

Grants Committee

Grants Programme 2021-25

Item: 9

Report by: Yolande Burgess **Job title:** Strategy Director

Date: 13 November 2019

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Summary

The current Grants Programme is a four-year programme that is due to complete at the end of March 2021. The programme operates across three priority areas:

- Priority 1 - Combatting Homelessness
- Priority 2 - Tackling Sexual and Domestic Violence
- Priority 3 - Tackling Poverty through Employment

Grants Committee members, in July 2019, supported the idea of a 2021-25 Grants Programme. Grants Committee agreed that the current principles remained fit for purpose and that a review of the programme should take account of the priorities - the Pledges to Londoners - that Leaders had already committed to.

This paper builds on discussions with Grants Committee members, and sets out a timeline of activities that will need to be achieved to develop and deliver a 2021-25 Grants Programme, including governance requirements to enable:

- Leaders' Committee to determine the principles and priorities of the Programme and the overall budget of the Programme
- Grants Committee to commission services, make awards of funding, manage projects' performance and advise Leaders' Committee on the Programme.

For consideration Grants Committee is asked to:

- agree that a 2021-2025 Grants programme is established based broadly on the current programme Priorities and level of funding, subject to consultation, and final approval of Leaders' Committee
- consider, contribute to and agree the consultation questions (Annex 2) that will be used with stakeholders to inform the 2021-2025 programme

- agree that the consultation is used to better understand whether Priority 3 should be refocussed on youth poverty
- agree to propose to Leaders' Committee that reserves be used flexibly as a response fund throughout the 2021-2025 programme and agree any additional principles that should be applied to a response fund (section 3)
- agree the timetable of activity proposed to establish a 2021-2025 Grants programme (section 4).

Grants Programme 2021-25

1 Background

- 1.1 London Councils manages the London Councils Grants Programme on behalf of all the boroughs and the City of London. The Programme makes grants to voluntary organisations to deliver improved outcomes for Londoners.
- 1.2 The Programme operates within a scheme made under Section 48 of the Local Government Act 1985. It is a collective scheme i.e. all the boroughs fund the Programme, through a levy contribution based on the boroughs proportion of the capital's population. Boroughs must exercise their functions in respect of the scheme 'with due regard to the needs of the whole of Greater London'.
- 1.3 Leaders' Committee determines the principles and priorities of the Programme and the overall budget of the Programme. The Grants Committee commissions services, makes awards of funding, manages projects' performance and may advise Leaders' Committee on the Programme.
- 1.4 The principles under which the Programme operates are:
 - 1.4.1 Commissioning services that deliver effectively and can meet the outcomes specified by London Councils, rather than funding organisations
 - 1.4.2 Commissioning services where there is clear evidence of need for services that complement borough and other services to support organisations that deliver services
 - 1.4.3 Commissioning services where it is economical and efficient to deliver services on a London wide basis or where mobility is key to delivery of a service to secure personal safety
 - 1.4.4 Commissioning services that cannot reasonably be delivered locally, at a borough or sub-regional level
 - 1.4.5 Commissioning services that work with statutory and non-statutory partners and contribute to meeting the objectives of the Equality Act 2010.
- 1.5 Grants Committee, at its 2019 AGM, did not propose any amendments to the principles.
- 1.6 The Programme priorities were agreed by Leaders in 2016 following an extensive review of the Grants Programme in 2015, which included a wide-ranging public consultation. The current Programme priorities are:
 - 1.6.1 Priority 1 - Combatting Homelessness
 - 1.6.2 Priority 2 - Tackling Sexual and Domestic Violence

1.6.3 Priority 3 - Tackling Poverty through Employment

2 Establishing Priorities and agreeing a course of action

- 2.1 As noted in paragraph 1.6, an extensive public consultation in 2015 reconfirmed that tackling homelessness, combatting sexual and domestic violence and addressing poverty, should remain priorities for the Programme. These priorities were then formally agreed by Leaders' Committee.
- 2.2 London Councils' Leaders' Committee has published a series of Pledges to Londoners¹, which the Leaders and Mayors of all 32 London boroughs and the City of London have jointly agreed to work together to deliver. Spread across seven policy areas, the Pledges represent a comprehensive set of plans for joint action that will improve life for Londoners by 2022. The themes and pledges are connected by the common thread of how local borough leadership integrates public services to deliver against the big challenges facing communities across London.
- 2.3 There are 46 specific pledges to all Londoners, across seven key policy areas:
 - 2.3.1 housing
 - 2.3.2 better health and care
 - 2.3.3 supporting business and inclusive growth
 - 2.3.4 crime and public protection
 - 2.3.5 transport and the environment
 - 2.3.6 funding London
 - 2.3.7 new ways of working.
- 2.4 Housing, crime & public protection, and supporting business & inclusive growth demonstrate a continued commitment to the current Grants Programme priorities.
- 2.5 At Grants Committee AGM, Committee members were supportive of continuing with priorities that focussed on tackling homelessness and addressing sexual and domestic violence.
- 2.6 Grants Committee members accepted that a targeted, focused review of the service areas for Priority 1 and 2 - with Grants Committee members, borough officers and appropriate stakeholders - would be an efficient and effective way to undertake the

¹ <https://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/who-we-are/pledges-londoners>

review of the current Grants programme, taking into account the much-reduced resources at the disposal of the boroughs and London Councils.

- 2.7 In September 2019, Grants Committee Executive discussed further options for Priority 3. Whilst tackling poverty remains a priority, Grants Committee had already decided not to pursue further general employment projects in the current programme as the wider welfare landscape had changed significantly over the past few years and most (if not all) boroughs have their own local programmes of activity. This is unlikely to change in the short to medium term.
- 2.8 In response to issues surrounding youth violence, Priority 3 could be re-focussed to specifically tackle youth poverty.
- 2.9 Research from the Child Poverty Action Group shows:
 - 2.9.1 there were 4.1 million children living in poverty (after housing costs) in the UK in 2017-18 - 30 per cent of all children
 - 2.9.2 London has the highest rate of child poverty of any English region
 - 2.9.3 there are 700,000 children - or 37 per cent of all children in London - living in relative poverty after taking housing costs into account
 - 2.9.4 while poverty rates are higher for everyone in London than nationally, this gap is larger for children than for any other group
 - 2.9.5 43 per cent of children in inner London and 34 per cent of children in outer London are living in relative poverty, after taking housing costs into account.
 - 2.9.6 two thirds of children living in poverty in the UK are in working households (or where at least one adult is in work).
- 2.10 In terms of impact:
 - 2.10.1 children who have lived in persistent poverty during their first seven years have cognitive development scores on average 20 per cent below those of children who have never experienced poverty
 - 2.10.2 gifted children from the most deprived families begin school on a par with gifted children facing least deprivation, but their performance falls away by the age of 16.
- 2.11 Department for Education statistics show that:
 - 2.11.1 young people living in the 25 per cent most deprived areas, have a higher prevalence of not engaging in education, employment or training (NEET) at age 15 when compared to the national average
 - 2.11.2 in 2018, 40 per cent of pupils receiving free school meals obtained a grade 4/C or above in English and maths GCSEs, compared with 68 percent of all other pupils
- 2.12 16 to 18-year-olds who are NEET are often left outside the scope of traditional youth programmes as they are usually too young for job brokerage programmes and lack the skills needed for apprenticeships.

2.13 It is recommended that consultation with boroughs and stakeholders is used to determine whether refocusing Priority 3 on youth poverty would meet borough needs at a pan-London level.

3 Responsive Funding

- 3.1 A sustained four-year grant period was agreed as positive by Grants Committee, particularly in the current financial climate, as this helps to maintain support for very vulnerable residents and the boroughs and can leverage in other funds.
- 3.2 However, Grants Committee would like the ability to respond to changing needs in London during a four-year programme cycle. This could be achieved through use of reserves.
- 3.3 A response fund would need to operate within the agreed Priorities set by Leaders' Committee. Outside of this, Grants Committee determines the services it wishes to fund and the award of grants
- 3.4 Additional principles (in addition to those stated at paragraph 1.4) that may support a response fund could include:
 - 3.4.1 response funds to made available to (for example):
 - 3.4.1.1 meet identified short-term needs only (e.g. in response to a specific event or emergency)
 - 3.4.1.2 undertake pilots and test/trials to develop strategies for, and inform services for London residents
 - 3.4.1.3 undertake research to better inform the Grants Programme
 - 3.4.2 response funds to be made available through open calls for proposals (this may have resource implication for the Grants team, depending on how often this might occur) AND/OR through existing grants recipients.

4 Timetable of action

- 4.1 The following timeline is based on the supposition that the high-level Priorities remain the same, but the detail of how they will be delivered will adapt in response to consultation findings.

Date	Activity
July 2019	Grants Committee (AGM) - Consider report on developing a 2021-25 Grants Programme
Sept 2019	Grants Executive Committee Meeting - Consider and shape report on proposed approach
Sept 2019	London Councils - Strategy Director takes legal advice regarding consultation and developing a new programme
Nov 2019	Grants Committee - Consider consultation questions for boroughs and stakeholders - Recommend to Leader's Committee a 2021-25 Programme
From Nov 2019 to Jan 2020	London Councils - Consultation launched - Research of external context (policy, need, current borough provision) - Equalities impact assessment completed
Dec 2019	Leaders' Committee - Consider Grant Committees' recommendations for 2021-25 programme
Jan-Mar 2020	London Councils - Develop specifications with borough officers and stakeholders
Feb 2020	Grants Executive Committee - Consider draft specifications
Mar 2020	Grants Committee Meeting - Consider draft specifications
Apr-Jul 2020	London Councils - Finalise specifications
July 2020	Grants Committee (AGM) - Agree specifications
Aug 2020 to Oct 2020	London Councils - Undertake open and competitive process to award grants for 2021-2025
Nov 2020	Grants Committee Meeting - Agree awards and recommend budget to Leaders' Committee
Dec 2020	Leaders' Committee - Agree budgets
March 2021	Grants Committee Meeting
April 2021	New projects start

5 Recommendations

5.1 Grants Committee is asked to:

- 5.1.1 agree that a 2021-2025 Grants programme is established based broadly on the current programme Priorities and level of funding, subject to consultation, and final approval of Leaders' Committee
- 5.1.2 consider, contribute to and agree the consultation questions (Annex 2) that will be used with stakeholders to inform the 2021-2025 programme
- 5.1.3 agree that the consultation is used to better understand whether Priority 3 should be refocussed on youth poverty
- 5.1.4 agree to propose to Leaders' Committee that reserves be used flexibly as a response fund throughout the 2021-2025 programme and agree any additional principles that should be applied to a response fund (section 3)
- 5.1.5 agree the timetable of activity proposed to establish a 2021-2025 Grants programme (section 4).

Financial Implications for London Councils

A decision on the funding for any future programme will need to be agreed by Leaders' Committee.

Legal Implications for London Councils

London Councils manages the London Councils Grants Programme on behalf of all the boroughs and the City of London. The Programme makes grants to voluntary organisations to deliver improved outcomes for Londoners.

The Programme operates within a scheme made under Section 48 of the Local Government Act 1985. It is a collective scheme i.e. all the boroughs fund the Programme, through a levy contribution based on the boroughs proportion of the capital's population. Boroughs must exercise their functions in respect of the scheme 'with due regard to the needs of the whole of Greater London'.

Leaders' Committee determines the principles and priorities of the Programme and the overall budget of the Programme. The Grants Committee commissions services, makes awards of funding, manages projects' performance and may advise Leaders' Committee on the Programme.

The legal requirements of good decision-making by public authorities, in summary, require the following:

1. **Declaration of interests:** The principle being, a decision maker should not be a “judge in his own cause”. Where a decision-maker has an interest in the subject of a decision he is making it is likely to preclude his participation in the decision where – the decision will affect a friend or relation, the decision-maker has a financial interest in its outcome, the decision-maker is a director of an organisation affected by the outcome of the decision, the decision-maker is a member of group campaigning for one outcome or another, the decision maker’s spouse, civil partner or other close family member has an interest in the outcome. Although a close connection with the subject of the decision will automatically disqualify a person from making a decision, declaration of a less direct interest before a decision is made may permit them to take part. In the latter circumstances the person concerned and any colleagues participating in the decision-making process must decide whether the connection would lead a fair-minded and informed observer to conclude that there was a real possibility that the decision-maker would be biased if they took part. London Councils has policies and procedures to assist in managing these matters, with Members being required to comply with their own authority’s Code of Conduct.
2. **Following correct procedure:** A decision-maker will often be required to follow a set procedure for making its decisions, whether set out in statute or set by the decision-maker itself. Any such procedures are usually drafted with the purposes of both ensuring the decision-maker takes into account all relevant considerations as well as ensuring procedural fairness for those affected by the decision. In taking decisions which engage consideration of specific duties, such as the equalities duties, any process must ensure that those duties are also met. In your case, this will ensure that you turn your mind to, and can evidence that you have had due regard to the public sector equality duty in taking the decision. As you know this does not necessarily require a formal public consultation or EIA (but see below). Examples of prescribed procedures for decision-makers include express duties to: consult, give reasons for decisions, be informed of a right to appeal (if there is one), etc. NB: Whilst it is necessary for a public body making decisions to follow a set procedure that will not of itself render the procedure fair, and in certain circumstances it may also be appropriate/fair to depart from the published procedure.
3. **Consultation:** Public bodies are required by law to consult before making decisions, particularly in the context of making policies or issuing guidance. In some cases, there is an express duty to consult and a statutory process which must be followed. There is no express statutory requirement to consult under the Grants Scheme, although in having due regard to the needs of the whole of Greater London in making the scheme and exercising the relevant functions under section 48 of the Local Government Act 1985, and specifically in meeting the duty under subs 48(10) to keep the needs of the whole of Greater London under review, one must have regard to the general public law principles and requirements relating to consultation. There is published government guidance (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance>) and London Councils should have regard to this guidance

In summary: a public authority has a wide discretion in choosing the options upon which to consult; consultation may be an iterative process; consultation must be lawful (and therefore fair), and such consultation must also be adequate; consultation should be proportionate to the potential impact of the proposal or decision being taken; it should be undertaken at a formative stage in developing the proposals; the timeframe for any consultation should be proportionate and realistic to allow stakeholders an adequate time

to consider and respond; the information provided as part of the consultation should be useful and accessible, the objectives of the consultation clear, and the public authority must give sufficient reasons for any proposals being consulted upon to allow for intelligent consideration and response; those consulted should be aware of the criteria that will be applied by the public authority when considering proposals and which factors will be considered decisive or of substantial importance at the end of the process of consultation, such as in evaluating the consultation responses or in taking the decisions informed by the consultation; consultation need not be formal and in writing, and there are a number of ways of engaging with stakeholders which may be appropriate e.g. by email or web-based forums, public meetings, working groups, focus groups and surveys; etc.

If a public authority has promised it will engage in consultation before making a decision it would normally be unfair not to do so. Public bodies should be mindful of any public statements/guidance that may have issued promising consultation e.g. where decisions engage equalities issues. Past practice may imply a promise to consult again on the same type of decision - fairness generally requiring that the practice of consultation is continued. Even if there is no promise or past practice of consultation, the nature and impact of the decision may mean that fairness requires it.

Measures of the severity of a decision's impact include - the extent to which it unexpectedly alters the existing position or legitimate expectations of the affected individuals/groups; or the severity of consequences of the decision on the affected individuals/groups; etc . The product of the consultation must be conscientiously taken into account in finalising proposals.

4. **Rational and evidence-based:** A public body must take rational decisions. An irrational or unreasonable decision is one that was not objectively rational and reasonably open to the decision-maker. Evidence-based decisions help to ensure that decisions are objectively reasonable.
5. **All relevant considerations:** A decision maker must ensure that it takes into account all relevant considerations in reaching a rational and evidence-based decision. The subject matter of the decision will inform what is relevant. EG: the proposal, response to consultation, guidance on parameters for decision, costs of decision, effects of the decision on others (including, for example, having due regard to the decision-makers' public sector equality duty), advice from officers, etc.
6. **Proper purpose:** A public body must act for a proper purpose and in taking their decisions decision-makers must apply their minds to the correct statutory objective. A public body must act in good faith.
7. **Proportionate:** Public decision-makers should act in a way that is proportionate. Proportionate decisions are also likely to be rational, evidence-based and reasonable.
8. **Properly reasoned:** Procedural requirements on public decision-makers require that reasons must be given for their decisions. Reasons do not need to be excessively detailed, but do need to be adequate. Adequate decisions – deal with all the substantial points that have been raised; are sufficient for the parties to know whether the decision-maker has made an error of law; set out and explain key aspects of the decision-maker's reasoning in coming to its conclusion; include all aspects of reasoning that were material to the decision;

but do not need to set out in detail all the evidence and arguments referred to by the decision-maker. The reasons for decisions should be recorded at the time the decisions are made.

9. With reference to the above, the standard grounds for judicial review are on the basis that a decision: was unlawful/ultra vires; was irrational; or was procedurally unfair - in that the decision-maker has not properly observed the relevant procedures (whether set by statute or by itself) e.g. it has failed to consult or give reasons for its decision, or there has been a failure to observe the principles of natural justice in the decision-making process e.g. evidence of bias.

Further, a public authority should also be careful not to raise a further ground of challenge if, through their own conduct or statements, they have established a legitimate expectation as to how the public body will act. A legitimate expectation may arise exceptionally in three cases – where the decision-maker has made a clear and unambiguous representation that it will adopt a particular form of procedure above and beyond that which it would otherwise been required to adopt; where the claimant has an interest in some ultimate benefit that it hopes to attain or retain fairness may require the claimant to be given an opportunity to make representations; and where the decision-maker has a substantive right on which it was reasonable for the claimant to rely. Public bodies may change their policies or depart from them (and so not fetter their discretion), and so a legitimate expectation will only arise if departure from the existing polices was an abuse of power.

Equalities Implications for London Councils

In reaching decisions for the implementation of any future grants programme, the 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 as particularly hard to reach or more affected by the issues being tackled. 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.

Background Documents

Grants Committee (AGM), 10 July 2019, Item 14 - Grants Programme 2021-25 (G10/19)

Annex 1 – Proposed Consultation

This consultation exercise will help London Councils shape recommendations to Leader' and Grants Committee on a future grants programme, from April 2021 to March 2025.

This consultation will also inform an Equalities Impact Assessment. The Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to tackle disadvantage and discriminationⁱ. London Councils must consider the potential equalities effects of decisions on the nine protected equalities groups (protected characteristics):

- Age (including both children, young persons and those over 50)
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and Civil Partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual Orientation

Equalities considerations are central to London Councils' grants programme and underpin the priorities, which focus on creating opportunities for all Londoners and addressing inequality.

An outline of the current programme is provided at Annex x.

The timetable for this consultation is as follows: (*dates to be confirmed*)

- Launch of consultation:
- Close of consultation:
- Evaluation of the consultation responses:
- Initial equalities impact assessment:
- Recommendations to Grants Committee and the Leaders' Committee on future programme:
- Advise Grants Committee on activities within any new priorities and the service specifications needed to secure delivery:
- Invite proposals to deliver services that are set out in the specifications:
- Assess proposals for services based on new service specifications, subject to agreement of resources and recommendations to members:
- New services to start:

Priorities for a pan-London Grants Programme 2021-2025

The current Grants Programme priorities are:

- Combatting Homelessness
- Tackling sexual and domestic violence
- Tackling poverty through employment

We would like to ask you for your views on each of the current London Councils priority areas in more detail. When responding to the questions, please consider:

- current and emerging needs of London's residents
- provision and services that boroughs already provide
- the context that local government is working in e.g. financial pressures, changes in legislation, unique London factors

An outline of the grants programme and priorities is provided in **Annex x**.

Combatting Homelessness

A range of services support the prevention of homelessness, and support people (including young people) who are homeless due to, for example, low income, unemployment, a history of offending, drug or alcohol misuse, mental ill-health and fleeing from violence.

Q-. How important would a pan-London programme aimed at combatting homelessness from April 2021 be in terms of meeting the needs of London's residents and supporting and complementing the services that boroughs currently provide?

Very Important	
Important	
Quite Important	
Not important	

Q-. If you think that it is very important, important or quite important, should the funding continue to focus on the following strands of activity?

	Yes	No	Comment
Early intervention and prevention			
Youth homelessness			
Support services to homelessness voluntary sector organisations			

Q-. Are there other activities that a pan-London programme designed to combat homelessness should focus on? Where possible, please provide some evidence (e.g. a link to a research report, finding from a project) for your recommendation(s)

Q-. What impact do you think a pan-London homelessness programme would have for people with the following characteristics?

	Positive	None	Negative
Age			
Disability			
Gender identity			
Pregnancy and maternity			
Race			
Religion or belief			
Sex			
Sexual Orientation			

Q-. Please tell us in what way you consider that a focus on homelessness impacts on people with specific characteristics.

Tackling Sexual and Domestic Violence

A range of services support victims of sexual and domestic violence. Additionally education sessions are delivered to young people about the importance of healthy relationships and sessions for frontline workers are run across London to help them identify the signs of abuse and refer people for support.

Q-. How important would a pan-London programme aimed at tackling sexual and domestic violence from April 2021 be in terms of meeting the needs of London's residents and supporting and complementing the services that boroughs currently provide?

Very Important	
Important	
Quite Important	
Not important	

Q-. If you think that it is very important, important or quite important, should the funding continue to focus on the following strands of activity?

	Yes	No	Comment
Prevention			
Advice, counselling, outreach, drop-in			
Helpline and coordinated access to refuge provision			
Specialist emergency refuge provision			
Support services for VCOs			
Ending harmful practices			

Q-. Are there other activities that a pan-London programme designed to tackle sexual and domestic violence should focus on? Where possible, please provide some evidence (e.g. a link to a research report, finding from a project) for your recommendation(s)

Q-. What impact do you think a pan-London tackling sexual and domestic violence programme would have for people with the following characteristics?

	Positive	None	Negative
Age			
Disability			
Gender identity			
Pregnancy and maternity			
Race			
Religion or belief			
Sex			
Sexual Orientation			

Q-. Please tell us in what way you consider that a focus on tackling sexual and domestic violence impacts on people with specific characteristics.

Tackling Poverty

A programme focussed on tackling youth poverty could aim to address social and economic issues, including lack of opportunities, and poor educational achievement and long-term unemployment.

Q-. How important would a pan-London programme aimed at tackling youth poverty from April 2021 be in terms of meeting the needs of London's residents and supporting and complementing the services that boroughs currently provide?

Very Important	
Important	
Quite Important	
Not important	

Q-. If you think that it is very important, important or quite important, what strands of activity should the funding focus on? Where possible, please provide some evidence (e.g. a link to a research report, finding from a project) for your recommendation(s)

Q-. Are there other activities that a pan-London programme designed to tackle sexual and domestic violence should focus on?

Q-. What impact do you think a pan-London tackling youth poverty programme would have for people with the following characteristics?

	Positive	None	Negative
Age			
Disability			
Gender identity			
Pregnancy and maternity			
Race			
Religion or belief			
Sex			
Sexual Orientation			

Q-. Please tell us in what way you consider that a focus on tackling youth poverty impacts on people with specific characteristics.

Other priorities

Q-. Please tell us about other issues that you believe should be considered as a priority for pan-London Grant funding. Please take account of London's Leaders' Pledges to Londoner's when considering other possible priorities. For any new priority you propose, please explain why you believe this is important, highlight the unmet needs of London residents and note gaps in local

Other potential priority	
Why this is important	
Unmet needs of London residents	
Gaps in local provision	

Equality Implications

Q-. London Councils has worked to identify the groups which currently benefit from each priority area within its grants programme, in order to assess the equality implications of any changes to the programme. Do you agree with our summary of the groups which currently benefit from each priority area within the grants programme?

See Annex x.

Yes	
No	

Q-. If you have answered 'No', please tell us why do you not agree with our summary of the groups which currently benefit from each priority area?

Q-. The current programme meets the needs of protected groups. If a 2021-2025 programme did not go ahead, what impact do you think this would have with respect to any of the following characteristics?

	Positive	None	Negative
Age			
Disability			
Gender reassignment			
Marriage and Civil Partnership			
Pregnancy and maternity			
Race			
Religion or belief			
Sex			
Sexual Orientation			

Q-. Please tell us in what way you consider that a pan-London programme not going ahead impacts on people with specific characteristics.

Q-. Considering the groups that currently benefit from each priority area of the grants programme, please comment on how changing any of the priorities would impact on equalities, with reference to the following characteristics.

	Comment
Age	
Disability	
Gender reassignment	
Marriage/Civil Partnership	
Pregnancy and maternity	
Race	
Religion or belief	
Sex	
Sexual Orientation	

Other comments

Q-. Do you have any other comments on a future London Councils grants programme?

About you (optional)

All of the following questions are optional:

Q-. Contact information

Name	
Email address	

Q-. Please tell us about your role and responsibilities (tick all that apply):

An elected member/councillor	
Employed in local government	
Employed by a funder	
A management member of a voluntary organisation	
Employed by a voluntary organisation	
A volunteer in a voluntary organisation	
A member of another group (eg, government department)	
A user of a service provided by a voluntary organisation	
Other -	

Q-. Is this response:

Your personal view?	
The view of your organisation/body?	

Q-. If you are responding as an individual, please tell us which borough you live in.

DROP DOWN

Q-. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation, please tell us the name of the organisation.

Q-. Please tell us about the type of organisation you are responding on behalf of.

Local or Central Government	
Funder	
Voluntary or community organisation	
Other (please specify)	

Q-. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation, in which borough does your organisation operate (pick all that apply)?

MULTI DROP-DOWN

Equalities monitoring (voluntary)

We would be grateful if you would take a few more minutes to help us with our equalities monitoring. The information we are asking you for is confidential and is used to ensure the consultation has reached, and been responded to, by a broad section of the London family.

If you are responding as an individual, please answer for yourself. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation, please respond in a way that best represents the organisation (for example, if you are aged 35 but work for an organisation representing older people please tick 65+).

Q-. Ethnicity

Asian Bangladeshi	
Asian British	
Asian Indian	
Asian Pakistani	
Asian Other	
Black African	
Black British	
Black Caribbean	
Black Other	
Chinese	
Latin American	
Middle Eastern	
Mixed Ethnicity	
White British	
White Irish	
White European	
White Other	
Prefer not to say	

Q-. Do you have a disability?

Yes	
No	

Q-. If you consider yourself to have a disability, please tick all that apply:

Blind or visual impairment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deaf or hearing impairment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Learning difficulties	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor mental health	<input type="checkbox"/>
Limited mobility	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other disability	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q-. Your gender

Female	<input type="checkbox"/>
Male	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transgender	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q-. Your sexuality

Bisexual	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gay man	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heterosexual	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lesbian	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q-. Religion/belief

Agnostic	
Atheist	
Baha'i	
Buddhist	
Christian	
Hindu	
Humanist	
Jain	
Jewish	
Muslim	
Rastafarian	
Sikh	
Zoroastrian	
None	
Other	

Q-. Age

Under 16	
16-17	
18-24	
25-34	
35-44	
45-54	
55-64	
65+	

Q-. Are you -

Married	
In a civil partnership	
Living with a partner	
Single	
Other	

¹ Equality Act 2010 and <https://www.gov.uk/equality-act-2010-guidance>