

Cabinet 1 April 2019

Report title: Lambeth Children's Homes Redress Scheme Update

Wards: All

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Report summary

This report provides Cabinet with an update on the performance of the Lambeth Children's Homes Redress Scheme as at the end of its first full year of operation since it opened to applications on 2 January 2018.

As at 1 January 2019 a total of 1,002 applications have been received into the Scheme. A total of 851 Harm's Way Payments have been processed with a total of £7.7 million having been paid to applicants. In addition to this 68 applicants have received Individual Redress Payments totalling £915,680 (some of these payments are interim). A total of £8.6 million in compensation has been paid to applicants in the first year of operation.

The processing of Harm's Way Payments have taken an average of 43 working days from receipt of the completed application until payment is processed to applicants. Individual Redress Payments take significantly longer to process as these require a more detailed consideration including a review of care and medical records, however these applications are still expected to be concluded quicker than the equivalent litigation route.

In addition to the payments referenced above there were six applications where the total value of redress to the applicant exceeded the Scheme maximum of £125,000. Compensation payments totalling £747,450 have been paid against these applications.

A total of four appeals were received for determination by the Independent Appeal Panel during the first year, all of these were in relation to eligibility matters. Following determination one appeal was allowed and the application was subsequently accepted into the Scheme and a Harm's Way Payment made to the applicant. On the other three appeals it was determined that the Council's original decisions were correct and these appeals were therefore unsuccessful.

National advertising of the Scheme took place around the time of its launch and was followed up by further advertising in the autumn. Efforts commenced to raise awareness of the Scheme to the families and carers of those that were resident in one of the specialist units and this work continues into this year. As at the

time of producing this report we have received ten applications relating to former looked after children who were resident in one of these units.

The next update on the operation of the Scheme and an overview of finance and performance will be presented to Cabinet in September 2019 covering the first eighteen months of operation.

Finance summary

The Council received initial independent actuarial advice in assessing the cost and value for money of operating the Redress Scheme. The original report and forecast from the actuary was subjected to a peer review by a second actuarial firm who confirmed that the assumptions made in the original report were reasonable.

The original forecast estimated that the possible number of applications received during the two year life of the Scheme to be around 3,000 at a potential total cost of up to £100 million for claims within the Scheme and a potential £40 million for some complex claims dealt with outside of the Scheme due to the level of compensation exceeding the maximum £125,000 threshold of the Scheme.

The actuary has now reviewed the available data as at the end of the first year of operation and advises that based upon the available data to date it is likely that overall application numbers will be lower than originally forecast with the revised 'best estimate' for total application numbers now around 2,100 (actual numbers could be more or less depending upon a wide range of factors).

In terms of re-forecasting the financial estimated cost of the Scheme the actuary notes that the original cost estimate of £100 million remains the most prudent figure, however this figure now includes the cost of those more complex claims (those over the Scheme maximum of £125,000) which will be dealt with outside the Scheme (previously estimated at £40 million). The Council has secured a capitalisation direction from the Government to borrow the £100 million needed to fund the Scheme.

The total compensation paid to applicants (both Harm's Way and Individual Redress) as at the end of the first year (Q4) is £8,681,180. Compensation paid over the Scheme maximum as at Q4 was £747,450. The total amount of compensation that has been paid directly to applicants in the first year is therefore £9,428,630.

The total cost of administering the Scheme including the legal costs paid to applicant solicitors and the Council's own costs of administration was £2,134,416. The total cost of the Scheme operation as at Q4 is therefore £11,563,046.

Recommendations

1. Cabinet to note the contents of this report.
2. Cabinet to note the revised EQIA and ongoing equalities monitoring that is in place to ensure the Council continues to manage the operation of the Scheme with due regard to its obligations under equalities and human rights legislation.
3. To receive a report to Cabinet in September 2019 to consider the operation of the Scheme as at eighteen months.

1. CONTEXT

- 1.1 The Lambeth Children's Homes Redress Scheme (the Scheme) is compensating survivors of sexual, physical and psychological abuse suffered at the borough homes which were open from the 1930s until the 1980s and 1990s. The Scheme gives survivors swift and compassionate redress without having to go through the courts. By simplifying the redress process far more of the compensation goes to survivors of abuse, rather than being taken up by legal fees. It also means no survivor will have to restate their experience of abuse in court.
- 1.2 Lambeth is the first local authority in England and Wales to develop its own redress Scheme, which was developed through extensive consultation, has independent support for survivors, with each being given access to independent legal representation funded by the Council, and any appeal will be heard by an independent multi-disciplinary panel. Survivors will not be ruled out of time while the Scheme is in operation, and each survivor is entitled to receive a formal apology from the Council, a meeting with a senior officer and the continued provision of free counselling support.
- 1.3 The Scheme is now the most comprehensive redress Scheme in the country, and could be used as a model for a national version. It provides compensation of up to £125,000, with all former residents of a Lambeth Children's Home who were living in and subjected to a harsh environment eligible to receive a Harm's Way Payment of up to £10,000.
- 1.4 Complex cases where compensation for loss of earnings could result in a higher award of compensation will be dealt with outside of the Scheme as these cases involve a more detailed forensic analysis of expert evidence to assess and ensure the appropriate level of compensation is made to applicants. However, these cases will be handled in the spirit of the Scheme to provide a swift and compassionate resolution to each case.
- 1.5 Lambeth Council has secured a capitalisation direction from the Government to borrow up to £100million needed to fund the Scheme. The Scheme was set up from 2 January 2018 for a two year period. It is now estimated somewhere in the region of 1,500 to 2,700 people in total will apply.
- 1.6 This report presents an update on the operation and performance of the Scheme for Cabinet to review. This review covers the first full year of the Scheme's operation since it launched on 2 January 2018.
- 1.7 The Scheme deals with applications for compensation payments to people who, as children, were abused or feared abuse at a Lambeth Children's Home and/or Shirley Oaks Primary School and will remain open to applications until 1 January 2020.
- 1.8 Anyone applying for compensation is required to complete an application form with as much information as possible. For a Harm's Way application this should include details of the Lambeth Children's home(s) they were resident in and an account of their experience of living in a harmful environment and how this affected their childhood. A more detailed account or statement is required for those applying for an Individual Redress payment. Upon receipt of a completed application the details are then verified against the information/records held by the Council to determine whether the applicant meets the Scheme criteria and is accepted into the Scheme. All applicants are provided with a unique application reference number and a written acknowledgment of their application is sent. All applicants that are not accepted into the Scheme are provided with a written explanation as to why their application does not meet the Scheme criteria and are reminded that they can provide further information to allow us to consider and of their right to appeal our decision.

1.9 The Scheme provides for two types of financial redress that are available:

Harm’s Way Payment (“HWP”)

This is a payment made for applicants who were resident at a Lambeth Children’s Home and feared that they would be physically and/or sexually abused, and/or who were neglected and/or suffered cruelty whilst resident at a Lambeth Children’s Home where specified criteria is met. A Harm’s Way Payment of up to £10,000 is available to eligible applicants.

Individual Redress Payment (“IRP”)

This is a payment made for applicants who suffered sexual abuse and/or physical abuse and/or psychological injury at a Lambeth Children’s Home and/or Shirley Oaks Primary School where specified criteria are met.

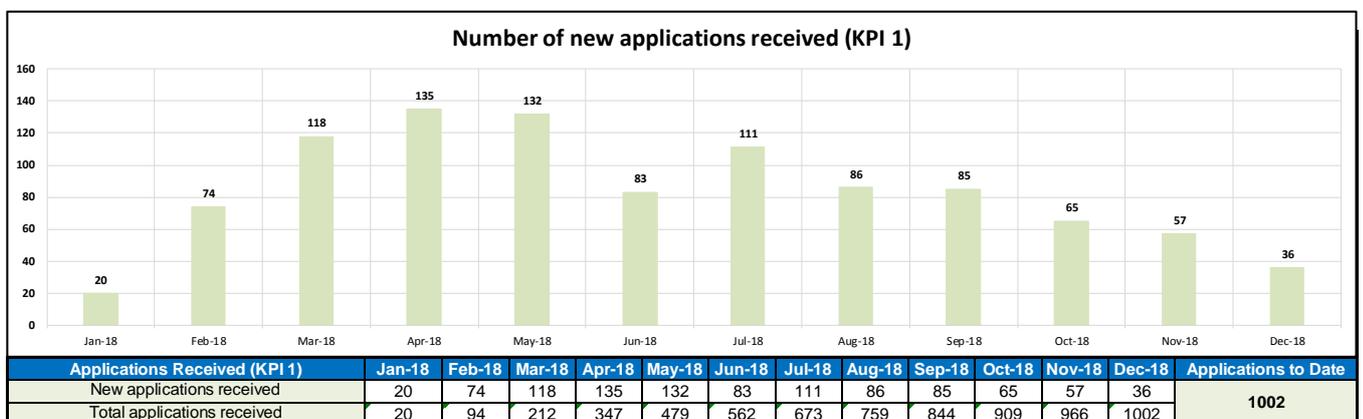
1.10 In addition to financial redress the Scheme also offers a number of non-financial reparations including:-

- A written apology acknowledging what has happened to the applicant, providing an acceptance of responsibility and giving an assurance of the measures which have been taken to prevent any further repetition;
- A meeting with a senior representative of the Council so that the applicant can feel that they have been heard and acknowledged by the Council;
- Specialist advice and support relating to housing, appropriate welfare benefits, access to further education and suitable employment;
- Access to a specialist and dedicated confidential independent counselling support service to provide appropriate counselling to any applicant under the Scheme; and,
- Reasonable legal costs funded by the Council for eligible applications (fixed legal costs for Harm’s Way Payments).

2. PROPOSAL AND REASONS

Applications received

2.1 In the first year of operation a total of 1,002 applications have been submitted for consideration under the Scheme. The number of applications received each month steadily increased over the first few months and then levelled off for a period before falling in the final few months of the year. The number of applications have picked up slightly from January 2019 where we received 43 new applications. The chart below shows the numbers of applications received each month:



2.2 Applications continue to be received from across the country as well as from a number of other countries where former residents of Lambeth children’s homes are now living. The vast majority of

applicants (92%) are from those residing in England with nearly 2% of applicants residing in Europe. The table below provides an overview of the countries from where applications have been received:

Applicant location	No. applications	% of applications
England	926	92.4%
Scotland	7	0.7%
Wales	8	0.8%
Australia & New Zealand	10	1.0%
Canada	9	0.9%
Europe	18	1.8%
USA	10	1.0%
Rest of World	3	0.3%
Not completed	11	1.1%
Total	1,002	100.0%

- 2.3 A significant number of applicants (54%) reside in the Greater London area of whom 28.5% reside in the borough of Lambeth (15% of total applicants).

Application forecast

- 2.4 Prior to the Scheme launch it was not possible to accurately predict the number of applications that were likely to be received as there were many unknown factors and relatively little relevant data to draw from. At this time the experience of bodies from other countries that had operated redress schemes reported that the number of applications received had risen beyond their original estimates and that costs had also risen beyond initial estimates. An initial forecast of 3,000 applications over the life of the Scheme was therefore deemed to be reasonable based upon the information available at that time.
- 2.5 As this is the first Scheme of its type within the UK there is a lack of any published data on applications received at different stages in redress Schemes with which to accurately base our performance to date against. The actuary as part of his annual review of the Scheme notes that the evidence and experience of other 'time limited' insurance schemes (e.g. extended warranty) shows that there is an increase in application volumes immediately prior to the scheme deadline which may also be the experience with this Scheme.
- 2.6 The actuary advises that although there has been a lower number of applications received compared to that originally forecast this is not necessarily a good guide to future application levels as there are many factors that need to be considered such as a potential increase in applications from those in specialist units and whether there are any applicant legal firms that may hold applications which have not yet been submitted.
- 2.7 Having considered all of the available evidence as at the end of the first year the actuary considers that a range of five scenarios are reasonable to illustrate the potential future development of applications to the Scheme as shown in the following table:

No.	Basis	Detail	Implied Total applications
1	Significant Decline	Recent decline in applications continues (advertising and word of mouth has already reached many of the potential applicants)	1,500

2	Slight Decline	Recent decline in applications reaches a plateau (there is little or no change to the latest application numbers)	1,800
3	Best Estimate	Recent decline temporary, applications slightly increase (slight increase in applications with a peak towards Scheme deadline)	2,100
4	Slight Increase	Recent decline reverses, applications Slightly increase (applications are higher than peak Q3 level with peak towards Scheme deadline)	2,300
5	Significant Increase	Recent decline reverses, applications significantly increase (applications increase to peak Q2 levels with large peak towards Scheme deadline)	2,700

2.8 Given the significant uncertainties that still exist in relation to potential application numbers the revised forecast is now set at the 'best estimate' of 2,100 (it should be noted that actual numbers could be more or less depending upon a wide range of factors).

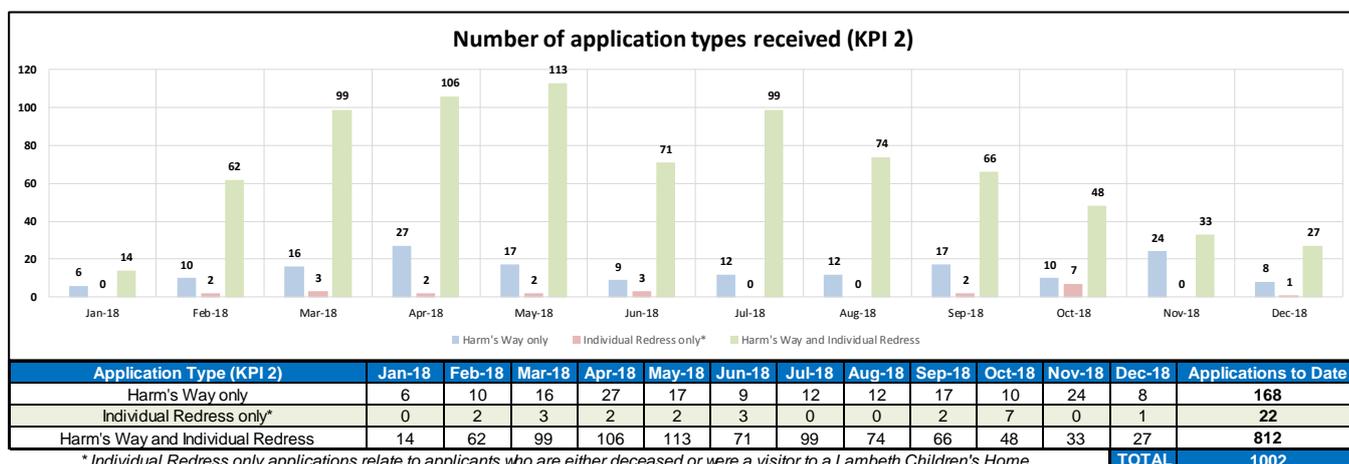
Application types

2.9 The majority of applications received have been for both a Harm's Way and Individual Redress determination with a total of 812 out of the 1,002 falling into this type (81%). This remains consistent with the data reported in the previous cabinet update in September 2018.

2.10 The level of both Harm's Way and Individual Redress applications remains higher than initially expected following the initial pre-Scheme dialogue where it was thought that many applicants would only wish to apply for a Harm's Way payment. The increased volume of Individual Redress applications has resulted in an increase in the Council's legal and associated costs of handling these applications.

2.11 A total of 22 Individual Redress only applications were received as at the end of the first year of which 14 related to applications made by the personal representative on behalf of the estate of a deceased applicant. The others relate to applications where the applicant was either a visitor to a Lambeth Children's Home, or where the applicant has previously received compensation for the same abuse.

2.12 The types of applications that have been received are summarised in the following graph and table:



Application processing

2.13 The processing of redress applications falls into broadly three stages:

Stage 1 – Verification

This stage includes the initial setup of new applications and verification including confirmation of an applicant's placement in a Lambeth Children's home, determination of eligibility for Harm's Way Payment and making the Harm's Way Payment to eligible applicants. Fixed legal costs to legal representatives are also paid at this stage if the application is accepted into the Scheme.

Stage 2 – Redress determination

This stage involves the assessment of the compensation to be paid to reflect the severity of abuse suffered as well as any consequential hurt, fear and humiliation an eligible applicant has experienced and the lifetime consequences the abuse has caused. This stage requires review of all available records including social care and medical and may require further medical assessment and therefore takes much longer than the stage 1 process. Interim payments to applicants where relevant can be paid followed by any final redress payments upon conclusion of this stage.

Stage 3 – Finalised

Once an applicant has received all of the redress/compensation they are entitled to, their application remains 'open' while access to any non-financial redress services is completed and also to allow any final costs (both own and applicant's legal fees) to be concluded. Applications are only marked as 'closed' once all of the costs have been concluded.

2.14 The processing of stage 1 applications in the first year has taken an average of 43 working days per application from receipt of the completed application form to the date that the Harm's Way Payment is raised by Council. Over 80% of applications have resulted in an application being verified and the Harm's Way Payment made in under 60 working days, with 42% of applications taking less than 30 working days to process.

2.15 The table below shows the percentage of applications processed by time:

	Average Working Days	1-30 working days	31-60 working days	61-90 working days	Over 90 working days
Harm's Way Payments:	43	42.0%	40.9%	9.7%	7.4%

2.16 A number of applications have taken over 90 working days to process due to various reasons including insufficient or missing information provided as part of an application, being unable to verify an applicant, and applicant's taking time to consider and accept offers. In some cases such as where an applicant needs to obtain further records from the London Metropolitan archives or another local authority this can take a considerable period of time. In a small number of applications we have identified that due to a change in redress handlers the application took longer than it should to have progressed to the next stage. Processes have subsequently been changed to minimise any similar occurrences.

2.17 The processing of stage 2 applications is much more complex and can involve obtaining and consideration of information and records from many different sources. The determination of Individual Redress occurs after the initial Harm's Way process has been completed. The processing of stage 2 applications has taken an average of 97 working days from the point the application is

received by the Scheme solicitors (after stage 1) until the accepted Individual Redress has been paid to the applicant.

2.18 The processing of those applications that have been concluded (where all payments have been made to the applicant) has therefore taken an average of 140 working days (43 working days for the Harm's Way and 97 working days for Individual Redress). This equates to approximately seven months which is significantly quicker than the equivalent time taken to deal with civil claims of a similar nature.

Application status

2.19 There are 54 applications (5.4%) that are currently in the stage 1 verification phase, the reduced volumes of applications received in November and December has enabled the redress team to work ahead of the normal timescales to process these applications quicker than usual. Offers of Harm's Way payment have been made on almost half of the outstanding applications in this stage.

2.20 The majority of applications (69.5%) are currently in the stage 2 redress determination phase with most of these (40%) still under consideration. Offers of an Individual Redress payment have been made on 13% of the applications currently in this stage as at 1 January 2019. The levels of award for Individual Redress assessed under the Scheme are in line with and reflective of the awards that the civil courts would make.

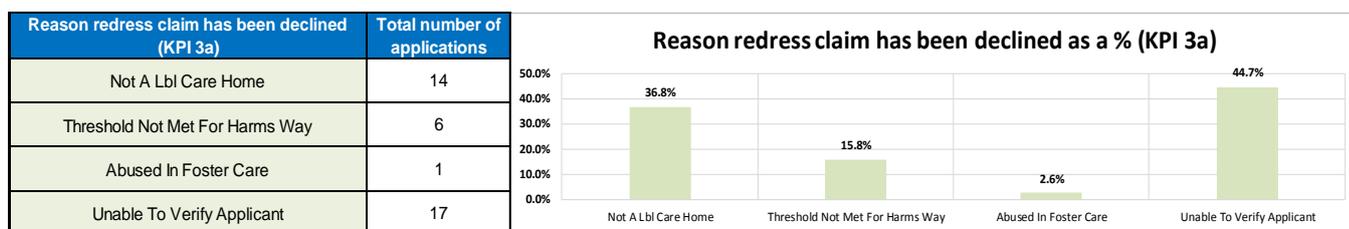
2.21 We continue to work closely with the Scheme solicitors, Kennedys LLP, to ensure that applications that are in stage 2 are processed as quickly as possible. Kennedys in turn are liaising with the applicant solicitors to identify any matters that can be progressed. Given the nature of these applications it is understandable that some individuals will wish to take time to carefully consider any offer of redress and there may be a subsequent period of clarification. The Scheme does not impose any particular timescales for the acceptance of an offer and it is felt that it is important to allow individuals sufficient time to adequately consider offers. We are however starting to see many more applications now coming to a conclusion and more will be finalised over the coming months.

2.22 The status of applications as at the end of Q4 are shown in the table below:

Application Status (KPI 3)	Total number of applications	Application status as a %
Stage 1 - Verification		
HWP Under Consideration	19	1.9%
HWP Offer Made	25	2.5%
IRP Only Under Consideration	10	1.0%
Sub total	54	5.4%
Stage 2 - Redress determination		
HWP Paid – Awaiting IRP Information	78	7.8%
HWP Paid - IRP Under Consideration *	398	39.9%
HWP Paid - IRP Offer Made	128	12.9%
HWP Paid - (IRP less than HWP value)	83	8.3%
IRP Only Offer Made	5	0.5%
Redress Claim With Appeal Panel	1	0.1%
Sub total	693	69.5%
Stage 3 - Finalised		
Claim Financials Settled - Awaiting Final Costs/Non-Financials	167	16.8%
Redress Claim Settled - HWP only	32	3.2%
HWP Paid & Settled - (IRP less than HWP value)	7	0.7%
Redress Claim Settled	2	0.2%
Redress Claim Settled - IRP Withdrawn	4	0.4%
Redress Claim Withdrawn By Applicant	0	0.0%
Redress Claim Settled (IRP Only)	0	0.0%
Redress Claim Not Accepted/Rejected	38	3.8%
Sub total	250	25.1%

*this includes some applications where interim payments have been offered or already made

- 2.23 There have been 34 applications that have been settled (fully closed) as at the end of the first year. Whilst this may appear to be a relatively low number of applications that are classified as 'closed' there are actually a further 167 (16.8%) applications where the applicant has already received all of the redress/compensation to which they are entitled and their application is still open pending the finalisation of other costs such as legal fees. These applications cannot be classified as 'closed' until all of the financials have been concluded, however from the applicant's perspective their application is effectively concluded.
- 2.24 A total of 38 applications were not accepted into the Scheme as they did not meet the relevant Scheme criteria. The primary reason for applications being rejected is where we have been unable to verify an applicant as having spent time in a Lambeth children's home. In circumstances where the Council holds no records or information on a particular applicant they are advised to check whether any relevant records may be held by another organisation.
- 2.25 In all cases where applicants have been advised that their application has not met the relevant criteria the applicant is reminded of their right to appeal the Council's decision. Other reasons for applications not being accepted are shown in the table below:

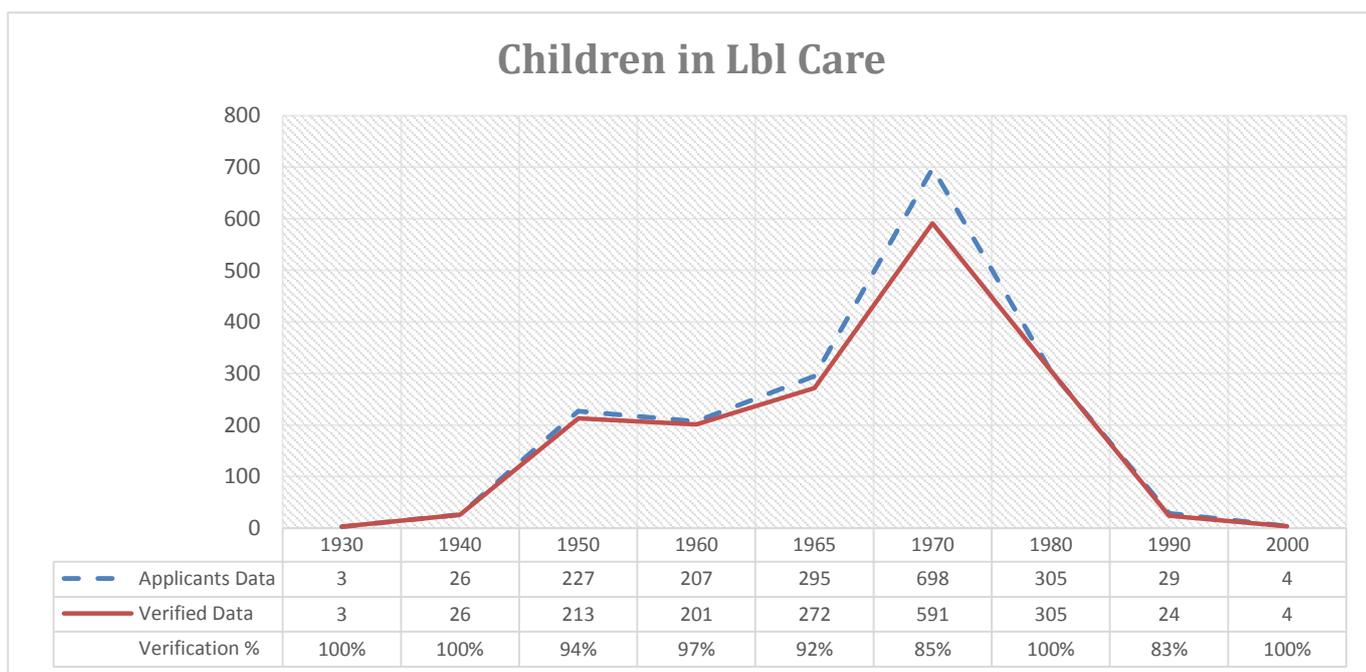


Periods of residency

2.26 Almost half of the applications received to date (49.7%) relate to applicants where they first entered (were resident for the first time) a children’s home pre 1965 (these are homes for which Lambeth assumed responsibility in 1965 from London County Council).

2.27 Some applicants were resident in a home pre 1965 and would still have been resident when responsibility for the home transferred over to Lambeth Council in April 1965. Other applicants may have been resident in a home for a period of time pre 1965 and then again for a separate period(s) post 1965.

2.28 The chart below shows the periods of residency of applicants who were in Lambeth children’s homes:



2.29 The data shown in the above graph shows the dates when applicants were housed in a Lambeth children’s home (by decade). The line shown as ‘applicants data’ shows the dates that applicants have stated in their application form as having been resident in a children’s home, the line shown as ‘verified data’ shows those applications where we have been able to verify dates from existing records.

2.30 There is a close correlation between the dates that applicants have stated and those that we have been able to verify which is likely due to applicants having obtained copies of their care records and/or information from the archives and using the dates from these in their application.

- 2.31 The earliest recorded date of an applicant being placed in a children's home (that subsequently transferred to Lambeth in 1965) is in the 1930's with the latest being recorded as early 2000's.
- 2.32 The numbers of applications received relating to residency in children's homes in the 1980's and 1990's is low in comparison to earlier years. This is because Shirley Oaks closed in 1983 and after the mid 1980's the number of children that were placed in those Lambeth Children's homes that were still operational had reduced significantly. Over 40% of children's homes had closed by the end of 1989 and only 6% of homes were still in operation after 1995.

Locations

- 2.33 The majority of applications received to date (72%) relate to abuse that occurred within Shirley Oaks Children's Home followed by South Vale Assessment Centre/Children's Home accounting for 14% of applications. Details of the homes to which redress applications relate are shown in the table below:

Lambeth Children's Home	Total number of applications	Total percentage of applications
Shirley Oaks	728	72%
South Vale	140	14%
Other Lambeth Homes*	52	5%
Wood Vale	26	3%
Non-Lambeth	18	2%
Chevington House	17	2%
Gresham Place	11	1%
St Saviours	10	1%
Totals	1,002	100%

*numbers for each individual home are too low to list individually

- 2.34 Some applicants were resident in more than one children's home over a period of time, the table above details those homes that have been listed as the main and/or longest period of residence of applicants.
- 2.35 A list of those children's homes that were run by Lambeth or its predecessor authority is attached at Appendix A.

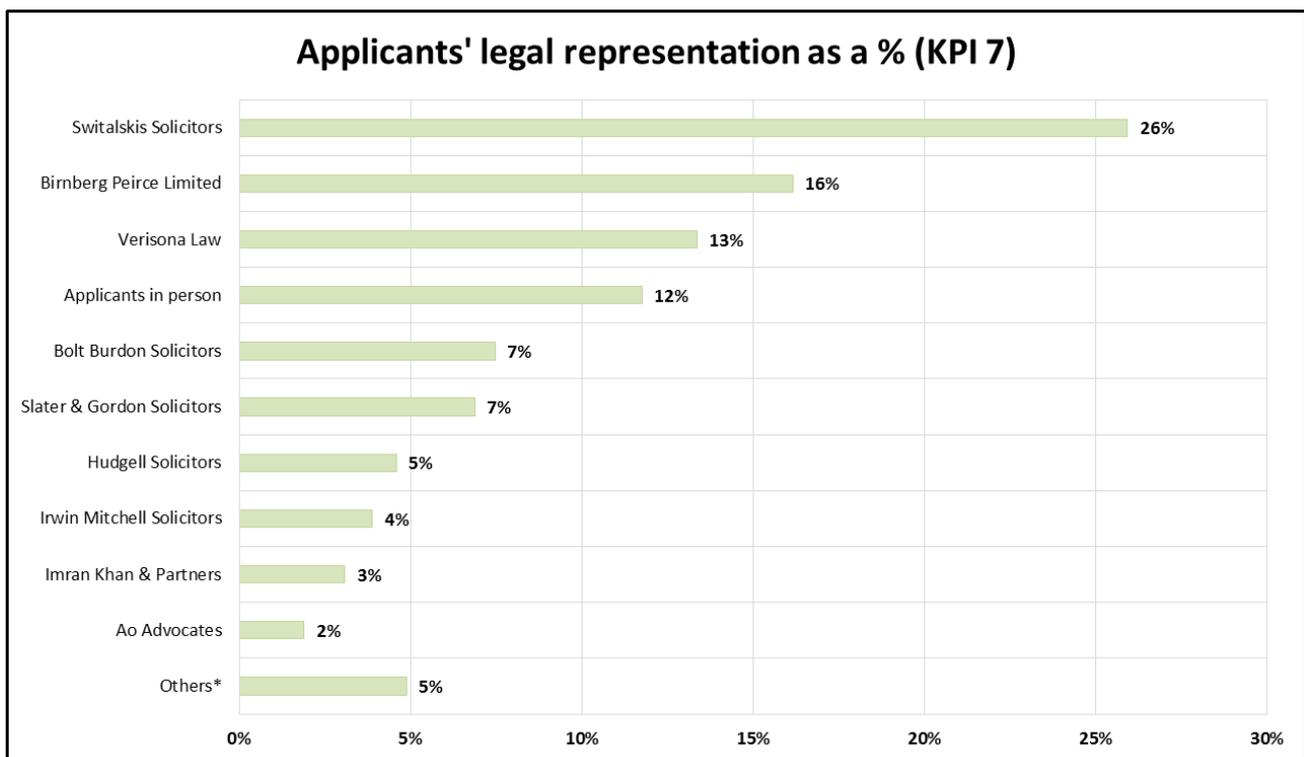
Specialist units

- 2.36 There were four former specialist units for children with disabilities that were managed by the Council. These units were open for varying lengths of time between 1976 and 2000, and were often referred to by different names. The four specialist units are:
- Ivy House / Warham Road / Rose House ('Ivy House');
 - Monkton Street Children's Home ('Monkton Street');
 - Leigham Court Road Children's Home ('Leigham Court Road'); and,
 - Chestnut Road / Robson Road Children's Home ('Chestnut Road').
- 2.37 An eligible applicant who was resident as a child at one of the above specialist units for children with disabilities is not required to provide written evidence in support of their application for a Harm's Way Payment (they are however still required to complete an application form) and will upon verification of their placement receive a Harm's Way Payment of £10,000.

- 2.38 As at the time of writing this report we have received ten applications from former children who were placed in one of these units.
- 2.39 The Council is keen to proactively engage with the individuals who were accommodated in one of these specialist units whilst also ensuring that we pay due regard to our responsibilities under the Data Protection Act 2018. We are therefore taking an individualised and non-intrusive approach to reach out and raise awareness of the Scheme to those individuals we are aware were located in a specialist unit and where the individual is currently or has recently been in receipt of Adult services from the Council. It is hoped that by making this reasonable adjustment to the administration of the Scheme we are able to maximise the take up from those who were housed in these units.
- 2.40 In addition to the above the Council has taken a multi-channel approach to advertise and promote the Scheme both locally and nationally and continues to work with local partners and advice agencies to identify the most effective ways to further promote the Scheme. The section on Scheme advertising later in this report provides further information on the activities undertaken and planned.

Applicant types

- 2.41 Individuals are able to submit an application to the Scheme in person and these are referred to as 'Applicants in Person'. Just under 12% of applicants have elected to handle their own applications. Applicants are reminded of their right to legal representation and advised that their reasonable costs of this are covered under the Scheme. Applicants are also signposted to where they can obtain further information in relation to legal representation. For applicants who don't wish to be legally represented a protocol is in place to minimise any potential distress, simplify and explain the process.
- 2.42 Applicants are also entitled to be represented by a solicitor for which the Scheme allows the payment of fixed legal costs in respect of a Harm's Way Payment and reasonable legal costs on an Individual Redress Payment. The majority of applicants (88%) have chosen to be legally represented when submitting an application through the Scheme.
- 2.43 There are currently 26 separate firms of solicitors that are representing applicants with their Harm's Way and Redress applications. The top ten firms representing the most applicants are shown in the chart below (this list includes applicants in person who are not legally represented):



*There are seventeen other legal firms representing a few applicants

Harm's Way Payments

2.44 All former residents of a Lambeth Children's Home who were living in and subjected to a harsh environment are eligible to receive a Harm's Way Payment of up to £10,000. Payments are stepped based on time spent in a Lambeth Children's home as follows:

- More than 6 months – ***Harm's Way Payment of £10,000;***
- Between 3 and 6 months – ***Harm's Way Payment of £5,000;***
- More than 1 week and up to 3 months – ***Harm's Way Payment of £2,500; and,***
- Less than 1 week – ***Harm's Way Payment of £1,000.***

A harsh environment is one which caused former residents to fear or apprehend that they would be subject to immediate physical abuse, and mistreatment or sexual abuse and/or neglect and/or cruelty. Where a Harm's Way Payment is paid and the person also applies for an Individual Redress Payment the Harm's Way Payment will be treated as an interim payment for redress.

2.45 Any child who was resident in one of the Council's specialist residential children's units (listed in paragraph 2.36) is entitled to a Harm's Way Payment of £10,000 regardless of the length of time they were resident in that unit.

2.46 As at the end of Q4 a total of 851 Harm's Way Payments have been made totalling £7,765,500. The breakdown of Harm's Way Payments is shown in the table below:

Harm's Way payments	No. of verified payments	Total amount paid (£)	Percentage breakdown of Harm's Way payments (based on amount paid)
£1,000 - less than 1 week	3	3,000	0.04%
£2,500 - more than 1 week up to 3 months	67	167,500	2.16%
£5,000 - between 3 and 6 months	43	215,000	2.76%
£10,000 - more than 6 months	738	7,380,000	95.04%
Total Harm's Way payments	851	7,765,500	100.00%

Individual Redress Payments

- 2.47 The Scheme provides for an Individual Redress Payment up to a maximum sum of £125,000 for every child who has been physically, sexually or psychologically abused by staff, house parent, social uncle or aunt, or any other third party for whom the Council has vicarious liability in relation to a Lambeth Children's Home and including Shirley Oaks Primary School.
- 2.48 More complex cases where compensation for loss of earnings could result in a higher award of compensation over £125,000 will be dealt with outside of the Scheme as these cases involve a more detailed forensic analysis of expert evidence to assess and ensure the appropriate level of compensation is made to applicants. However, these cases will be handled in the spirit of the Scheme to provide a swift and compassionate resolution to each case.
- 2.49 Once an assessment of Individual Redress compensation has been completed an offer will be provided to the applicant for them to consider. The Council recognises that many applicants will wish to take the time to carefully consider and consult on the offer that has been made and for some this may be a difficult decision for them to make. Applicants are not placed under any undue pressure to accept offers within a specific timeframe although we will maintain a dialogue with applicants or their representatives during this period to remind them that their acceptance is required before their payments can be processed.
- 2.50 Offers of Individual Redress are made based upon consideration of all of the information and evidence that is made available at that time. In some cases subsequent information or evidence including medical evidence may be presented at a later stage which upon evaluation may result in an increase in the level of compensation offered.
- 2.51 As at the end of Q4 a total of 68 Individual Redress Payments have been made totalling £915,680 (this total is in addition to the total Harm's Way Payments). Where an applicant has already received a Harm's Way Payment this is treated as an interim payment towards any further redress payment due. For example an applicant who was in care for more than six months and assessed as being entitled to a total compensation payment of £25,000 would receive a £10,000 Harm's Way payment and a further £15,000 Individual redress.
- 2.52 Compensation for any harm/consequence as a result of abuse suffered is calculated by reference to the tariff which forms part of the Scheme. The tariff contains four compensation tariff bands. Bands 1-3 are designed to compensate for pain, suffering and loss of amenity, including psychiatric/psychological injuries. In addition to damages for pain/suffering and loss of amenity Band 4 is designed to award additional compensation for loss of opportunity arising from the abuse and its effects.

2.53 A breakdown of the Individual Redress Payments that have been made as at the end of Q4 is shown in the table below:

Individual Redress payments	No. of verified payments	Total amount paid (£)	Percentage breakdown of Harm's Way payments (based on amount paid)
Interim Individual Redress Payment	15	148,500	16.22%
Band 1*	24	160,100	17.48%
Band 2*	24	364,080	39.76%
Band 3*	5	243,000	26.54%
Total Individual Redress payments	68	915,680	100.00%

*including any applicable band 4 compensation

2.54 It should be noted that the above information is taken at a snapshot in time as at the end of Q4 and the position will therefore change on a daily basis as further applications are concluded. At the time of writing this report (early March) the total number of Individual Redress payments that have been made is now 90 at a total value of £1,295,730 (including interim payments).

2.55 In addition to the compensation that is paid to applicants there are also a number of other costs associated with the processing of applications. These are the costs of the Council's own Scheme solicitors, the costs of applicant solicitors and associated disbursements for applicant travel and medical evaluations etc. The total value of all of these Scheme payments as at the end of Q4 are shown in the table below:

Redress payment type	Total amount paid (£)	Percentage breakdown of all redress payment types (based on amount paid)
Harm's Way Payments	7,765,500	81.30%
Individual Redress Payments	915,680	9.60%
Sub Total HWP & IRP	8,681,180	90.90%
Redress applicant legal costs	271,699	2.80%
Redress council's solicitor costs*	390,466	4.10%
Other costs (disbursements)	212,530	2.20%
Total Redress Payments	9,555,875	100.00%

*this relates to the cost of dealing with applications only

2.56 Out of the total payments that have been made as at the end of Q4 almost 91% of these are payments that have been paid directly to applicants as compensation. Legal costs associated with the processing of applications will increase as more applications start concluding. The Council's own legal costs are paid on a monthly basis whereas applicants' legal costs (other than agreed interim payments) are concluded at the end of the process. Therefore the Council's costs will represent a greater cost at this stage. A more detailed analysis of costs will be presented in future reports as the data around this matures.

Applications over Scheme limit & non redress claims

- 2.57 In addition to the applications detailed above there have been five applications that have resulted in total redress payments being assessed at over the Scheme limit of £125,000. All of these cases were ones that the Council were initially dealing with as civil claims prior to the launch of the Scheme and where subsequent applications to the Scheme have been made.
- 2.58 The total value of compensation payments made against these five cases is £747,450. The Council's own legal costs in dealing with these cases were £111,833 (including disbursements) with a total of £240,000 having been paid to cover the applicants' legal costs.
- 2.59 There have been no new civil compensation claims for child abuse made against the Council since the launch of the Scheme. The last such claim of this nature was received in 2017 prior to the launch of the Scheme.
- 2.60 There are currently nine civil compensation claims that are still ongoing and are being dealt with outside of the Scheme. Where claims are suitable for being considered under the Scheme we are advising the claimants solicitors of this option to ensure that the full benefits the Scheme offers can be realised such as waiving any limitation period defence, appointment of a single joint medical expert, access to advisory services, quicker process than existing civil route and access to an independent appeal mechanism. Some existing civil claims would not be suitable for the Scheme and will continue to be dealt with through the existing civil litigation route.

Scheme appeals

- 2.61 An Independent Appeal Panel has been established to deal with appeals made by applicants. The appeal panel is chaired by a single retired judge who is supported by a pool of 7 barristers and 5 other experts. A full appeal panel comprising of the chair, a barrister and other experts adjudicates on disputes arising concerning the amount of any Harm's Way Payment, the amount of any Individual Redress Payment and the amount of any legal costs and expenses claimed. Matters relating to eligibility under the Scheme are adjudicated on by one panel member only, the panel chair.
- 2.62 Appeals that are submitted by applicants are dealt with in the first instance by a 'point of contact' (a pupil barrister) appointed by the panel chair who will determine in conjunction with the panel chair the type of appeal that has been submitted and whether this requires a full panel of three to be established or whether the appeal is primarily an eligibility matter to be determined by the chair only in the first instance. The point of contact will then liaise as necessary between all parties to ensure all information is collated and presented to the chair/appeal panel for determination. This approach ensures that the appeal panel operates independently of the Council.
- 2.63 A total of four appeals were received for determination by the Independent Appeal Panel during the first year, all of these were in relation to eligibility matters. Following determination one appeal was allowed and the application was subsequently accepted into the Scheme and a Harm's Way Payment made to the applicant. On the other three appeals it was determined that the Council's original decisions were correct and these appeals were therefore unsuccessful.
- 2.64 In relation to the appeal that was allowed by the panel this was as a result of the applicant providing fresh evidence as part of their appeal that the Council had not previously had the opportunity to consider. Following the outcome of this appeal we now remind all applicants of the need to share all documentation with us prior to any appeal being submitted.
- 2.65 The other appeals primarily related to matters of eligibility concerning applicants who were resident in children's homes that were not operated by Lambeth. Some appeals included matters raised by applicants that fell outside of the jurisdiction of the appeal panel.

Non-financial redress

- 2.66 The Scheme offers applicants the opportunity to access a number of non-financial redress benefits such as a letter of apology, a meeting with a senior representative of the Council, access to a counselling service and access to specialist advice and help with issues including housing, welfare, benefits, further education and employment.
- 2.67 As at the year end the following non-financial redress services have been requested by and provided to applicants:

Non-financial redress service	Number of applicants
Letter of apology	32
Meeting with senior representative	4
Advice & help - Housing	13
Advice & help – Welfare benefits	3
Advice & help – Further education	2
Advice & help - Employment	2

- 2.68 The take up of non-financial redress services continues to remain low although requests for advice in relation to housing matters have increased since the six monthly report. The redress team are reminding applicants at various stages of the application process of the services available and also send a final reminder at the end of the process. As more applications are coming to a conclusion we are starting to see more requests for these services which will be reflected in the next update.
- 2.69 The Council has had a free specialist and dedicated independent counselling support service for all survivors since 2015. The Council is continuing to fund this counselling service for the duration of the Scheme.

Engagement & advertising

- 2.70 Over the past year the Council has run two main advertising campaigns to raise awareness of and promote the Scheme to potential applicants. The first advertising phase started in January 2018 and was focused on reaching potential applicants nationally through adverts placed in the Metro as the UK newspaper with the biggest distribution. In addition to this, adverts were placed in targeted publications in London, Kent and the south coast of England as many of those who had contacted us pre-Scheme to register their interest were based in these areas.
- 2.71 The second phase of advertising started in August and September 2018 and was again focused at a national level through adverts placed in the Times and the Sun newspapers. Further adverts were also placed in specialist and professional publications based on feedback received from the community and information on the distribution of existing applicants. This included international publications based in Ireland and Jamaica.

- 2.72 Adverts have been placed in the following publications during the year:

First phase	Second phase
Metro	The Sun
Evening Standard	The Times
South London Press	The Big Issue

Kent Messenger Group	The Inside Times (prison)
Croydon Advertiser	The Voice UK
Brighton Sussex Argus	Sunday Gleaner (Jamaica)
	The Law Society Gazette

2.73 Further advertising will be carried out in 2019 based on stakeholder feedback and redress application distribution. Some applicant solicitors have also told us that they are currently undertaking their own advertising to raise awareness and encourage potential applicants to contact them.

2.74 In addition to the above advertising the Council has also written to more than 50 charities and third sector groups outlining details of the Scheme, sharing the application form and associated guide. We have asked the groups to share and promote the information with relevant parties to ensure they are made aware of the Scheme.

2.75 A dedicated webpage provides a wide range of information about the Scheme. An application guide, application form and copy of the Scheme are all available to download from the website. The website has been updated with information around the most common queries raised and further updates are planned as necessary. Details of the website can be found here:

<https://www.lambeth.gov.uk/redress>

2.76 Work to update, redesign and simplify the content on the website is ongoing to ensure that applicants have access to the most relevant information to assist them in making an application as easily as possible.

2.77 The Council has appointed an independent external expert to gain insight into survivors' experiences of engaging with the Scheme, and to examine what further work can be undertaken to encourage and build confidence in others who have not yet come forward to apply. Applicants that have concluded their applications within the Scheme have been invited to provide their feedback through a variety of engagement methods with the independent expert. The information received from this process will be used to inform changes to the Scheme process/administration. A further update on this will be provided in a future report.

2.78 The Council continues to engage with applicant solicitors to discuss operational matters related to the Scheme, discuss issues on particular cases, answer any queries and receive feedback as to how the process is working from their and an applicant's perspective and to consider whether any operational or procedural changes are required to help improve the process.

2.79 Not all applicant solicitors have taken up the offer to meet to discuss the operation of the Scheme, however from those that have these meetings have been a useful mechanism to discuss how the process is generally working. The Scheme is a form of Alternative Dispute Resolution and provides access to compensation damages in circumstances where civil claims would be time barred. However there are still parameters that the Scheme operates within and the meetings have proved useful to discuss and clarify some of these.

2.80 The Council has listened to observations that have been made around Scheme administration and operational management of applications and a number of changes and modifications have been made. Some of the key clarification and changes are summarised below:

- Applicants will now be offered a choice of three appointments with three different medical Scheme experts rather than just one appointment being offered;

- In appropriate circumstances medical examinations can take place at an applicant's home and/or a location that minimises travel time and inconvenience to an applicant;
- At the request of applicant solicitors additional consultant psychiatrists have been added to the pool of Scheme experts in order to continue to ensure that appointments are allocated in a timely fashion;
- A 10% uplift for aggravated damages is awarded in circumstances where an applicant suffers abuse as a result of his or her race/ religion/ disability/ nationality and sexual orientation;
- An ongoing dialogue is maintained with applicant solicitors with regard to the instruction of medical and social work experts to ensure that the Scheme continues to deliver value for money; and,
- Agreement has been reached with regard to a costs protocol for applicant solicitors which will assist the Council in managing legal costs.

Subject Access Request update

- 2.81 The Council continues to run a large specialist team of 55 staff responding to requests from former Lambeth children's homes residents for their council care files. So far over 1,100 requests for historical care records have been received since January 2017 which is an unprecedented number and equates to over 2,600 volumes of files.
- 2.82 The Council has invested more than £3million in providing this service. Applicants to the Lambeth Children's Homes Redress Scheme are not required to make a Subject Access Request (SAR). But feedback from survivors who have received their records from the Council indicate that for some having their care file can help them get closure in relation to issues they experienced in their childhood.
- 2.83 A complaint in relation to the Council's handling of SARs was lodged in August 2018 with the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO). These issues have all been addressed to the satisfaction of the ICO. As a result of improvements in the Council's searches for information, which is a complex process, the Council decided to reprocess all SARs relating to historical care records received before November 2016 to ensure that survivors receive as much information that it is possible to provide for their life stories. This equated to 98 SARs being re-processed, and that work is near completion. The Council continues to provide regular updates to the ICO on progress with the SARS project.

Update on Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse

- 2.84 The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA) has 13 different strands for investigation, including Children in the care of Lambeth Council. Lambeth Council is a core participant in this investigation and continues with its preparations having now disclosed 122,000 pages of relevant documents to IICSA.
- 2.85 In March 2018 IICSA set out 20 core issues it proposes examining in relation to Lambeth and the Council has prepared an initial corporate witness statement on specific issues requested by IICSA.
- 2.86 On 31 October 2018 an update on progress in its investigation into allegations of child sexual abuse in Lambeth children's homes was given at a third preliminary hearing.
- 2.87 IICSA also announced that it expects the public hearings will take place between April and December 2020. On 12 November 2018 IICSA determined the institutions which would be the focus of case studies at the public hearings, namely:
- South Vale Assessment Centre
 - Shirley Oaks Children's Home

- Angell Road Children’s Home
- Ivy House Specialist Unit
- Monkton Street Specialist Unit.

2.88 The next preliminary hearing is scheduled for the summer of 2019.

3. FINANCE

3.1 The total cost incurred in operating the Scheme (including compensation payments over £125,000) as at the end of the first year of operation (Q4) is £11,563,046. The expenditure is shown in the following table:

Expenditure type	Expenditure amount (£)
Redress applications – paid to applicants (Harm’s Way & Individual Redress)	8,681,180
Redress applications – Applicant legal costs	271,699
Redress applications – Council’s legal costs	390,466
Redress applications – Disbursements (medicals, travel etc.)	212,530
Redress applications – Appeal Panel costs	20,028
Redress Scheme – Scheme administration advice & support	189,835
Redress Scheme – Staffing costs	621,666
Redress Scheme – Operational costs (advertising, post)	76,359
Total cost of Redress applications	10,463,763
Applications exceeding Scheme limit – paid to applicants	747,450
Applications exceeding Scheme limit – Council’s legal costs	111,833
Applications exceeding Scheme limit – Applicant legal costs	240,000
Total cost of applications exceeding Scheme limit	1,099,283
Total cost of Redress and those exceeding Scheme limit	11,563,046

3.2 The Council received independent actuarial advice in assessing the cost and value for money of offering a redress Scheme compared to the conventional approach to handling such claims through a civil litigation route. The original report and forecast from the actuary was subjected to a peer review by a second actuarial firm who confirmed that the assumptions made in the original report were reasonable.

3.3 Further actuarial reviews have been undertaken periodically during the first year of the Scheme’s operation and a full review was undertaken as at the year end. The original estimate suggested that the possible number of applications processed through the Scheme could be 3,000, at an estimated cost to the Scheme of up to £100 million plus a further £40 million to deal with the more complex claims that would be dealt with outside the Scheme. The Council secured a capitalisation directive from the Government to borrow the £100 million needed to fund the Scheme. This was based on assumptions as the only basis upon which to determine the actual number of applications that would be made.

- 3.4 As at the end of Q4 the actuary notes that although there has been a lower number of applications received compared to that originally forecast this is not necessarily a good guide to future application levels. He notes there are still many unknown factors that need to be considered as noted earlier in this report.
- 3.5 In terms of re-forecasting the financial estimated cost of the Scheme the actuary notes that the original cost estimate of £100 million remains the most prudent figure. However this figure now includes the cost of those more complex claims which will be dealt with outside the Scheme.
- 3.6 As at the end of Q4 the total estimated cost of applications within the Scheme (i.e. those known and reported as at 1 January 2019) was just under £37 million. This figure comprises of actual payments and costs incurred as at this date and an estimated forecast of payments and costs still to be made against the 1,002 applications received at this time.

4. **LEGAL AND DEMOCRACY**

- 4.1 The Council has a legal power to establish a redress Scheme under s. 1 Localism Act 2011 which introduced a “general power of competence” (GPOC) which gives the local authority “the power to do anything that individuals generally may do” and which expressly includes the power to do something for the benefit of the authority, its area or persons resident or present in its area.
- 4.2 The GPOC in common with any other source of power must be exercised reasonably and properly. The Council must be mindful of its fiduciary duty to council tax payers and, therefore, needs to balance the needs of survivors against its public duty to ensure that applications are appropriately validated and that payments are reasonable and lawful.
- 4.3 The Council’s auditors have a statutory duty under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to be satisfied that “the authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources”.
- 4.4 The Scheme provides for the award of a Harm’s Way Payment of up to £10,000 where there is evidence that residents were subjected to a harsh environment as defined under the Scheme. It would not be lawful for the Council to introduce a Scheme which simply allowed for payment of a Harm’s Way Payment without provision of a threshold based on some form of evidence in order to validate payment.
- 4.5 As a public body the Council has a duty to exercise its powers properly and reasonably. In this context “properly” includes that legally irrelevant considerations are left out of account and all legally relevant considerations are taken into account. Importantly, where expenditure is involved, “reasonably” includes compliance with the fiduciary duty to council tax payers owed by a local authority and reaffirmed by the Court of Appeal in *Charles Terence Estates Ltd v Cornwall County Council* [2013] 1 WLR 466, at paragraphs 11 – 17. The fiduciary duty is a duty not to incur expenditure “thriflessly” and to act “in a fairly business-like manner” with “due regard” for the interests of council tax payers and holding a balance between those who contribute funds and those who receive payment.
- 4.6 It has been suggested that the Council could make blanket Harm’s Way Payments based on residence alone. This would amount to an unlawful fetter of its discretion and would not be considered fair as between former residents in differing circumstances.

- 4.7 The Council has taken advice from leading counsel in the development of the Scheme. The advice from counsel is that the Scheme delivers appropriate recompense for those who were subjected to abuse and that the Tariffs to be applied in assessing the level of award payable under the Scheme reflect the awards that the civil courts would make. There will be some complex cases which would not be suitable to deal with through the Scheme, however, as they require a much more detailed analysis of the loss of educational or employment opportunities these cases are better dealt with through the civil process.
- 4.8 All public authorities are required, in carrying out their functions, to have due regard to the need to achieve the objectives set out under s149 of the Equality Act 2010 to:
- a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
 - (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and,
 - (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- 4.9 The Council's Constitution requires that issues of an important or sensitive nature will be published on the Council's website for five clear days prior to the decision being taken (Constitution, Part 2, Section 3), where this is required by the Cabinet Member or Director concerned. It is suggested that this proposed decision is published on Officer Decisions in the interests of transparency. Any representations received during this period must be considered by the decision-maker before the decision is taken.

5. CONSULTATION AND CO-PRODUCTION

- 5.1 In developing the Scheme the Council had many meetings with the Shirley Oaks Survivors Association and their legal advisors to try to reach agreement on the provisions to be included in the Scheme.
- 5.2 The Council also consulted with other key stakeholders in relation to the development of the Scheme including the Council's external auditors, insurers and independent experts.
- 5.3 Since the launch of the Scheme the Council has met with a number of applicant solicitor firms to discuss and clarify operational aspects of the Scheme as outlined earlier in this report.
- 5.4 The Council is continuing to consult with a wide range of local voluntary sector, advocacy and advice agencies as well as national organisations in relation to promoting access to the scheme.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

- 6.1 There are no direct risk implications arising from this report. An operational project risk register is maintained.

7. EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 7.1 The Council undertook to undertake an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Redress Scheme as part of the overall review of the first 12 months operation of the scheme. The objective of the EIA was to:

i) Assess the impact of the implementation of the recommendations arising from the initial operational EIA review conducted in September 2018 and;

ii) Provide some equalities analysis of applications to the Scheme over the first year of the scheme. A copy of the Equalities Impact Assessment is at Appendix B.

7.2 The Council's priority remains maximising uptake of the Redress Scheme by on behalf of individuals who may be eligible. This has involved both general and targeted communications to key groups including people from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities; people with physical or mental health conditions; and people who may be now living abroad. In addition the Redress Scheme is working with colleagues in Adult Social Care to identify people who may have resided in one of Lambeth's specialist units for children with physical and/or learning disabilities or other specific needs.

7.3 The key finding from the EIA is that applications to the scheme are broadly in line with expectations with respect to overall numbers of applications and the demographic breakdown. Data indicates that based on applications both design of and communications campaign regarding the Redress Scheme has facilitated applications from key groups including older people; individuals affected by ill health and people from BME communities. Based on these findings the recommendations are that the Council:

- Continues with the multi-channel communications strategy to raise awareness of the Scheme to promote applications from individuals who may have been affected by historic abuse.
- Maintains regular targeting of specific communities including some of whom may have returned to their home countries such as individuals of African Caribbean and Irish ethnicity.
- Disseminating information about the scheme to partners in the statutory, voluntary and advocacy sectors such as those working with and representing people with learning or physical disabilities, carers and legal and advice agencies.
- Continues to sensitively progress the efforts to facilitate applications to the Redress Scheme from approximately 40 individuals who were accommodated/had care provision within one of the specialist units and are currently and have been known to adult social care.

7.4 The Council will continue to monitor the overall impact on of the Scheme on those of different protected characteristics at regular intervals throughout the lifetime of the Scheme.

8. COMMUNITY SAFETY

8.1 There are not considered to be any implications under s. 17 the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

9. ORGANISATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Environmental

None.

9.2 Staffing and accommodation

The Scheme is administered by the Redress Team in conjunction with the Council's external solicitors – Kennedys LLP. All members of the team have received training from the National Association for People Abused in Childhood (NAPAC). In addition staff have undergone conflict checks to ensure they have not had previous dealings with any council matters relevant to the applications. Resourcing requirements are regularly monitored and additional staffing has been put in place in order to ensure that redress applications are effectively processed.

9.3 Procurement

The Council has commissioned Oxleas Mental Health NHS Trust to provide independent counselling to survivors for the duration of the Scheme. Under the Scheme applicants will be able to access the specialist and dedicated confidential counselling support service. This service will be funded by the Council for the duration of the Scheme. Oxleas will advise if some individuals will require ongoing support and how this support could best be provided. The Scheme solicitors were commissioned following a previous contract variation waiver to the existing insurance legal services framework. The independent appeal panel members were commissioned at the time the Scheme was launched although they operate completely independently of the Council when determining appeals submitted under the remit of the Scheme.

9.4 Health

The long-term mental and physical health effects of childhood abuse are well documented, and we know from the stories that people have told us that their experiences have remained with them their entire lives. Nothing can fully compensate people for those experiences but it is important for survivors that the abuse that happened to them is recognised and acknowledged, and that they receive an apology. Survivors of abuse also wish to know that children today will be better protected. It is also the case that because of the adversarial nature of the court process survivors of abuse can be re-victimised by having to recount their experiences. The aim of the Redress Scheme is to prevent re-victimisation whilst providing a range of reparations that hopefully will enable people to move on with their lives.

10. TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 Not applicable.

Audit Trail				
Consultation				
Name/Position	Lambeth directorate / department or partner	Date Sent	Date Received	Comments in paragraph:
Councillor Jack Hopkins	Leader of the Council	06.03.19		
Andrew Travers – Chief Executive	Chief Executive	06.03.19		
Christina Thompson, Strategic Director	Finance & Investment	06.03.19	11.03.19	Throughout
Fiona Connolly, Interim Strategic Director	Adults and Health	06.03.19	12.03.19	
Hamant Bharadia, Director of Finance & Property	Finance & Investment	06.03.19		
Annie Hudson, Strategic Director	Children’s Services	06.03.19		
Alison McKane, Director	Legal & Governance	06.03.19		
Andrew Pavlou, Principal Lawyer Governance	Legal & Governance	06.03.19	08.03.19	4.1 – 4.8
Nisar Visram, Assistant Director	Finance & Investment	06.03.19	07.03.19	3.1 – 3.6
David Orekoya, Lead Commissioner Health Improvement	Adults and Health	06.03.19	08.03.19	7.1 – 7.3
Wayne Chandai, Head of Democratic Services	Corporate Resources, Democratic Services	15.03.19	19.03.19	

Report History	
Original discussion with Cabinet Member	Ongoing
Report deadline	20.03.19
Date final report sent	20.03.19
Part II Exempt from Disclosure/confidential accompanying report?	No
Key decision report	No
Date first appeared on forward plan	N/A
Key decision reasons	N/A
Background information	Council Report July 2015 Cabinet report June 2016 Financial Planning and Medium Term Strategy Report 2017/18 to 2019/20 – Cabinet July 2017 Council report July 2017 Cabinet Report December 2017 Appeal Panel ODDR
Appendices	A - List of Lambeth Children’s Homes B - Equality Impact Assessment