommodation secured by any such authority under section 192(3);
 - (c) people occupying insanitary or overcrowded housing or otherwise living in unsatisfactory housing conditions;
 - (d) people who need to move on medical or welfare grounds (including any grounds relating to a disability); and
 - (e) people who need to move to a particular locality in the district of the authority, where failure to meet that need would cause hardship (to themselves or to others).
- 7.4 The scheme may also give additional preference to other groups with urgent housing needs and may contain provision for determining priorities taking into account other factors as specified in s166A of the Act.
- 7.5 The Council has a duty under the Housing Act 1996 (Part VII), as amended, to ensure that accommodation is made available for homeless applicants who are owed a full housing duty by the Council. When discharging this duty, the Council must, so far as reasonably practicable, ensure that the accommodation is available for the applicant in their own district: s208(1) of the 1996 Act.
- 7.6 Section 206 Housing Act 1996 states that a local housing authority may discharge their housing functions under Part 7 of the Act only in the following ways—
- a) by securing that suitable accommodation provided by them is available
 - b) by securing that he obtains suitable accommodation from some other person, or
 - c) by giving him such advice and assistance as will secure that suitable accommodation is available from some other person
- 7.7 In discharging its functions to homeless persons, the council must also have due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) in s149 Equality Act 2010. S.149 Equality Act provides that the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to—

- a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
- b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

7.8 Therefore, PSED must be considered of those requiring a duty to be housed and any evaluation as to suitability of those properties to be acquired will need to be taken with this in mind.

7.9 Further legal implications are set out in Confidential Part B of the report.

8. FINANCIAL, PROPERTY AND ANY OTHER RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

8.1 Financial comments are set out in part B of the report.

8.2 The acquisition is conditional on the Council's governance procedures and satisfaction as to the conditions of their bid, including technical and legal due diligence, outlined further in part B of the report.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

9.1 The recommended option will include proposals retrofitting the building sustainably with modern glazing and heating systems as part of the refurbishment, with further details to be confirmed during the detailed design stage.

10. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

10.1 There are no HR implications based on this proposal.

11. EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND IMPLICATIONS

11.1 It is anticipated that the decision will have a positive impact on some protected characteristic groups and will not disproportionately affect other protected characteristic groups. It is not expected that the provision of a supported accommodation service for vulnerable residents will have a negative impact on any protected characteristic group.

11.2 The Public Sector Equality Duty requires the Council to demonstrate that it is making decisions in a fair, transparent and accountable way, considering the needs and the rights of different members of the community.

11.3 A completed EqIA accompanies this Key Decision at Appendix 2.

12. APPENDICES

12.1 Appendix 1: Exempt (Part B) information

12.2 Appendix 2: Equalities Impact Assessment

13. SUPPORTING AND BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

13.1 None

Christine Addison
Director of Social Investment and Property

Contact officer(s)

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Mandatory clearance process

Cleared by Corporate Finance NI

Cleared by Legal Services VB

Cleared by Director of Communications and Public Affairs NT

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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RBKC Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

EqIAs evidence that you have considered the impact or potential impact on groups in our community who share protected characteristics. These are characteristics that are protected against discrimination by the Equality Act 2010. We are required by law under the Public Sector Equality duty (PSED) which is contained in Section 149 of the Equality Act and requires public authorities to have due regard to several equality considerations when exercising their functions.

When do I need to complete an EqIA? You need to complete an EqIA when:

- Planning or developing new services including business services, policies, strategies, practices and plans
- Reviewing, amending or substantially changing existing services, policies, strategies, practices and plans
- Considering a change management process or organisational review, particularly those that could involve relocating staff or rationalisation of posts
- Reviewing or introducing forms, leaflets, guidance, codes of practice such as changes to how residents access services
- When considering and developing a tender document for procurement of services

Who should complete an EqIA?

The person completing the EqIA should have detailed knowledge of the proposal or project. They should be able to identify the impact on those with protected characteristics be they residents, workforce, visitors or others. They should also have knowledge or access to any consultations and where relevant, have knowledge of the area of the Borough that is impacted. The ownership and responsibility for an EqIA lies at Head of Service level and above, however, managers and staff play a key role in the assessment process as they will be involved in implementing the necessary actions identified and integrating equalities into planning. As a rule, any work that needs a decision e.g. Lead Member decision or Leadership Team should be signed off by the Executive Director. Anything that is not going through a formal decision-making process can be signed off by Head of service.

At what point do I need to complete an EqIA?

You need to complete an EqIA at the very beginning when considering your proposal and therefore before a decision is taken.

Please note an EqIA is a live document which means it must be regularly reviewed and updated considering new evidence or information.

It is important to consider equalities issues at every stage of the process. You may not have all the data you need at the beginning, or you may not have finalised what your project will look like. However, an EqIA is there to help guide your thinking on how your work might affect different groups in our community and support your planning and consultation work.

Where can I get support to complete an EqIA?

There are resources available on the SharePoint site, including example EqIAs. You can also get support from the EqIA Champion in your Team/Directorate, see the SharePoint site for details. You can email any queries to the EqIA inbox eqia@rbkc.gov.uk. Finally further support is available for strategic and crosscutting EqIAs from Mandeep Kaur Bains (mandeep.kaurbains@rbkc.gov.uk) in the Corporate Strategy Team. If your EqIA focuses on workforce changes or development, then contact Charlaine Nkum (Charlaine.nkum@rbkc.gov.uk) or Lee Sykes (lee.sykes@rbkc.gov.uk) in HR.

SECTION 1: Programme details

Name of the policy, project, service, or strategy being assessed	Acquisition of Princess Beatrice House
Give a brief overview of your works aims and objectives	<p>The Council is looking to acquire Princess Beatrice House which is situated in Earls Court/West Brompton within the Redcliffe ward. The building is owned by Look Ahead.</p> <p>There is a significant demand for supported housing from residents, with two key supported housing services having been de-commissioned in the borough since 2023 and an increasing demand for homelessness assistance from single people within the Borough.</p> <p>The provision of supported housing at Princess Beatrice House would increase supply to meet the demand and needs of vulnerable residents, reduce the need to accommodate residents in costly temporary accommodation or housing which is not as suitable for their needs, positively impact on homelessness prevention, and increase the provision of accessible housing in the borough.</p> <p>In owning the freehold, the Council will have full flexibility related to its future use and, as necessary and appropriate, can justify investing any capital required to ensure the provision of good quality supported housing in the borough.</p> <p>The Council has considered five options in relation to this potential acquisition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquire the property and remodel as supported housing – recommended option 2. Acquire the property and remodel as temporary accommodation – not recommended 3. Acquire the property and remodel for other Council uses – not recommended 4. Acquire the property, demolish the existing structure and rebuild – recommended for further exploration should Option 1 not proceed 5. Do not acquire the property – not recommended <p>The recommended option is to purchase the property and refurbish and remodel it to provide modern, fit-for-purpose studio accommodation, continuing its use as supported housing for the homeless.</p> <p>Option 1 is the recommended option as ensures the provision of the essential supported housing need in this location whilst achieving cost savings for the Council when compared to either a third-party acquiring or the Council having to provide this</p>

	<p>accommodation via temporary accommodation. This is supported by effectively utilising available GLA grant.</p> <p>Option 2 is not recommended as it is not financially viable given the lower available grant position and income if the property was bought and remodelled as temporary accommodation.</p> <p>Option 3 is not recommended as the continuation of a supported housing service from this location is strongly supported, and the planning and grant viability cases for changing use would be challenging and incur unnecessary risk.</p> <p>Option 4 is recommended for further exploration post-acquisition if for some unforeseen reason, Option 1 is prevented from coming forward. At present, however, the Council's view is that financial, planning and site constraints will likely prevent this from being as viable as the recommended option (Option 1). The recommended option remains a viable base case for acquisition in any event.</p> <p>Option 5 is not recommended as the Council will have less security of supply – potentially losing control of a site that has been critical in meeting its supported housing requirements – and also incur higher costs, either by renting the site from a third party, which is likely to be at higher cost, or having to source additional temporary accommodation.</p> <p>We are completing an EQIA in relation to this potential acquisition and use of Princess Beatrice House.</p>
Name of person completing this EqIA	James Hermida, Housing Policy and Strategy Manager
Name of Director	Kojo Sarpong, Director of Housing Needs
Team	Housing Policy and Strategy Team
Directorate	Housing Needs, Housing and Social Investment
Contact Email	James.hermida@rbkc.gov.uk
Where is this EqIA stored. (This is to ensure colleagues can pick this up in your absence.)	Housing Policy and Strategy Team SharePoint site
Is this EqIA accompanying a report that is going through a formal decision process? If so which meeting, is it going to for decision?	Yes – this is a Key Decision which is due to be taken by the Leadership Team in January 2025

SECTION 2: EqIA Screening – Do you need to complete a full EqIA?

Please complete the checklist below, including impact to help determine if a full EqIA is necessary.

Please see table in Section 3 for a breakdown of the protected characteristics

Question	Answer (Yes, No, Unclear)	Impact (Positive, Negative or Neutral)
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect men, women or those who identify as non-binary?	Y	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people of a particular race or ethnicity? This includes refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and gypsies and travellers.	Y	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people with a disability? Consider physical and learning disabilities and mental health conditions.	Y	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people of certain sexual orientations?	N	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people of different age groups? Consider children and elderly populations.	Y	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect those undergoing or intending to undergo the process of gender reassignment?	N	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect those due to pregnancy or maternity? The Equality Act protects women people from discrimination from when you become pregnant until your right to maternity leave ends and you return to work. If you do not have the right to maternity leave this is 2 weeks after the child is born.	N	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect those who are married or in a civil partnership?	N	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people of different faiths and beliefs?	N	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people on low incomes or living in poverty?	Y	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people living in the most deprived areas of RBKC?	Y	Positive

Think about North Kensington, in particular Golborne, Notting Dale, Dalgarno and those living on the Worlds End Estate. There is further detail in Section 3 below in the socioeconomic and geographical box.		
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If you have assessed the impact to any of the above questions to be Negative, Neutral or Unclear, then you will need to complete Sections 3, 4 and 5. If you have assessed all the necessary impacts as Positive, explain the rational for this in the box below and then go to Section 5.

Please use this box to outline how residents are positively impacted. Include the following information:

- Data on services users or people potential impacted
- Consultation information with service users and how this has evidenced a positive impact
- Explain if your proposal takes steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups, where these are different from the needs of other people; and encourages people from protected groups to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is disproportionately low

It is important to note that Look Ahead is selling Princess Beatrice House with vacant possession. This means that all residents will be decanted from the building before any sale is completed, regardless of who the buyer is. It is therefore necessary for residents to vacate the building, regardless of whether the Council acquires it and what it may be used for in the future.

Further, even if the Council acquires the building and uses it for supported housing, it will take some time for the building to be redesigned to provide 66 self-contained studios, including several wheelchair accessible units. In addition, it will take some time to tender and commission a new supported housing service to be provided in the building.

Therefore, the Council's decision as to whether to acquire Princess Beatrice House, and its potential use in the future, has not resulted in the residents being decanted from Princess Beatrice House – rather, it is Look Ahead's decision to sell the building with vacant possession which has caused residents to be moved elsewhere.

The Council has worked with Look Ahead and partner organisations to move residents to alternative accommodation in a planned way. Of the 53 residents decanted from Princess Beatrice House by 21 November 2024, 10 (19%) moved to the private rented sector, 24 (45%) to other supported housing, seven (13%) to social housing, one (2%) to rehab, seven (13%) were evicted, and four (8%) moved to temporary accommodation. There were nine residents whose stay at Princess Beatrice House was extended for a short period to enable them to secure move-on options.

If the Council does not acquire Princess Beatrice House to use as supported housing, the provision of 68 bedspaces for vulnerable residents with support needs will be lost in the long-term. Therefore, acquiring the building for this use would provide a supported housing service which may otherwise not exist.

Should the Council not acquire this building to provide self-contained supported housing and housing related support for 66 vulnerable residents, this may result in a significant number of residents becoming homeless, experiencing other negative outcomes (detailed further below) and residing in alternative housing, which is not as suitable for their needs, including temporary accommodation out of borough.

Consultation with previous residents of Princess Beatrice House has been conducted through annual surveys and interviews. The feedback from residents was that they appreciated the support they received from the support staff, especially support around budgeting, accessing training and health services. In addition, they shared concerns about the state of the building and the need for repairs and refurbishment – all residents supported refurbishment of the building.

There will be consultation when commissioning a new housing support service, which will potentially include internal and external stakeholders, such as supported housing residents, supported housing providers, health and adult social care, via meetings and surveys to gather feedback.

As part of this EQIA, we have considered the protected characteristics of residents on the Council’s Housing Register who have been awarded independent living points to enable them to move on from supported housing to permanent social housing. The points are ordinarily awarded where a person in supported housing has vulnerabilities and needs that mean they would find it very difficult to manage a private rented tenancy and stay independent – although the points can also be awarded to residents in a ‘working hostel’.

Whilst this does not include residents in supported housing who do not qualify for this priority – because they are assessed as being suitable for private rented accommodation – it provides an indication of the residents in supported housing who have different protected characteristics, including residents who previously resided at Princess Beatrice House.

Age

2021 census: The average age of residents in Kensington and Chelsea is 40.45 years, making it the fourth oldest population in London.

The age breakdown of our population is:

4 years and under	4.3%	25-34 years	17.5 %
5-9 years	4.4%	35-49 years	21.2 %
10-15 years	5.4%	50-64 years	20.5%
16-19 years	3.8%	65-74 years	7.9%
20-24 years	8.5%	75-84 years	4.8%
		85 years and over	1.7%

9% of people with independent living points are aged 60+ and 55% of residents are aged under 25. As such, young people are disproportionately represented amongst this group of residents compared to the general population of the borough. Therefore, if Princess Beatrice House is acquired to use as supported housing for vulnerable residents, this will likely positively impact younger people, as well as a relatively significant amount of older people, who would otherwise not have this accommodation based service available to them.

Disability

2021 census: 12.8% of residents in the borough said they had a long-term condition or disability that limited their life in some way.

19% of residents with independent living points stated that they had a disability; 64% did not answer; and 17% said that they had no disability. Therefore, people with a disability are slightly overrepresented in this group of residents compared to the general population of the borough – although it is likely that many of the residents who did not answer this question do in fact have a

disability, as supported housing is provided to vulnerable residents, many of whom will have a mental or physical health related disability.

In addition, Princes Beatrice House will include the provision of several wheelchair accessible flats (likely to be between six and nine) – the number will be dependent on further assessment and surveys.

Consequently, the provision of supported housing at Princess Beatrice House will have a positive impact on this protected characteristic group – particularly people who have mental health issues (who often meet the criteria for supported housing) and residents requiring a wheelchair accessible home (as there is a significant shortage of these types of properties within social housing, supported housing, private rented housing and temporary accommodation stock).

Race

2021 Census: The broad ethnic breakdown of the borough’s population is White at 70.6%; Asian, Asian British at 11.8%; Black, Black British at 7.9%; Mixed or multiple ethnicities at 6.6%; and Other at 9.9%.

A more detailed breakdown is:

Asian Bangladeshi	1%	Mixed White and Asian	2.1%
Asian Chinese	2.7%	Mixed White and Black African	0.9%
Asian Indian	2.2%	Mixed White and Black Caribbean	2.1%
Asian Pakistani	0.9%	Mixed Other	2.4%
Asian Other	5%	White English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish British	32.7%
Black African	4.8%	White Irish	2.0%
Black Caribbean	2.3%	White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1%
Black Other	0.8%	White Roma	0.7%
		White Other	28.3%
		Other Arab	4.5%
		Other ethnicities	5.4%

28% of residents with independent living points stated that they were from an ethnic minority background; 60% of people did not answer the question; and 12% said they were White British. The percentage of people who said they were White British was less than the general population of the borough, 33% of whom said they were White British.

Therefore, the provision of supported housing at Princess Beatrice House will likely have a positive impact on people from different ethnic backgrounds, who would otherwise have to look for alternative suitable housing.

Sex

2021 Census: Female 53.2% and Male 46.8%.

Of those residents with independent living points, 40% are women and 60% are men. Men are therefore disproportionately overrepresented amongst supported housing residents compared with the general population of the borough. Therefore, the provision of supported housing will likely have a positive impact on men.

In addition, it is possible that princess Beatrice House could be a mixed-sex service, depending on the demand for this, which would also have a positive impact on women.

People on low incomes or living in poverty

People residing in supported housing are vulnerable and often have some of the most complex needs in terms of mental health, social exclusion, substance misuse and offending behaviour – and a significant number of residents in supported housing will be on a low income (often welfare benefits) and living in poverty.

It is likely that if Princess Beatrice House is not available as supported housing, some of the residents who would have otherwise been accommodated there, will be able to access alternative supported housing to meet their needs. However, there will likely be a significant number of residents who are unable to access alternative supported housing because it is not available in time to prevent or relieve their homelessness.

It is likely that many such residents would experience less positive counter-factual outcomes in comparison to the provision of supported housing. This could include homelessness and accommodation which is not as suitable for their needs, and would likely equate to a significant number of residents over time.

The Council commissions 453 supporting housing units in the borough. Analysis of supported housing in the borough from Homeless Link estimates that 576 units of supported housing is required in the long-term, which is 123 units more than the Council currently commissions. In addition, Homeless Link surveyed supported housing residents in the borough. This revealed that 72% would likely experience poorer outcomes if the supported housing option was removed. Homeless Link estimated that the counter-factual for such residents would be: 4% to prison; 14% to psychiatric care; 43% to Council temporary accommodation; 2% to post-18 foster care; 1% to a refuge; 7% to a registered care home; 19% rough sleeping; and 10% to non-commissioned supported housing.

This analysis from Homeless Link highlights the important role that supported housing plays in meeting the housing needs of vulnerable residents in the borough.

Consequently, it is expected that the provision of supported housing at Princess Beatrice House would positively impact residents on low incomes and/or living in poverty – especially because supported housing residents are particularly vulnerable and a significant number of people would likely experience poorer outcomes if supported housing was not available for them.

People living in the most deprived areas of RBKC

There is a polarised picture of deprivation in Kensington and Chelsea, with some very high levels of deprivation in the north, and most westerly and southerly parts of the borough, and relatively low levels of deprivation elsewhere. Deprivation levels in Kensington and Chelsea are predominantly

driven by factors relating to employment, low household income, the living environment, crime, and access to housing and services.

Housing is a challenging issue for Kensington and Chelsea in terms of deprivation – according to the Census 2021 data, 22% of households in the borough are deprived in the housing dimension, compared to 18% in London. Barriers to housing and services include the physical/geographical and financial accessibility of housing and services in the borough.

The provision of this service would have a positive impact in terms of addressing housing related deprivation in Kensington and Chelsea, as it is situated in the borough and will therefore promote the physical/geographical accessibility of housing; and rents will be covered by Housing Benefit which will promote the financial accessibility of housing.

Princess Beatrice House is in the Redcliffe ward of the borough – it is one of the most westerly parts of the borough with a relative degree of deprivation. Moreover, vulnerable residents from across the whole borough, including in the most deprived wards such as Golborne, Notting Dale and Dalgarno, and those living on the World's End Estate, will be able to access supported housing at Princess Beatrice House. Ordinarily, residents must have a significant local connection to the borough in terms of residence to be able to access supported housing.

If Princess Beatrice House is not acquired to use as supported housing, vulnerable residents from the most deprived parts of the borough will have to find alternative housing arrangements – and a significant number may experience poorer outcomes than if they had resided in specialist supported housing at Princess Beatrice House. Consequently, the provision of supported housing at Princess Beatrice House will have a positive impact on people living in the most deprived areas of the borough.

Other groups

The provision of supported housing at Princess Beatrice House will have a positive impact on other groups who will lose this specialist housing provision in the borough in the long-term if the Council does not acquire the building to use as supported housing. This includes the following:

- Care leavers who are often placed in supported housing as their semi-independent living accommodation pending their rehousing to permanent social housing in the future
- Rough sleepers who often require supported housing to help them move away from a life on the streets and develop the independent living skills needed to move on to settled housing
- Domestic abuse survivors who may need the provision of supported housing to help them stabilise and prepare to live independently following traumatic experiences
- People with mental health issues who often reside in specialist supported housing to help develop their independent living skills before moving on to a permanent home
- People with substance misuse issues who often benefit from supported housing to access the housing related and other support they need to live more independently in the future
- People with an offending background who need support to successfully live an offending-free life in the community.

Council Plan

Acquiring Princess Beatrice House for supported housing will contribute towards some of the commitments in the Council Plan and its Action Plan:

- Becoming the best Council for a borough that is greener, safer and fairer
- Prioritise safety in our approach to managing, maintaining and allocating Council homes, while working with registered providers, temporary accommodation providers, and private sector landlords to drive the highest possible standards (safer)
- Be a good landlord, investing in and maintaining our social housing and targeting more services in areas like health and employment support to people in social housing or on the housing register (fairer)
- Prevent homelessness and rough sleeping wherever we can (fairer)
- Ensure that residents who most need our support, including those who live in social housing and temporary accommodation, feel the full benefit of our services and investment (fairer)
- Lead the transition to net zero by making council-owned buildings like our homes and estates, schools, and offices energy efficient (greener).

In addition, it will contribute towards the related cross-Council change activity in prioritising the impact on the safety and wellbeing of our residents when we make decisions about spending and being a good landlord by investing in more support for residents.

SECTION 3: Assessing the Impact

Please use this section to assess the impact of the programme on those with protected characteristics. Please answer the following questions in your assessment for each characteristic.

- 1. How many people currently use the service? Or who and how many people will be affected by the policy or strategy?** We have provided data from the latest census on the population of RBKC for each protected characteristic. Additional Census data can also be accessed from the RBKC Census Dashboard. Please add data about your service users/populations in the relevant boxes.
- 2. What consultation have you completed to gather feedback from service users? Or what other relevant data have you gathered to support your work?** Include the findings in each relevant group.
For more information on consultation please refer to the [12 principles of good governance and consultation in the Constitution](#). You can also speak with the Consultations Team for further advice.
- 3. How will you ensure that the policy, project, service, or strategy will be accessible to all groups? and how will you address or breakdown any barriers to achieving this.** Explain if your proposal takes steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups, where these are different from the needs of other people; and encourages people from protected groups to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is disproportionately low?
- 4. How is this group impacted and determine whether the proposed activity will have a positive, neutral or negative impact.**
- 5. If the impact is negative, what mitigations will you put in place to reduce the impact?**
- 6. If the impact is positive, what actions have you taken to achieve a positive impact?**

Protected characteristic	Analysis	Impact (Positive, Negative or Neutral)																								
Age	<p>2021 census: The average age of residents in Kensington and Chelsea is 40.45 years, making it the fourth oldest population in London.</p> <p>The age breakdown of our population is:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="319 495 1173 759"> <tr> <td>4 years and under</td> <td>4.3%</td> <td>25-34 years</td> <td>17.5 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-9 years</td> <td>4.4%</td> <td>35-49 years</td> <td>21.2 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-15 years</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>50-64 years</td> <td>20.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16-19 years</td> <td>3.8%</td> <td>65-74 years</td> <td>7.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-24 years</td> <td>8.5%</td> <td>75-84 years</td> <td>4.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>85 years and over</td> <td>1.7%</td> </tr> </table> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	4 years and under	4.3%	25-34 years	17.5 %	5-9 years	4.4%	35-49 years	21.2 %	10-15 years	5.4%	50-64 years	20.5%	16-19 years	3.8%	65-74 years	7.9%	20-24 years	8.5%	75-84 years	4.8%			85 years and over	1.7%	
4 years and under	4.3%	25-34 years	17.5 %																							
5-9 years	4.4%	35-49 years	21.2 %																							
10-15 years	5.4%	50-64 years	20.5%																							
16-19 years	3.8%	65-74 years	7.9%																							
20-24 years	8.5%	75-84 years	4.8%																							
		85 years and over	1.7%																							
Disability	<p>2021 census: 12.8% of residents in the borough said they had a long-term condition or disability that limited their life in some way. LGA Data from the academic year 21/22 highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,379 young people have Special Educational Needs in RBKC. • 746 have a statement of Special Educational Need or an Education and Health Plan. • 62 children in the Borough have a disability in schools. <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>																									

<p>Gender reassignment</p>	<p>The 2021 census captured this information those aged 16 and above. Approximately 90% of our residents stated that their sex is the same as it was at birth. Nearly 9% of residents did not answer the question. The remaining identified themselves as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.2% said that their sex is different to that registered at birth • 0.1% identify as Trans woman • 0.1% as Trans man • Less than 0.1% identify as non-binary • 0.1% identify as other <p>1.Data on service users/those affected: 2. Consultation outcomes for this group: 3. Accessibility and Inclusion: 4. Analysis of impact: 5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	
<p>Marriage and Civil Partnership</p>	<p>2021 Census data shows 49.24% of residents are single. Nearly 35% of residents are married to someone of the opposite sex and 0.5% are married to someone of the same sex. The remaining 0.15% of our residents are in a civil partnership with someone of the opposite sex and 0.39% are in a civil partnership with someone of the same sex.</p> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected: 2. Consultation outcomes for this group: 3. Accessibility and Inclusion: 4. Analysis of impact: 5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	
<p>Pregnancy and maternity</p>	<p>The 2019 JSNA showed there were 1,612 births in the borough. It also showed an estimated 335 cases perinatal mental illness.</p> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected: 2. Consultation outcomes for this group: 3. Accessibility and Inclusion: 4. Analysis of impact:</p>	

	5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:					
Race	2021 Census: The broad ethnic breakdown of the borough's population is White at 70.6%; Asian, Asian British at 11.8%; Black, Black British at 7.9%; Mixed or multiple ethnicities at 6.6%; and Other at 9.9%. A more detailed breakdown is:					
	Asian Bangladeshi	1% Mixed White and Asian 2.1%				
	Asian Chinese	2.7% Mixed White and Black African 0.9%				
	Asian Indian	2.2% Mixed White and Black Caribbean 2.1%				
	Asian Pakistani	0.9% Mixed Other 2.4%				
	Asian Other	5% White English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish British 32.7%				
	Black African	4.8% White Irish 2.0%				
	Black Caribbean	2.3% White Gypsy or Irish Traveller 0.1%				
	Black Other	0.8% White Roma 0.7%				
		White Other 28.3%				
		Other Arab 4.5%				
		Other ethnicities 5.4%				
		1.Data on service users/those affected: 2. Consultation outcomes for this group: 3. Accessibility and Inclusion: 4. Analysis of impact: 5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:				
Religion/belief	A breakdown of religious groups in RBKC from the 2021 census are:					
	Buddhist	1.1%	Jewish	1.9%	Other	0.7%
	Christian	48.4%	Muslim	11.8%	No religion	24.8%
	Hindu	1.1%	Sikh	0.2%	did not answer	10%
	1.Data on service users/those affected:					

	<p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	
Sex	<p>2021 Census: Female 53.2% and Male 46.8%.</p> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	
Sexual Orientation	<p>2021 census information on sexual orientation is only captured for people aged 16 and above. Approximately 85% identify as Heterosexual, nearly 3% identify as Gay or Lesbian, 1.3% as Bisexual and 0.3% as other, the remaining 10.4% did not answer this question.</p> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	
<p>In addition to the nine protected characteristics, where relevant we ask that you also think about the socio-economic and geographical considerations of our residents. Some data has been included below for your reference.</p>		
Socio-economic and Geographical	<p>A recent report on data from the Index of Multiple Deprivation for 2019 showed that a high concentration of the most deprived Lower Super Output Areas being found in the Golborne, Notting Dale and Dalgarno wards.</p> <p>North Kensington also has higher numbers of people on low incomes, who are unemployed or who have no qualifications than</p>	

	<p>the rest of the borough and has a higher proportion of social housing. There are also pockets of low income, higher unemployment, and lower skills levels in parts of the south and west of the borough, again in areas where there are greater proportions of social housing.</p> <p>According to recent ONS data RBKC continues to have the highest life expectancy in the country, however this varies between the north and the south, between people from different ethnic minorities, and between homeowners, private renters, and those in social housing.</p> <p>ONS data also shows that life expectancy in the borough can vary significantly by different wards. There are larger gaps between the least and most deprived wards, these are as much as 14.8 years for males and 11.9 years for females. Females in Notting Dale live on average 15 years less than their neighbours in Holland Ward.</p> <p>The 2021 census data on general health of our residents shows that 58% of all residents, reported being in 'very good' health, 29.6 reported 'good' health, 10.1% reported 'fair health', 3.7% reported 'bad health' and 1.1% of residents reported 'very bad' health. However, these figures vary greatly across the Borough. Campden residents had the highest proportion reporting 'very good' health, 67.4% and Dalgarno in the north of the Borough had the lowest, 48.5%.</p>	
Other Groups	Please consider groups that may be affected by your work, such as Grenfell Bereaved and Survivors, Carers and Members of the Armed Forces etc.	

SECTION 4: Action Plan

Have you identified the need to reduce or remove any negative impacts, conduct work with those from protected groups to participate where their participation is disproportionately low, or fill any data gaps? If so, complete the Action Plan below to show the work that is planned.

None identified

Issue identified	Planned Action	Lead Officer and Timeframe
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SECTION 5: Sign-off

Director/ Head of Service Name	Altin Smajli, Head of Housing Strategy, Health & Allocations (Housing Needs)
Contact Email	Altin.smajli@rbkc.gov.uk
Date of sign off	2 January 2025

Review

It is important to consider equalities issues at every stage of the process. Remember an EqIA is a live document which means it must be regularly reviewed and updated considering new evidence or information, for example, have you now completed your consultation or has there been news on funding. Please ask your Director or Head of Service to sign-off at every review stage. You can have as many reviews as are appropriate for your work.

Date of 1 st Review	
Name of Reviewer	
Director signature	
Date of 2 nd Review	
Name of Reviewer	
Director signature	
Date of 3 rd Review	
Name of Reviewer	
Director signature	

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

KEY DECISION

Report Title: Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Nuisance Vehicles

Date: 22nd January 2025

Decision Maker	Leadership Team
Reporting Officer	Beau Stanford-Francis Executive Director for Environment and Neighbourhoods
Key Decision	KD1010576
Access to information	Public (Part A)
Wards	All

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1. This report seeks approval to renew the Council's Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) – Nuisance Vehicles, for a period of three years. The PSPO is designed to provide an enforcement mechanism to keep the borough's neighbourhoods peaceful and safe from noisy and nuisance driving.
- 1.2. A consultation seeking public view for the renewal of the PSPO for Nuisance Vehicles commenced on 28 October 2024 and was open for a period of four weeks. Over 93 per cent of respondents strongly supported the renewal of the PSPO to address anti-social driving and noisy vehicles.
- 1.3. Enforcement through the previous PSPO resulted in 577 fixed penalty notices being issued between November 2021 and October 2024, with 1,615 breaches.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1. That the Leadership Team:
 - (i) Approves the renewal of the Borough-wide PSPO for Nuisance Vehicles ('Vehicle' includes a pedal cycle, which includes a power assisted pedal cycle, or a pedal cycle in combination with a trailer constructed or adapted for carrying one or more passengers), for three years, expiring January 2028, prohibiting the following activities between the hours of 12 noon and 6am:

- Revving of engine(s) (as to cause a public nuisance)
 - Sudden and/or rapid acceleration (as to cause a public nuisance)
 - Repeated sudden and/or rapid acceleration (as to cause a public nuisance)
 - Racing by two or more vehicles
 - Performing stunts (as to cause a public nuisance)
 - Sounding horns (as to cause a public nuisance)
 - Playing music from a vehicle (as to cause a public nuisance)
 - Using threatening, intimidating behaviour towards another person
 - Causing obstruction on a public highway, whether moving or stationary, including driving in convoy
- (ii) Notes the analysis of stakeholder engagement report (Appendix One) demonstrating overwhelming support for the renewal of the PSPO for Nuisance Vehicles.

3. REASONS FOR DECISION

- 3.1. The PSPO has been a tool for the Council and police officers, in being able to tackle vehicle nuisance and anti-social behaviour (ASB) from the noise generated by inconsiderate drivers in the borough.
- 3.2. The consultation received 184 responses, that demonstrated overwhelming support for the renewal of the PSPO for nuisance vehicles, satisfying the relevant statutory conditions under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

4. BACKGROUND

- 4.1. The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea introduced the Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) for Nuisance Vehicles in 2015, covering an area in Hans Town and Brompton ward. This was in response to complaints from residents about noisy and antisocial driving over the preceding five years. The PSPO prohibited eight specific nuisance behaviours, including revving of engines, rapid acceleration and racing. In 2021 The Council trialed the use of acoustic cameras in Knightsbridge and Brompton to support the enforcement of the PSPO for nuisance vehicles. This trial resulted in 144 Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) being issued in a three-month period. Following this trial, the wording of the order was amended to include the use of acoustic cameras as part of the order.

- 4.2. In 2021, the Council sought public view on amending the PSPO requirements and restrictions to cover the whole borough, as well as increasing the use of acoustic cameras to support enforcement. More than 93 per cent of respondents strongly supported a PSPO to address ASB from vehicles and over 84 per cent backed extending and expanding the PSPO to cover the entire borough and further use of the acoustic cameras. The PSPO for nuisance vehicles was subsequently amended and extended for a period of three years November 2021 – November 2024.
- 4.3. Nine acoustic cameras are in place across the borough as part of the PSPO for nuisance vehicles, supporting the enforcement.
- 4.4. From 26th November 2021 to 3rd October 2024 1,615 breaches of the PSPO – nuisance vehicles have been recorded, with 577 fixed penalty notices being issued.
- 4.5. The PSPO for nuisance vehicles expired on the 26th November 2024. For a PSPO to be created, varied or expanded, the council must meet certain statutory conditions under (Section 59 (2) and (3) of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014). The first condition is that:
- 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
 - it is likely that activities will be carried on in public place within that area and that they will have such an effect.
- 4.6. The second condition is that the effect, or likely effect, of the activities:
- is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature,
 - is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable, and
 - justifies the restriction imposed by the notice.
- 4.7. The number of breaches of the borough-wide PSPO for nuisance vehicles demonstrated between 2021-24 (see 4.4) highlights the persistent and continuing nature of vehicle related anti-social behaviour.
- 4.8. Public consultation took place in October 2024 to establish if people in the borough found vehicle-related anti-social behaviour unreasonable and whether there was support to enable the Council to renew the restrictions and requirements of the 2021-24 PSPO, for a three-year period, from January 2025-2028.

5. CONSULTATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- 5.1. It is a requirement of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 Section 72 to undertake necessary consultation before creating, extending, discharging a

PSPO. “The necessary consultation” means consulting with—

- (a) the chief officer of police, and the local policing body, for the police area that includes the restricted area;
- (b) whatever community representatives the local authority thinks it appropriate to consult;
- (c) the owner or occupier of land within the restricted area;

5.2. There is no statutory requirement about the length of the public consultation process. However, a four-week public consultation was undertaken between 28th October 2024 and 24th November 2024.

5.3. The consultation was published on the Council’s consultation hub and promoted through Council e-newsletters including K&C Life newsletter (with around 15,000 subscribers) and social media channels.

5.4. Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), businesses and the neighbouring boroughs of Hammersmith and Fulham and Westminster were also contacted and notified of the consultation.

5.5. There were 184 responses to the survey in the consultation, highlighting overwhelming support to renew the PSPO. Appendix One – Analysis of Stakeholder Engagement for PSPO Nuisance Vehicles, demonstrates to the Council that the statutory conditions under the relevant legislation for an order to be created have been met.

5.6. The tables below, highlight responses to the PSPO consultation questions.

Question: Do any of the following activities caused by a motor vehicle create undue noise, nuisance, annoyance, danger or harm to you or your property?

Revsing of engine

Option	Total	Percent
Yes, frequently	112	60.87%
Yes, occasionally	63	34.24%
No, never	7	3.80%
Not Answered	2	1.09%

Speeding

Option	Total	Percent
Yes, frequently	125	67.93%
Yes, occasionally	52	28.26%
No, never	4	2.17%
Not Answered	3	1.63%

Driving in convoy

Option	Total	Percent
Yes, frequently	45	24.46%
Yes, occasionally	71	38.59%
No, never	50	27.17%
Not Answered	18	9.78%

Racing

Option	Total	Percent
Yes, frequently	65	35.33%
Yes, occasionally	66	35.87%
No, never	41	22.28%
Not Answered	12	6.52%

Sudden/Rapid acceleration

Option	Total	Percent
Yes, frequently	114	61.96%
Yes, occasionally	60	32.61%
No, never	7	3.80%
Not Answered	3	1.63%

Idle engine (stationary vehicles)

Option	Total	Percent
Yes, frequently	109	59.24%
Yes, occasionally	43	23.37%
No, never	18	9.78%
Not Answered	14	7.61%

Performing stunts with motor vehicles

Option	Total	Percent
Yes, frequently	43	23.37%
Yes, occasionally	63	34.24%
No, never	64	34.78%
Not Answered	14	7.61%

Sounding horns (as to cause a public nuisance)

Option	Total	Percent
Yes, frequently	72	39.13%
Yes, occasionally	77	41.85%
No, never	20	10.87%
Not Answered	15	8.15%

Playing music (as to cause a public nuisance)

Option	Total	Percent
Yes, frequently	87	47.28%
Yes, occasionally	76	41.30%
No, never	13	7.07%
Not Answered	8	4.35%

Obstruction on a public highway

Option	Total	Percent
Yes, frequently	70	38.04%
Yes, occasionally	61	33.15%
No, never	33	17.93%
Not Answered	20	10.87%

- 5.1 Question: How often does this kind of antisocial behavior occur in the instance(s) you mentioned?

Option	Total	Percent
Daily (or more frequently)	93	50.54%
Weekly	49	26.63%
Fortnightly	12	6.52%
Monthly	12	6.52%
Less frequently	7	3.80%

Never	3	1.63%
Not Answered	8	4.35%

Question: Please indicate when antisocial behaviour caused by motor vehicles is an issue (more than one option could be chosen).

Option	Total
Weekday mornings (6am to 12 noon)	76
Weekday afternoons (12 noon to 6pm)	82
Weekday evenings (6pm to midnight)	143
Weekdays overnight (midnight to 6am)	94
Weekend mornings (6am to 12 noon)	65
Weekend afternoons (12 noon to 6pm)	96
Weekend evenings (6pm to midnight)	144
Weekends overnight (midnight to 6am)	109
Not Answered	9

Question: Overall, would you support the renewal of the PSPO for nuisance vehicles?

Option	Total	Percent
Strongly support	172	93.48%
Support	7	3.80%
Neither support nor oppose	2	1.09%
Oppose	1	0.54%
Strongly oppose	2	1.09%
Not Answered	0	0.00%

- 5.7. The summary findings of the consultation are set out below.
- 5.8. The most common antisocial activities caused by vehicles considered by respondents were:
- Speeding (68 per cent)
 - Sudden/rapid acceleration (62 per cent)
 - Revving of engine (61 per cent)
- 5.9. Frequency of all antisocial activities: A total of 51 per cent of respondents said antisocial activities caused by vehicles occurred daily or more.

5.10. Timings of antisocial activities:

- 78 per cent of responses indicated the evening (6pm to midnight) was the most common time for antisocial activities caused by motor vehicles weekdays and weekends.
- This was followed by 59 per cent of respondents who selected weekends overnight (midnight to 6am) and weekend afternoons (12 noon to 6pm) with 52 per cent.

5.11. Support of the PSPO:

- 97 per cent of respondents strongly supported or supported the renewal of the PSPO.

6. HUMAN RESOURCES AND EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

6.1. Equalities considerations have been reviewed (Appendix Two) with no issues identified that would have a negative impact on any group with protected characteristics.

6.2. Resources relating to the management and enforcement of the PSPO are currently being managed by existing officers within the Street Enforcement Team and the Noise and Nuisance service. Additional resources may need to be identified should there be an increase in demand for acoustic cameras relating to this PSPO.

7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1. The statutory requirements to be met for the Council to make a PSPO have already been outlined above PSPO's are intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in a particular area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life, by imposing conditions on the use of that area which apply to everyone.

7.2. The validity of a PSPO can be challenged on two grounds:

- that the Council did not have the power to make the PSPO, or to include particular prohibitions or requirements; or
- that one of the requirements, for instance consultation, had not been complied with.

7.3. The maximum duration of a PSPO is 3 years unless extended. A PSPO can be extended more than once. Any extension may not be for a period of more than 3 years.

8. FINANCIAL, PROPERTY AND ANY OTHER RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1. The PSPO is jointly enforced by Council and Police Officers although only Police Officers have the legal powers to stop vehicles and to obtain personal details from alleged offenders. There are currently 9 acoustic cameras in place supporting the enforcement of the PSPO for nuisance vehicles.
- 8.2. Management and enforcement of the PSPO for nuisance vehicles is currently managed within the existing resources of the Noise and Nuisance and Street Enforcement Teams.
- 8.3. The net cost for the acoustic cameras, including data and maintenance have been met through the Neighbourhood Community Infrastructure Levy (NCIL) by wards that have requested the installation of cameras to tackle local nuisance.
- 8.4. No additional funding is required to extend the PSPO. The costs of the 3-year renewal of the Borough-wide PSPO for Nuisance Vehicles, expiring January 2028 will be contained within existing budgets. The costs of the 3-year renewal of the Borough-wide PSPO for Nuisance Vehicles, expiring January 2028, will be contained within existing budgets.

9. APPENDICES

- 9.1. Appendix One – Analysis of stakeholder engagement
- 9.2. Appendix Two - EqIA

Andrew Burton

Director for Highway and regulatory services

Contact officer(s): Tracy Umney, Project and Transformation Manager

Formal clearance requirements for all key decision reports

Cleared by Corporate Finance [LV}

Cleared by Director of Legal Services [MC]

Cleared by Director of Communications and Public Affairs [NT]

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Nuisance vehicles – Public Space Protection Order 2024

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Analysis of stakeholder consultation

December 2024

Consultation and Participation Team
The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
consult@rbkc.gov.uk



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

Introduction

Background

The Council asked residents and key stakeholders if they support the renewal of the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) – Nuisance vehicles, for a further three years, following the 2021 public consultation that overwhelmingly supported the expansion of the PSPO to cover the whole of the borough and the increased use of acoustic cameras. This Order was created to manage a minority of drivers whose driving habits create a nuisance to the local community and environment, affecting the quality of life of both residents and those working in the area.

It is intended that the prohibitions remain the same as the 2021-2024 PSPO. Since November 2021 to 3 October 2024 1,615 breaches of the PSPO – nuisance vehicles were recorded, with 577 fixed penalty notices being issued for nuisance vehicle offences.

Consultation methodology

An online consultation on the proposed renewal of the PSPO was launched on 28 October 2024. It was published on the Council's consultation hub and promoted through Council e-newsletters and social media channels.

Petition

Independently from the Council's consultation, a petition was launched, supported by the three Holland ward Councillors, to support the plan to deploy acoustic cameras in a boroughwide Public Spaces Protection Order zone to fine the drivers of noisy vehicles. The petition was signed by 242 residents, 184 of which were in favour.

Report

A total of 184 surveys were returned by the closing date of 24 November 2024. This report contains an analysis of the survey responses and examples of the comments made. An appendices document is also available on request, containing data tables (appendix one) and all comments made by respondents to the survey (appendix two).

Acknowledgements

The Council would like to thank all respondents that took the time to feedback their views.



Results at a glance – Public survey findings

- **Most common antisocial activities:** The most common antisocial activities caused by vehicles considered by respondents were speeding (68 per cent), sudden/rapid acceleration (62 per cent) and revving of engine (61 per cent). The least frequent were performing stunts with motor vehicles (35 per cent) and driving in convoy (27 per cent).
- **Frequency of all antisocial activities:** A total of 51 per cent of respondents said antisocial activities caused by vehicles occurred daily or more.
- **Timings of antisocial activities:** 78 per cent of responses indicated the evening (6pm to midnight) was the most common time for antisocial activities caused by motor vehicles weekdays and weekends. This was followed by 59 per cent of respondents who selected weekends overnight (midnight to 6am) and weekend afternoons (12 noon to 6pm) with 52 per cent.
- **Support of the PSPO:** The majority of respondents (97 per cent combined) are strongly supporting or supporting the renewal of the PSPO.



Antisocial behaviour caused by motor vehicles

Respondents were asked what activities caused by a motor vehicle create undue noise, nuisance, annoyance, danger or harm to them or a property.

The activities that at least 50 per cent of respondents indicated were a frequent issue, were:

- **Speeding** with 68 per cent
- **Sudden/rapid acceleration** with 62 per cent
- **Revsing of engine** with 61 per cent
- **Idle engine (stationary vehicles)** with 59 per cent

The following activities had the highest percentage of respondents indicating that the activity never occurred:

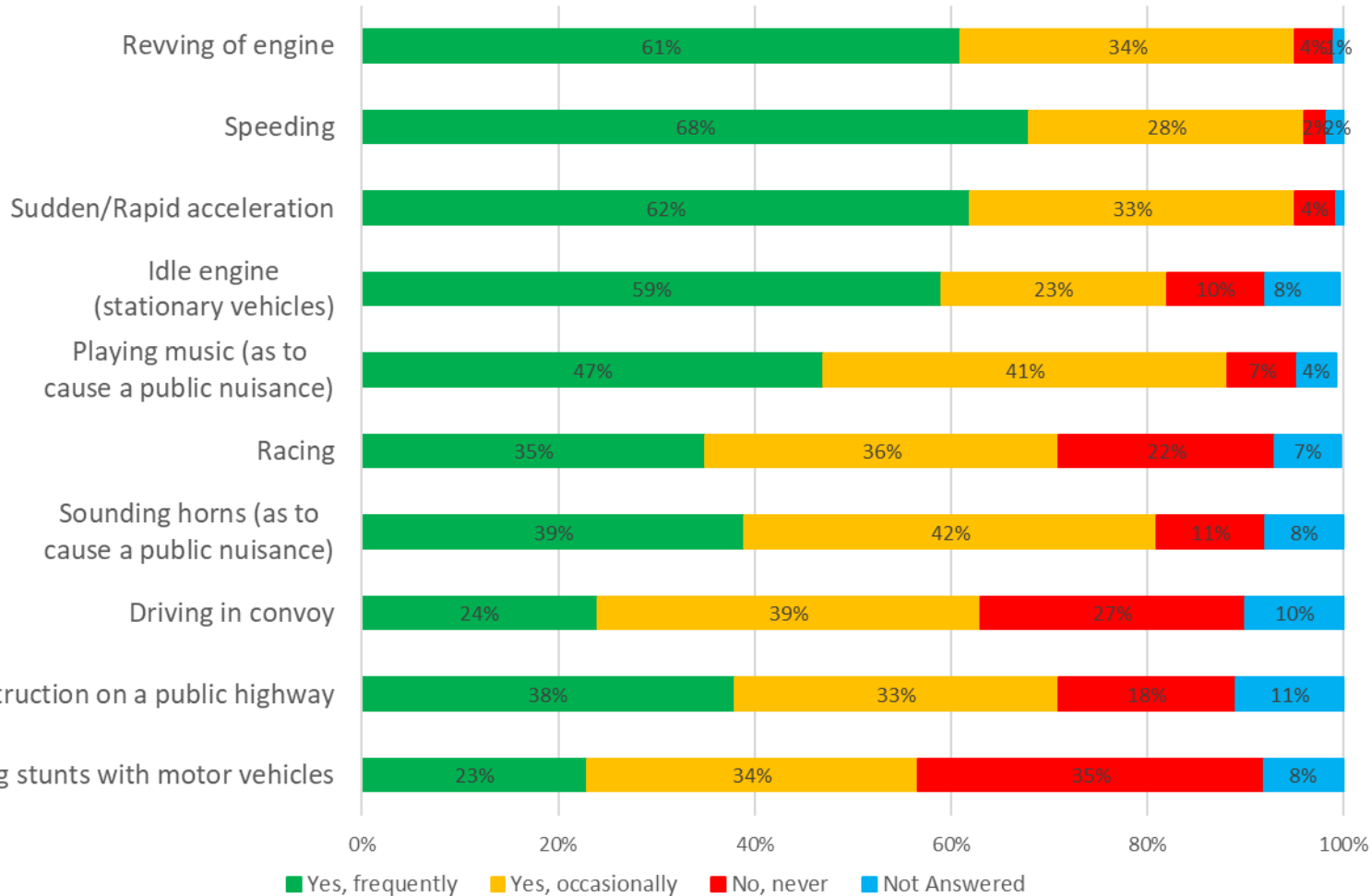
- **Performing stunts with motor vehicles** with 35 per cent indicating this never occurs
- **Driving in convoy** with 27 per cent



Antisocial behaviour caused by motor vehicles

Do any of the following activities caused by a motor vehicle create undue noise, nuisance, annoyance, danger or harm to you or a property?

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Base: All responses (184)



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

Antisocial behaviour caused by motor vehicles – other comments

Respondents were asked to provide details of any other type of anti-social behaviour cause by motor vehicles. The comments made have been themed and themes with seven or more comments have been summarised in the table below. Examples of the comments made can be found on the next pages whilst the full list of comments is available in the appendix report.

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Theme	Count
Sounding of horn/speeding/revving of cars and motorbikes	36
Noisy exhausts of cars and motorbikes	17
Disregarding zebra crossing/pedestrian area	11
Bikes going wrong way/on pavement	9
Illegal parking	7



Antisocial behaviour caused by motor vehicles

Respondents were asked to provide as much detail as they could if they had experienced antisocial behaviour from vehicles. The comments made have been themed and themes with four or more comments have been summarised in the table below. Examples of the comments made can be found on the next pages whilst the full list of comments is available in the appendix report.

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Theme	Count
Speeding/engines' revving/loud exhausts	46
Residents' quality of life in decline	10
Intentional disturbance	8
Loud music from cars	7
Motorbikes causing anti-social behaviour	7
Pedestrian crossing dangerous	6
Bikes issue (riding and congesting pavements, speed etc.)	4
Different concerns on traffic enforcement	4



Details of anti-social behaviour- comments

“I live near Harrods and foreign cars and their drivers make it their personal race tracks. They also use the Beaufort Garden cul-de-sac and cause great hazard to the residents and safety of property.”

Intentional disturbance

“Constant loud revving of engines from sports cars and associated anti-social behaviour disrupt the quality of life in the borough late into the evening every day for residents and visitors alike.”

Speeding/engines’ revving/loud exhausts

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“Multiple cars sitting in the constant traffic blaring loud music.”

Loud music from cars



“At least 50 bicycles per day ridden either on the pavement or the wrong way along one way street - specifically Eardley Crescent SW5 9JZ. Council officials have refused to take the issue seriously.”

Bikes issue (riding and congesting pavements, speed etc.)

“Frequent racing along Chelsea Bridge Road to Battersea Park creates noise which disturbs my sleep and wellbeing. SUVs on the school run cause much engine idling and horn blowing twice each day in term time.”

Residents’ quality of life in decline

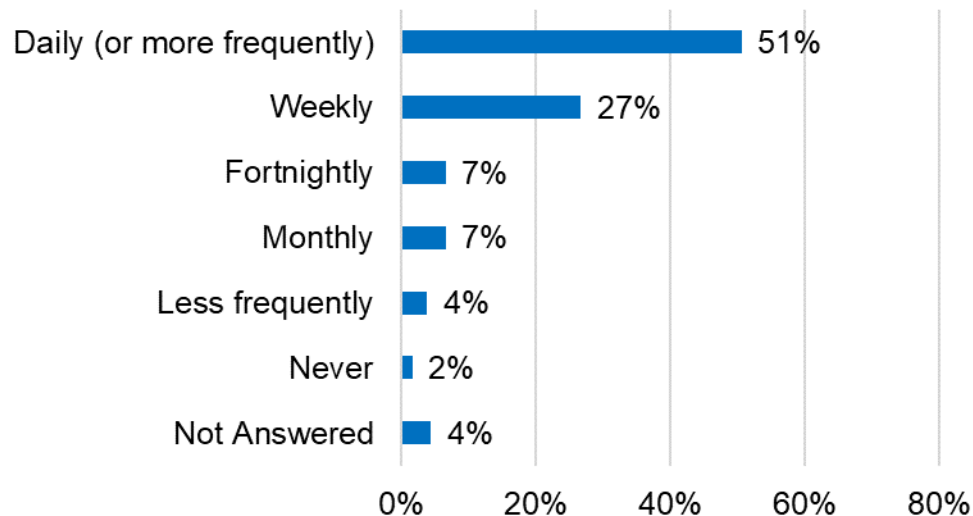


Details of anti-social behaviour from vehicles

Respondents were asked how often the antisocial behaviour occur in the instance they mentioned in the previous question.

- **Over half** of respondents (51 per cent) indicated that the antisocial behaviour occurs **daily (or more frequently)**
- Over a quarter of respondents (**27 per cent**) stated **Weekly**
- A minority of seven per cent responded **Fortnightly and Monthly**

How often does this kind of antisocial behaviour occur in the instance(s) you mentioned?

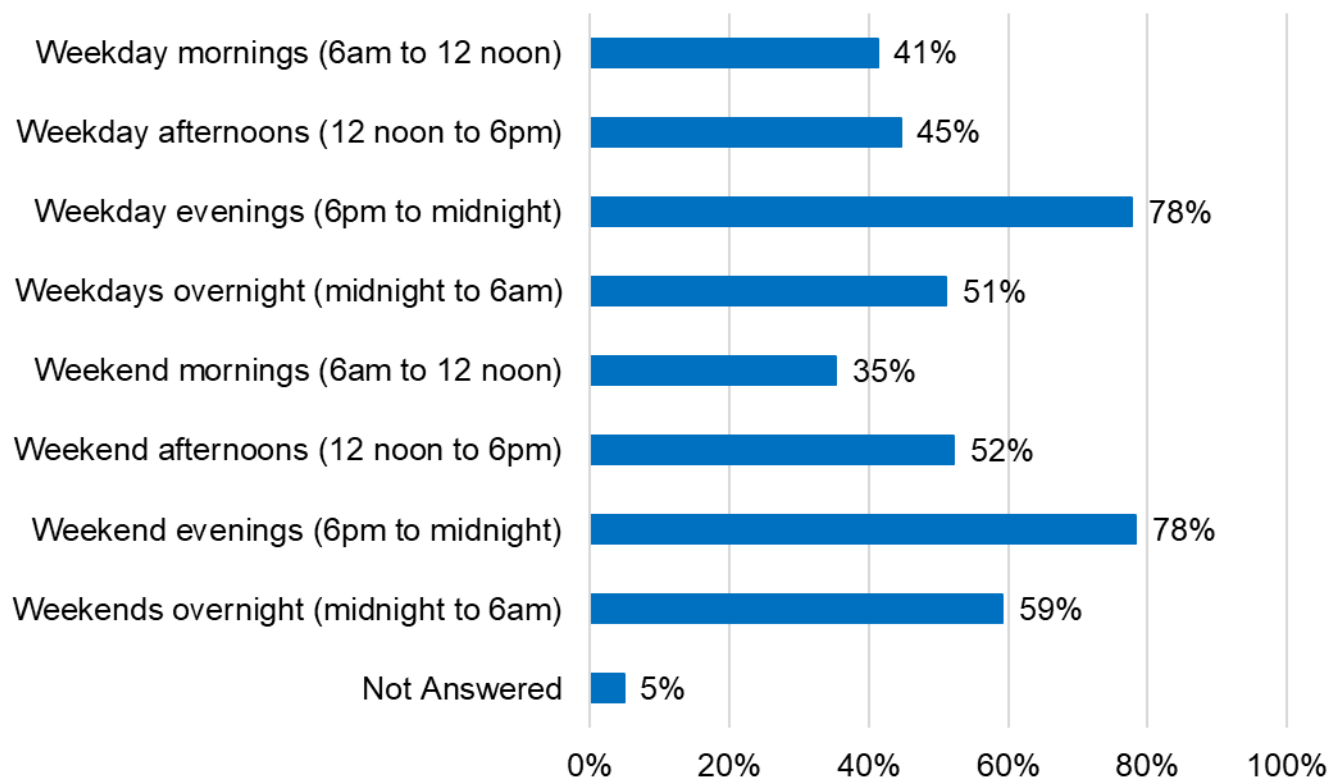


Timings of antisocial behaviour

Respondents were asked to indicate when the antisocial behaviour caused by motor vehicles is an issue and could choose more than one option.

- Most responses (78 per cent) were **Weekday evenings** and **Weekend evenings** (78 per cent)
- Over half of responses stated **Weekdays overnight** (59 per cent) and **Weekend afternoons** (52 per cent)

Please indicate when antisocial behaviour caused by motor vehicles is an issue.



Base:
All
respon
ses
(184)

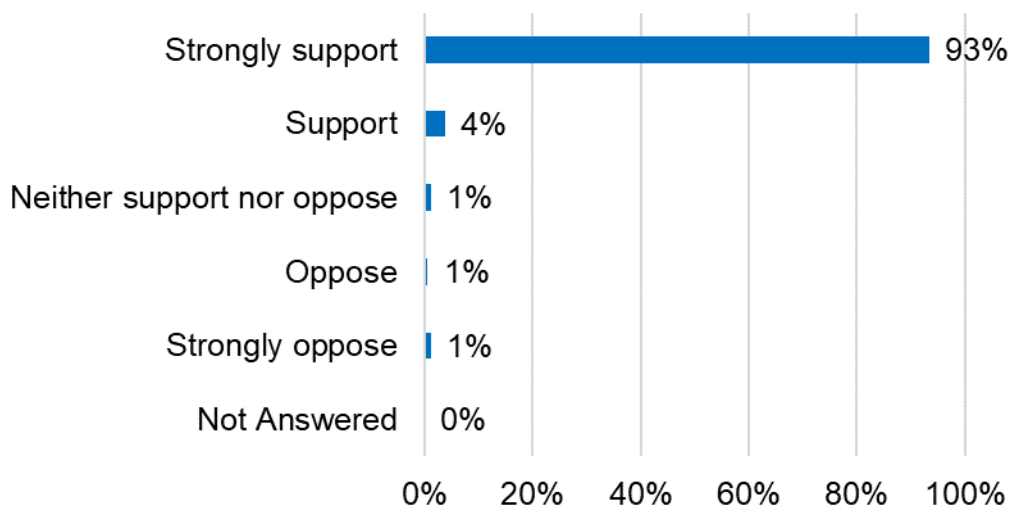


Renewing the PSPO in relation to nuisance vehicles

Respondents were asked if, overall, they would support the renewal of the PSPO for nuisance vehicles.

- **The vast majority** of respondents (97 per cent combined) either **Strongly support** (93 per cent) or **Support** (four per cent) the renewal

Overall, would you support the renewal of the PSPO for nuisance vehicles?



Concerns on the renewal of the PSPO- comments

Respondents were asked if they had any concerns about the renewal of the PSPO. The comments made have been themed and themes with four or more comments have been summarised in the table below. Examples of the comments made can be found on the next page whilst the full list of comments is available in the appendix report.

Page 102

Theme	Count
Better enforcement needed	14
No concerns/in favour of renewal	12
Extend it to 24h	11
More monitoring systems needed	4



Concerns on the renewal of the PSPO- comments

“It is fine to renew the PSPO but these rules need to be enforced and at the moment we see/hear very little difference.”

Better enforcement needed

“More noise cameras are needed in Chelsea. They need to be focussed on cars tuned to be very noisy.”

More monitoring systems needed

“The hours are too restrictive. It should apply 24/7. Make it stronger please.”

Extend it



“None. More legislation required. More attention and noise equipment to detect, fine and deter offenders.”

Better enforcement needed

“Renew ASAP.”

No concerns/in favour of the renewal

“No concerns.”

No concerns/in favour of the renewal

“These rules should be in force 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Please install more sound monitors.”

Extend it

“Only that enforcement is weak. [...]”

Better enforcement needed

Antisocial behaviour caused by motor vehicles - comments

Respondents were asked if they had any further comments to make in relation to antisocial behaviour from vehicles. The comments made have been themed and themes with eight or more comments have been summarised in the table below. Examples of the comments made can be found on the next pages whilst the full list of comments is available in the appendix report.

Page 104

Theme	Count
More enforcement needed (fines, cameras, speed humps)	25
Distressing situation	12
Look into bikes issue	11
Comment on a specific road/instance	9
Supporting PSPO	8



Antisocial behaviour caused by motor vehicles- Any other comments

“The antisocial noise from sudden acceleration and extremely noisy vehicles is different from background, steady traffic noise. One expects traffic noise living on a busy road (Holland Road), however the antisocial traffic noise affects sleep, which has an overall effect on quality of life. It is distressing to be woken up so frequently.”

Distressing situation



“Anti-social behaviour makes me feel insecure.”

Distressing situation

“More police/government enforcement of engine volume, especially motorbikes. In the case of Finborough Road, Speed bumps would greatly reduce, speeding and the loud revving of motorbike engines.”

More enforcement needed (fines, cameras, speed humps)

Page 105

“Police action against noisy cars is needed along side noise cameras.”

More enforcement needed (fines, cameras, speed humps)

“Include electric scooters and electric bikes, they are far more dangerous.”

Look into bikes issue

“It is imperative that the PSPO is renewed.”

Supporting PSPO



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

Comments on locations

When asked about details of anti-social behaviour, respondents mentioned specific locations where the nuisance takes place. Across all comments, the table below shows the most mentioned locations. The list of comments including mentioned locations can be found in full in the appendices report.

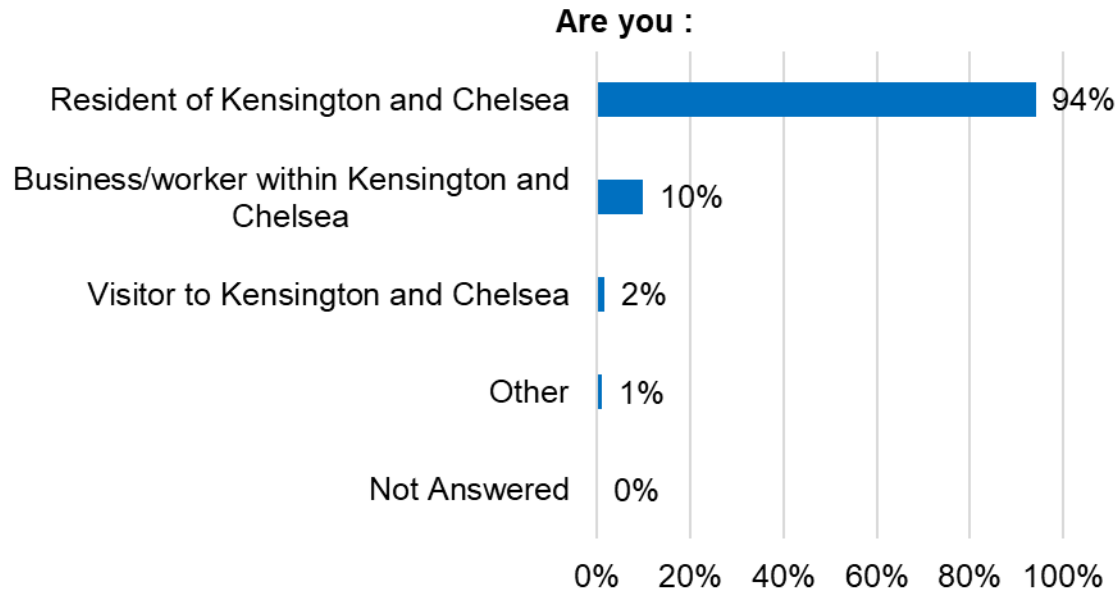
Theme	Count
Chelsea Embankment	10
King's Road	10
Earl's Court (including Warwick road/gardens)	7
Kensington High Street	6
Knightsbridge	5
Holland road/Holland Park Avenue	4



Capacity in which responding

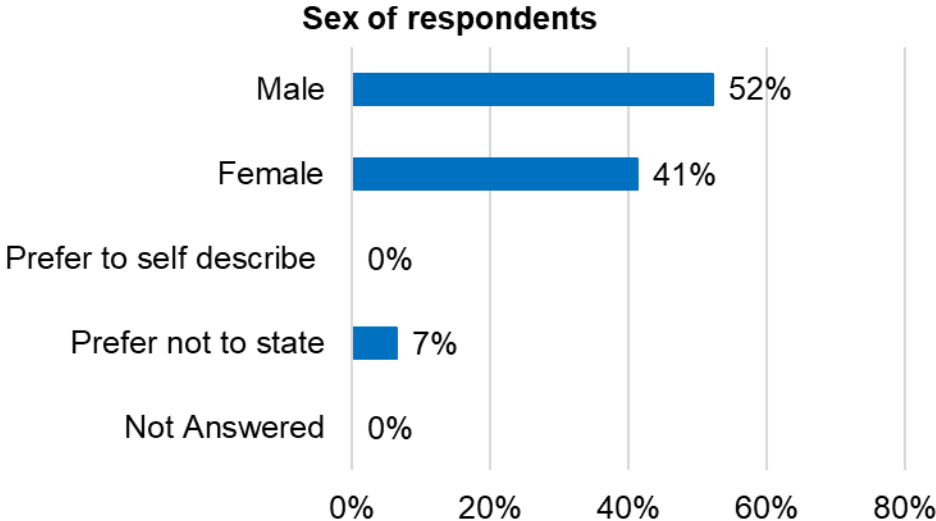
Respondents were asked in what capacity they were responding.

- The majority of respondents (94 per cent) identified as Resident of Kensington and Chelsea
- A minority of ten per cent responded Business/worker within Kensington and Chelsea



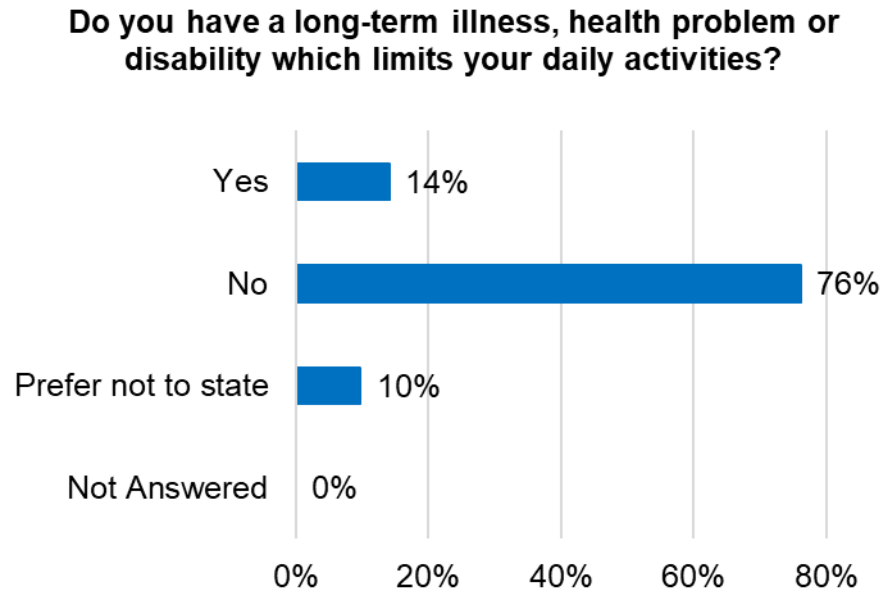
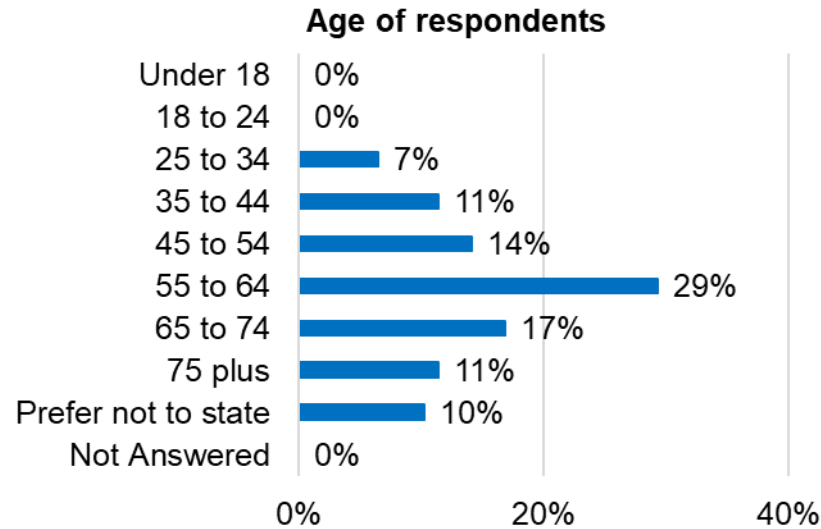
Demographics of respondents

Respondents were asked a series of questions about themselves, to understand who had responded to the consultation.



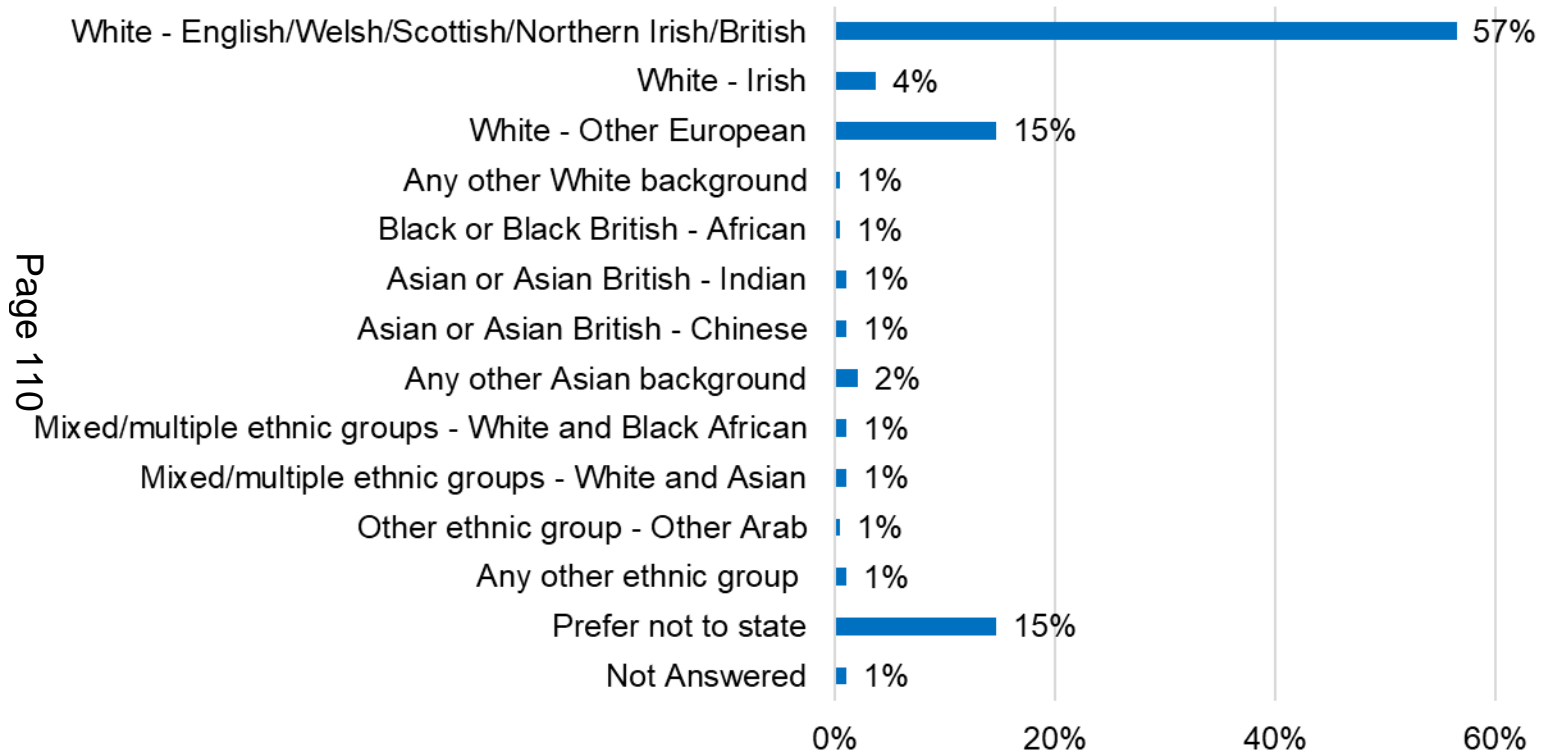
Base: All responses (184)

Demographics of respondents



Demographics of respondents

Ethnicity of respondents



RBKC Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

EqIAs evidence that you have considered the impact or potential impact on groups in our community who share protected characteristics. These are characteristics that are protected against discrimination by the Equality Act 2010. We are required by law under the Public Sector Equality duty (PSED) which is contained in Section 149 of the Equality Act and requires public authorities to have due regard to several equality considerations when exercising their functions.

When do I need to complete an EqIA? You need to complete an EqIA when:

- Planning or developing new services including business services, policies, strategies, practices and plans
- Reviewing, amending or substantially changing existing services, policies, strategies, practices and plans
- Considering a change management process or organisational review, particularly those that could involve relocating staff or rationalisation of posts
- Reviewing or introducing forms, leaflets, guidance, codes of practice such as changes to how residents access services
- When considering and developing a tender document for procurement of services

Who should complete an EqIA?

The person completing the EqIA should have detailed knowledge of the proposal or project. They should be able to identify the impact on those with protected characteristics be they residents, workforce, visitors or others. They should also have knowledge or access to any consultations and where relevant, have knowledge of the area of the Borough that is impacted. The ownership and responsibility for an EqIA lies at Head of Service level and above, however, managers and staff play a key role in the assessment process as they will be involved in implementing the necessary actions identified and integrating equalities into planning. As a rule, any work that needs a decision e.g. Lead Member decision or Leadership Team should be signed off by the Executive Director. Anything that is not going through a formal decision-making process can be signed off by Head of service.

At what point do I need to complete an EqIA?

You need to complete an EqIA at the very beginning when considering your proposal and therefore before a decision is taken.

Please note an EqIA is a live document which means it must be regularly reviewed and updated considering new evidence or information.

It is important to consider equalities issues at every stage of the process. You may not have all the data you need at the beginning, or you may not have finalised what your project will look like. However, an EqIA is there to help guide your thinking on how your work might affect different groups in our community and support your planning and consultation work.

Where can I get support to complete an EqIA?

There are resources available on the SharePoint site, including example EqIAs. You can also get support from the EqIA Champion in your Team/Directorate, see the SharePoint site for details. You can email any queries to the EqIA inbox eqia@rbkc.gov.uk. Finally further support is available for strategic and crosscutting EqIAs from Mandeep Kaur Bains (mandeep.kaurbains@rbkc.gov.uk) in the Corporate Strategy Team. If your EqIA focuses on workforce changes or development, then contact Charlene Nkum (Charlene.nkum@rbkc.gov.uk) or Lee Sykes (lee.sykes@rbkc.gov.uk) in HR.

SECTION 1: Programme details

Name of the policy, project, service, or strategy being assessed	Renewal of the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) for Nuisance Vehicles.
Give a brief overview of your works aims and objectives	The renewal of the Council's Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) – Nuisance Vehicles, for a period of three years. The PSPO is designed to provide an enforcement mechanism to keep the borough's neighbourhoods peaceful and safe from noisy and nuisance driving. Consultation in 2021 and in 2024 highlights overwhelming support for the borough-wide PSPO.
Name of person completing this EqIA	Tracy Umney
Name of Director	Andrew Burton
Team	Street Enforcement Team
Directorate	Highway and Regulatory Services
Contact Email	Tracy.umney@rbkc.gov.uk
Where is this EqIA stored. (This is to ensure colleagues can pick this up in your absence.)	Centrally with Nikki Rae
Is this EqIA accompanying a report that is going through a formal decision process? If so which meeting, is it going to for decision?	Yes – Key Decision to be taken to Leadership Team 22 nd January 2025.

SECTION 2: EqIA Screening – Do you need to complete a full EqIA?

Please complete the checklist below, including impact to help determine if a full EqIA is necessary. Please see table in Section 3 for a breakdown of the protected characteristics

Question	Answer (Yes, No, Unclear)	Impact (Positive, Negative or Neutral)
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect men, women or those who identify as non-binary?	No	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people of a particular race or ethnicity? This includes refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and gypsies and travellers.	No	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people with a disability? Consider physical and learning disabilities and mental health conditions.	Yes	Positive
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people of certain sexual orientations?	No	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people of different age groups? Consider children and elderly populations.	No	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect those undergoing or intending to undergo the process of gender reassignment?	No	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect those due to pregnancy or maternity? The Equality Act protects women people from discrimination from when you become pregnant until your right to maternity leave ends and you return to work. If you do not have the right to maternity leave this is 2 weeks after the child is born.	No	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect those who are married or in a civil partnership?	No	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people of different faiths and beliefs?	No	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people on low incomes or living in poverty?	No	
Does your programme have the potential to disproportionately affect people living in the most deprived areas of RBKC? Think about North Kensington, in particular Golborne, Notting Dale, Dalgarno and those living on the Worlds End Estate. There is further detail in Section 3 below in the socioeconomic and geographical box.	No	

If you have assessed the impact to any of the above questions to be Negative, Neutral or Unclear, then you will need to complete Sections 3, 4 and 5. If you have assessed all the necessary impacts as Positive, explain the rational for this in the box below and then go to Section 5.

The renewal of the PSPO and enforcing against those who cause nuisance and anti-social behaviour with their vehicles will improve the life of residents across the borough. We envisage that reduction in vehicle related anti-social behaviour outlined in the restrictions below will have positive impact on individuals with those with disabilities, and vulnerable children and adults who may be negatively impacted on by sudden loud revving of engines.

The PSPO will prohibit the following activities between the hours of 12 noon and 6am:

- Revving of engine(s) (as to cause a public nuisance)
- Sudden and/or rapid acceleration (as to cause a public nuisance)
- Repeated sudden and/or rapid acceleration (as to cause a public nuisance)
- Racing by two or more vehicles
- Performing stunts (as to cause a public nuisance)
- Sounding horns (as to cause a public nuisance)
- Playing music from a vehicle (as to cause a public nuisance)
- Using threatening, intimidating behaviour towards another person
- Causing obstruction on a public highway, whether moving or stationary, including driving in convoy

SECTION 3: Assessing the Impact

Please use this section to assess the impact of the programme on those with protected characteristics. Please answer the following questions in your assessment for each characteristic.

- 1. How many people currently use the service? Or who and how many people will be affected by the policy or strategy?** We have provided data from the latest census on the population of RBKC for each protected characteristic. Additional Census data can also be accessed from the RBKC Census Dashboard. Please add data about your service users/populations in the relevant boxes.
- 2. What consultation have you completed to gather feedback from service users? Or what other relevant data have you gathered to support your work?** Include the findings in each relevant group.
For more information on consultation please refer to the [12 principles of good governance and consultation in the Constitution](#). You can also speak with the Consultations Team for further advice.
- 3. How will you ensure that the policy, project, service, or strategy will be accessible to all groups? and how will you address or breakdown any barriers to achieving this.** Explain if your proposal takes steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups, where these are different from the needs of other people; and encourages people from protected groups to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is disproportionately low?
- 4. How is this group impacted and determine whether the proposed activity will have a positive, neutral or negative impact.**
- 5. If the impact is negative, what mitigations will you put in place to reduce the impact?**
- 6. If the impact is positive, what actions have you taken to achieve a positive impact?**

Protected characteristic	Analysis	Impact (Positive, Negative or Neutral)																								
Age	<p>2021 census: The average age of residents in Kensington and Chelsea is 40.45 years, making it the fourth oldest population in London.</p> <p>The age breakdown of our population is:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 461 1174 725"> <tr> <td>4 years and under</td> <td>4.3%</td> <td>25-34 years</td> <td>17.5 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-9 years</td> <td>4.4%</td> <td>35-49 years</td> <td>21.2 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-15 years</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>50-64 years</td> <td>20.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16-19 years</td> <td>3.8%</td> <td>65-74 years</td> <td>7.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-24 years</td> <td>8.5%</td> <td>75-84 years</td> <td>4.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>85 years and over</td> <td>1.7%</td> </tr> </table> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	4 years and under	4.3%	25-34 years	17.5 %	5-9 years	4.4%	35-49 years	21.2 %	10-15 years	5.4%	50-64 years	20.5%	16-19 years	3.8%	65-74 years	7.9%	20-24 years	8.5%	75-84 years	4.8%			85 years and over	1.7%	Neutral
4 years and under	4.3%	25-34 years	17.5 %																							
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20-24 years	8.5%	75-84 years	4.8%																							
		85 years and over	1.7%																							
Disability	<p>2021 census: 12.8% of residents in the borough said they had a long-term condition or disability that limited their life in some way. LGA Data from the academic year 21/22 highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,379 young people have Special Educational Needs in RBKC. • 746 have a statement of Special Educational Need or an Education and Health Plan. • 62 children in the Borough have a disability in schools. <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	Neutral																								

<p>Gender reassignment</p>	<p>The 2021 census captured this information those aged 16 and above. Approximately 90% of our residents stated that their sex is the same as it was at birth. Nearly 9% of residents did not answer the question. The remaining identified themselves as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.2% said that their sex is different to that registered at birth • 0.1% identify as Trans woman • 0.1% as Trans man • Less than 0.1% identify as non-binary • 0.1% identify as other <p>1.Data on service users/those affected: 2. Consultation outcomes for this group: 3. Accessibility and Inclusion: 4. Analysis of impact: 5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
<p>Marriage and Civil Partnership</p>	<p>2021 Census data shows 49.24% of residents are single. Nearly 35% of residents are married to someone of the opposite sex and 0.5% are married to someone of the same sex. The remaining 0.15% of our residents are in a civil partnership with someone of the opposite sex and 0.39% are in a civil partnership with someone of the same sex.</p> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected: 2. Consultation outcomes for this group: 3. Accessibility and Inclusion: 4. Analysis of impact: 5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
<p>Pregnancy and maternity</p>	<p>The 2019 JSNA showed there were 1,612 births in the borough. It also showed an estimated 335 cases perinatal mental illness.</p> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected: 2. Consultation outcomes for this group: 3. Accessibility and Inclusion: 4. Analysis of impact:</p>	<p>Neutral</p>

	5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:																																													
Race	<p>2021 Census: The broad ethnic breakdown of the borough's population is White at 70.6%; Asian, Asian British at 11.8%; Black, Black British at 7.9%; Mixed or multiple ethnicities at 6.6%; and Other at 9.9%.</p> <p>A more detailed breakdown is:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Asian Bangladeshi</td> <td>1%</td> <td>Mixed White and Asian</td> <td>2.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian Chinese</td> <td>2.7%</td> <td>Mixed White and Black African</td> <td>0.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian Indian</td> <td>2.2%</td> <td>Mixed White and Black Caribbean</td> <td>2.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian Pakistani</td> <td>0.9%</td> <td>Mixed Other</td> <td>2.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian Other</td> <td>5%</td> <td>White English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish British</td> <td>32.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black African</td> <td>4.8%</td> <td>White Irish</td> <td>2.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black Caribbean</td> <td>2.3%</td> <td>White Gypsy or Irish Traveller</td> <td>0.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black Other</td> <td>0.8%</td> <td>White Roma</td> <td>0.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>White Other</td> <td>28.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Other Arab</td> <td>4.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Other ethnicities</td> <td>5.4%</td> </tr> </table> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	Asian Bangladeshi	1%	Mixed White and Asian	2.1%	Asian Chinese	2.7%	Mixed White and Black African	0.9%	Asian Indian	2.2%	Mixed White and Black Caribbean	2.1%	Asian Pakistani	0.9%	Mixed Other	2.4%	Asian Other	5%	White English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish British	32.7%	Black African	4.8%	White Irish	2.0%	Black Caribbean	2.3%	White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1%	Black Other	0.8%	White Roma	0.7%			White Other	28.3%			Other Arab	4.5%			Other ethnicities	5.4%	Neutral
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		White Other	28.3%																																											
		Other Arab	4.5%																																											
		Other ethnicities	5.4%																																											
Religion/belief	<p>A breakdown of religious groups in RBKC from the 2021 census are:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Buddhist</td> <td>1.1%</td> <td>Jewish</td> <td>1.9%</td> <td>Other</td> <td>0.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Christian</td> <td>48.4%</td> <td>Muslim</td> <td>11.8%</td> <td>No religion</td> <td>24.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hindu</td> <td>1.1%</td> <td>Sikh</td> <td>0.2%</td> <td>did not answer</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </table> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p>	Buddhist	1.1%	Jewish	1.9%	Other	0.7%	Christian	48.4%	Muslim	11.8%	No religion	24.8%	Hindu	1.1%	Sikh	0.2%	did not answer	10%	Neutral																										
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	<p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	
Sex	<p>2021 Census: Female 53.2% and Male 46.8%.</p> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>4. Analysis of impact:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	Neutral
Sexual Orientation	<p>2021 census information on sexual orientation is only captured for people aged 16 and above. Approximately 85% identify as Heterosexual, nearly 3% identify as Gay or Lesbian, 1.3% as Bisexual and 0.3% as other, the remaining 10.4% did not answer this question.</p> <p>1.Data on service users/those affected:</p> <p>2. Consultation outcomes for this group:</p> <p>3. Accessibility and Inclusion:</p> <p>5/6. Mitigations for negative impact/actions taken for positive impact:</p>	Neutral
<p>In addition to the nine protected characteristics, where relevant we ask that you also think about the socio-economic and geographical considerations of our residents. Some data has been included below for your reference.</p>		
Socio-economic and Geographical	<p>A recent report on data from the Index of Multiple Deprivation for 2019 showed that a high concentration of the most deprived Lower Super Output Areas being found in the Golborne, Notting Dale and Dalgarno wards.</p> <p>North Kensington also has higher numbers of people on low incomes, who are unemployed or who have no qualifications than</p>	Neutral

	<p>the rest of the borough and has a higher proportion of social housing. There are also pockets of low income, higher unemployment, and lower skills levels in parts of the south and west of the borough, again in areas where there are greater proportions of social housing.</p> <p>According to recent ONS data RBKC continues to have the highest life expectancy in the country, however this varies between the north and the south, between people from different ethnic minorities, and between homeowners, private renters, and those in social housing.</p> <p>ONS data also shows that life expectancy in the borough can vary significantly by different wards. There are larger gaps between the least and most deprived wards, these are as much as 14.8 years for males and 11.9 years for females. Females in Notting Dale live on average 15 years less than their neighbours in Holland Ward.</p> <p>The 2021 census data on general health of our residents shows that 58% of all residents, reported being in 'very good' health, 29.6 reported 'good' health, 10.1% reported 'fair health', 3.7% reported 'bad health' and 1.1% of residents reported 'very bad' health. However, these figures vary greatly across the Borough. Campden residents had the highest proportion reporting 'very good' health, 67.4% and Dalgarno in the north of the Borough had the lowest, 48.5%.</p>	
Other Groups	Please consider groups that may be affected by your work, such as Grenfell Bereaved and Survivors, Carers and Members of the Armed Forces etc.	Neutral

SECTION 4: Action Plan

Have you identified the need to reduce or remove any negative impacts, conduct work with those from protected groups to participate where their participation is disproportionately low, or fill any data gaps? If so, complete the Action Plan below to show the work that is planned.

None identified

Issue identified	Planned Action	Lead Officer and Timeframe

SECTION 5: Sign-off

Director/ Head of Service Name	Andrew Burton/Tim Davis
Contact Email	Tracy.umney@rbkc.gov.uk

Date of sign off	
Review It is important to consider equalities issues at every stage of the process. Remember an EqIA is a live document which means it must be regularly reviewed and updated considering new evidence or information, for example, have you now completed your consultation or has there been news on funding. Please ask your Director or Head of Service to sign-off at every review stage. You can have as many reviews as are appropriate for your work.	
Date of 1 st Review	December 2024
Name of Reviewer	Tim Davis
Director signature	
Date of 2 nd Review	
Name of Reviewer	
Director signature	
Date of 3 rd Review	
Name of Reviewer	
Director signature	

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

KEY DECISION

Report Title: The Council's contribution to the London Boroughs Grants Scheme – 2025/26

Date: 22 January 2025

Decision Maker	Leadership Team
Reporting Officer	Mike Curtis – Executive Director of Resources
Key Decision	KD1011056
Access to information	Public (Part A)
Wards	All

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 Each year, the Council contributes to the London Borough Grants Scheme which is administered by London Councils through the Leaders' Committee.
- 1.2 Details of the budget for the 2025/26 and each council's contribution have now been confirmed.
- 1.3 The contribution for Kensington and Chelsea will be £110,628 and is subject to approval by the Council before the deadline of 17 January 2025. This is an increase of £708 from the 2024/25 allocation. This can be contained with existing financial plans.
- 1.4 In line with previous years, the Council's contribution has been calculated based on the borough's 2023 ONS mid-year population estimates of 147,460, which is the latest available data.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Leadership Team is recommended to:

- 2.1 Agree to the recommendation of the London Councils' Leaders' Committee that the proposed overall level of expenditure for the London Boroughs Grants Scheme of £6.711m in 2025/26 to be shared by the relevant constituent councils.
- 2.2 Agree the Council's contribution to the London Boroughs Grants Scheme for 2025/26 of £110,628.

3. REASONS FOR DECISION

- 3.1 Each year the Council contributes to the London Boroughs Grants Scheme which is administered by London Councils. The contribution for Kensington and Chelsea is subject to approval by the Leadership Team before the end of January each year. For the 2025/26 contribution, London Councils have asked for confirmation by 17 January 2025.
- 3.2 As the January Leadership Team is after 17 January 2025, the Council will send a copy of this report to London Councils once published and then follow up with formal confirmation if agreed.

4. BACKGROUND

- 4.1 London Councils Grants Committee considered proposals for expenditure in 2025/26 at its meeting on 27 November 2024. The Leaders' Committee considered a budget at its meeting on 10 December 2024 and the following recommendation is now made to constituent councils, including Kensington and Chelsea.
- 4.2 Overall, the level of expenditure will be £6,711,000 comprising:
- Payments to Commissions - £6,173,000
 - Administrative Expenditure - £478,000
 - London Funders Membership Fees - £60,000
- 4.3 The total contributions from constituent councils will be £6.711m in 2025/26.
- 4.4 The contribution from each of the London Boroughs is based on the latest official population estimates.
- 4.5 The Leaders' Committee sets the overall funding strategies, policies, and priorities for grants to voluntary organisations. Decisions on individual commissions, funding of applications and programme operation are made by the Grants Committee comprising members of each of the 32 London boroughs and the City of London.
- 4.6 The financial year 2025/26 represents the final year of the four-year programme of commissions provided by the Grants Committee under S.48 of the Local Government Act 1985, as recommended by the Grants Committee and approved by the Leaders' Committee in December 2019.
- 4.7 Approval of the budget for the scheme is subject to at least 22 boroughs (two thirds) agreeing through their respective decision-making arrangements. Once 22 councils have given their approval, the overall level of expenditure and contributions to it are binding on all constituent councils.
- 4.8 The Council's contribution has been factored into the draft revenue budgets for 2025/26 and is recommended for approval. The Leadership Team is

asked to approve the total value of the scheme of £6.711m and the Council's contribution.

5. OPTIONS, ANALYSIS AND PROPOSALS

5.1 The Leadership Team could choose to approve the Council's contribution to the scheme and agree the overall level of expenditure of £6.711m. For 2025/26 the contribution will be £110,628. **This option is recommended.** The Council's contribution is in line with 2024/25 and the scheme will continue to benefit a number of organisations in the borough.

5.2 The Leadership Team could choose not to approve the Council's contribution and not to approve the overall level of expenditure of £6.711m. **This option is not recommended.** It should also be noted that if the Council's contribution is not approved, the Council will continue to be bound by the contribution if 22 other London Boroughs give their approval. This is because, by law, the overall level of expenditure and borough contributions are binding on all constituent council's, including that for Kensington and Chelsea if two thirds of boroughs agree

6. CONSULTATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

6.1 The scheme is administered by London Councils on behalf of the 32 London Boroughs and the City of London.

6.2 Pan-London consultation on the new grants programme was undertaken in February/March of 2020 and January/February of 2021.

6.3 The findings from the consultation demonstrated strong support to continue to invest in tackling homelessness and combating domestic and sexual abuse (these priorities were agreed by Leaders' Committee). Grants Committee members were continuously consulted throughout the two-year development of the programme

7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Section 48 of the Local Government Act 1985 enables schemes to be made in relation to Greater London and the metropolitan counties for the making of grants to voluntary organisations.

7.2 Section 48(3) of the Local Government Act 1985 requires the relevant constituent councils to contribute to the scheme provided that at least two-thirds of the constituent Councils in Greater London approve the proposed overall level of expenditure on grants to voluntary organisations.

7.3 Regulation 6(8) of the Levying Bodies (General) Regulations 1992 states that the apportionment of each constituent council is to be proportionate to their population. As detailed in paragraph 1.4 above, for 2025/26, the apportionment is based on the ONS mid-year estimates for June 2023.

7.4 Pursuant to the Grants to Voluntary Organisations (Specified Date) Order 1992, the budget must be agreed by two-thirds of constituent councils before 1 February 2025. If it is not, the overall level of expenditure will be deemed to be the same as that approved for 2024/25 (i.e., £6.732m).

8. FINANCIAL, PROPERTY AND ANY OTHER RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

8.1 The financial implications are set out in this report.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

9.1 There are no direct environmental implications arising from this report.

10. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

10.1 There are no direct human resources implications arising from this report.

11. EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND IMPLICATIONS

11.1 In reaching decisions for the implementation of any future grants programme, the Grants Committee is required to have due regard to its obligations under the Equalities Act 2010, particularly the Public Sector Equalities Duty. London Councils' funded services provide support to people within all the protected characteristics (Equality Act 2010), and targets groups highlighted in the programme requirements as people who struggle to access services are often affected by the issues the programme aims to tackle.

11.2 Funded organisations are also required to submit equalities monitoring data, which can be collated across the grants scheme to provide data on the take up of services and gaps in provision to be addressed. The grants team reviews this data annually.

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Mandatory clearance process

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