

<b>Item No.</b> 5.2	<b>Classification:</b> Open	<b>Date:</b> 25 November 2020	<b>Meeting Name:</b> Council Assembly
<b>Report title:</b>		Members' Motions	
<b>Ward(s) or groups affected:</b>		All	
<b>From:</b>		Proper Constitutional Officer	

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The councillor introducing or “moving” the motion may make a speech directed to the matter under discussion. This may not exceed five minutes<sup>1</sup>. A second councillor will then be asked by the Mayor to “second” the motion. This may not exceed three minutes without the consent of the Mayor.

The meeting will then debate the issue and any amendments on the motion will be dealt with. At the end of the debate the mover of the motion may make a concluding speech, known as a “right of reply”. If an amendment is carried, the mover of the amendment shall hold the right of reply to any subsequent amendments and, if no further amendments are carried, at the conclusion of the debate on the substantive motion.

The Mayor will then ask councillors to vote on the motion (and any amendments).

## IMPLICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution allocates responsibility for particular functions to council assembly, including approving the budget and policy framework, and allocates to the cabinet responsibility for developing and implementing the budget and policy framework and overseeing the running of council services on a day-to-day basis. Therefore any matters that are reserved to the cabinet (i.e. housing, social services, regeneration, environment, education etc) cannot be decided upon by council assembly without prior reference to the cabinet. While it would be in order for council assembly to discuss an issue, consideration of any of the following should be referred to the cabinet:

- to change or develop a new or existing policy
- to instruct officers to implement new procedures
- to allocate resources.

**Note:** In accordance with council assembly procedure rule 2.10 (7) & (8) (prioritisation and rotation by the political groups) the order in which motions appear in the agenda may not necessarily be the order in which they are considered at the meeting.

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<sup>1</sup> Council assembly procedure rule 1.14 (9)

1. **MOTION FROM COUNCILLOR KARL EASTHAM** (Seconded by Councillor Margy Newens)

**Calling on the government to end child food poverty**

1. Council Assembly notes that:
  - a. 10% of children in the UK are reported by UNICEF to be living in households affected by severe food insecurity.
  - b. Southwark Council was one of the first councils to extend Free School Meals into the October half term in order to combat holiday hunger, after a parliamentary vote where Conservative MPs decided against funding them.
  - c. As of 8 November 2020 the Government has now reversed their previous position on Free School Meals and agreed to fund them for Easter, Summer and Christmas in 2021 as part of their Holiday Activities and Food programme, after the #endchildfoodpoverty campaign led by Marcus Rashford and the Child Food Poverty Taskforce.
  - d. Free School Meals has been a flagship Southwark Labour policy for 10 years, despite opposition from local Liberal Democrat councillors.
2. Council Assembly thanks:
  - a. Marcus Rashford and the Child Food Poverty Taskforce for highlighting this important issue and working to #endchildfoodpoverty, at a time of rising job insecurity and financial worry due to Covid-19.
  - b. The fellow local authorities, businesses and community groups that have stepped up to provide meals over the October half term.
3. Council Assembly calls on Cabinet to:
  - a. Lobby government to ensure that local authorities have sufficient funding to provide Free School Meals to all children who need them in the school holidays.
  - b. Join forces with Marcus Rashford, the Child Food Poverty Taskforce, and other local authorities to request that the government expand free school meals to all under-16s where a parent or guardian is in receipt of Universal Credit or equivalent benefit.

- c. Call on government to bring forward and implement the planned long term strategy to combat child food poverty, following the welcome short term decisions set out on 8 November 2020.

**Note:** If the motion is agreed, any proposals will be submitted to the cabinet for consideration.

**2. MOTION FROM COUNCILLOR HUMAIRA ALI (Seconded by Councillor Graham Neale)**

**End our cladding, external wall fire review form EWS1 and snagging scandal**

1. Council Assembly notes that:
  - a. Following the human tragedy of the 2017 Grenfell Tower fire<sup>2</sup> taking 72 lives blamed on Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) cladding, this has rightfully led to a focus on fire safety in buildings across the country.
  - b. The Government banned the use of all combustible materials on the walls of new high rises in November 2018<sup>3</sup> meaning the problem has now extended beyond ACM cladding to buildings decorated with other materials that could be flammable - including balconies, and wooden panels. However, it did not legislate for building owners to take action or provide sufficient compensation funds to cover all situations.
  - c. In parallel, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) and the UK Council of Mortgage Lenders agreed the industry External Wall System fire review and certification process resulting in what is known as an EWS1 form. Only circa 300 professional fire safety engineers nationally are qualified to issue these - creating a bottleneck across the country including in Southwark.
  - d. Without an EWS1 form, many lenders are now refusing to provide mortgages. As there is no Government legislation forcing owners to produce EWS1 forms or to take remedial action, many leaseholders are having to battle with owners whether their Local Authority, Housing Associations or private landlords. Remediation costs are also skyrocketing in the £100Ks and many owners are forcing this back on leaseholders via financially ruinous service charges – including impacting those in shared ownership.
  - e. Subsequently, residents and leaseholders through no fault of their own are being left in potentially ruinous limbo unable to mortgage properties, re-mortgage and therefore unable to buy and sell. Additionally residents are living in fear in homes with

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<sup>2</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grenfell\\_Tower\\_fire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grenfell_Tower_fire)

<sup>3</sup> MHCLG, Government bans combustible materials on high-rise homes, 29 November 2018

no idea if they are safe. This is fundamentally holding up people's lives, costing our residents money they shouldn't have to pay and leaving a huge mental health impact.

2. Council Assembly also notes that:
  - a. The cladding issue is symptomatic of a wider problem of lack of legislative support for snagging in new build blocks. Snagging is largely left to the responsibility of the residents to take up with the developer post purchase.
  - b. Snagging of new build buildings (both the private and shared areas) can cause much angst for private and affordable housing leaseholders. Even when financially covered by new build insurance schemes such as the National Housing Building Council (NHBC) certification, leaseholders and residents associations often suffer poor response and cycles of poor quality repairs without solving underlying problems.
  - c. Councillor casework regularly contains issues around build quality along with a lack of accountability with the house builders. There are signs of much misery and impact on health and well-being for Southwark residents living with issues due to snagging.
  
3. Council Assembly asserts that:
  - a. The combination of this cladding, EWS1 and snagging scandal is having an impact on many Southwark residents but the Council does not have a grip of the size or the scope of the problem including the mental health impacts from living in fear and facing financial ruin.
  - b. The current industry EWS1 process and public funding of remediation works is not fit for purpose and needs rapid attention to unblock the mortgage process. The Government has largely adopted a 'hands-off' approach and insisted that making properties safe is the responsibility of building owners.
  - c. The Council should not stand by and leave action to the Government and now needs to step in and take action where legally allowed to. It has a responsibility and arguably a 'duty of care' to its residents who have innocently purchased modern new build properties granted planning permission by the Council.
  
4. Council Assembly therefore calls on Cabinet to:
  - a. Sign up the Council to the End Our Cladding Scandal campaign<sup>4</sup>.
  - b. Immediately perform an audit and consultation with resident associations of all habitable buildings in Southwark (regardless

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<sup>4</sup> Email: [endourcladdingscandal@gmail.com](mailto:endourcladdingscandal@gmail.com)

- of tenure ie Council, private, shared ownership, housing association or other) to establish the potential scope of the cladding, EWS1 and snagging issues. This audit should be completed by the end of 2020 with a report back to Cabinet at the start of 2021.
- c. Consider options on advice and support including establishing a Cladding and Snagging Hub by March 2021 to provide assistance to all Southwark residents associations regardless of housing tenure ie Council, Housing Association, Shared Ownership or private. The aim being to assist such resident associations in lobbying developers, building owners and claiming Government funds to urgently rectify their buildings. This support team should be proactive rather than reactive.
  - d. Investigate options such as to redeploy and upskill staff, support and upskill surveyors or other suitable professionals as appropriate, in order to perform more EWS1 assessments. The aim being to accelerate remediation and certification. This may also have a longer term benefit to increasing job opportunities in Southwark.
  - e. Lobby all private building owners and Housing Associations in Southwark to act immediately in rectifying issues and achieve EWS1 certification – noting that some of these owners may not be the original developer and therefore will need the Council’s assistance to engage and trace such developers or other routes to remedy to avoid any cost to their Leaseholders.
  - f. Explore ways to delay approving planning applications where the applicant has outstanding snagging or EWS1 certification issues in Southwark and include a condition to be discharged on all future planning applications to provide an EWS1 form before first occupation.
  - g. Lobby and work with the MPs, MHCLG and the Mayor of London to:
    - i. Devolve powers to Southwark Council in order to have jurisdiction over enforcing remediation of housing of all tenures and to obtain local control over the relevant compensation funds from the Government for Southwark so the Council can actively support affected residents in Southwark of all tenures.
    - ii. Adopt the sensible recommendations of the Housing, Communities and Local Government Select Committee<sup>5</sup> that the EWS1 process could be reformed to urgently revise and implement a process (at no cost to leaseholders) that offers clarity to lenders, insurers and peace of mind for homeowners and buyers to re-instate re-mortgaging and property sales provided there is no immediate danger.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm5801/cmselect/cmcomloc/172/17202.htm>

- iii. Adopt the 10 asks of the End Our Cladding Scandal campaign<sup>6</sup>.

**Note:** If the motion is agreed, any proposals will be submitted to the cabinet for consideration.

3. **MOTION FROM COUNCILLOR IAN WINGFIELD** (Seconded by Councillor Victoria Olisa)

**Care full pay campaign**

1. Council Assembly notes:
  - a. That Southwark Council was one of the first local authorities to sign up to Unison's Ethical Care Charter, ensuring better working conditions for home care workers and a better quality of care for residents. The Charter ensures that:
    - Care workers are paid travel time between appointments.
    - Every home care worker is given the opportunity to take up a guaranteed hours contract.
    - Care workers are always paid at least the independently calculated London Living Wage.
    - Care visits are long enough that care workers are able to carry out their duties with compassion.
  - b. That Southwark Council plans to build on the Ethical Care Charter through development of a Residential Care Charter and is currently consulting care home staff, residents and carers on this proposal.
  - c. The GMB union has now launched its Care Full Pay campaign calling for full occupational sick pay for residential social care staff with the aim of persuading care providers and Government that full sick pay is one of the most effective forms of infection prevention in care homes. The main objectives being
    - Full occupational sick pay for those working in residential social care.
    - Covid-19 full sick pay as a step to full sick pay.
    - Promote full sick pay as an infection control measure.
  - d. The UK has one of the lowest levels of Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) in Europe. Over time, the value of the payment has been eroded, and it now equates to around a fifth of median earnings. The April 2020 SSP rate is £95.85 per week.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.insidehousing.co.uk/news/news/end-our-cladding-scandal-campaign-relaunches-with-10-step-plan-to-tackle-mounting-crisis-68020>

- e. According to the 2020 Vivaldi study, 77 per cent of care home workers received SSP-only (and a further 7 per cent did not receive any sick pay coverage).
2. This council understands that:
    - a. A strong body of emerging evidence links inadequate sickness pay to higher infection rates, and a reluctance to return to work including:
      - The initial findings of the Vivaldi study include tentative evidence that ‘in care homes where staff receive sick pay, there are lower levels of infection in residents.
      - A recent survey of furloughed and non-furloughed workers found that ‘workers without employer-provided sick pay have a significantly lower willingness to pay to return to work,’ and also that ‘workers without additional sick pay are significantly more likely to continue to work even with mild coronavirus symptoms.’
      - In Spain, a reduction in the generosity of sick pay arrangements was associated with ‘huge increases in both the proportion of relapses and working accidents rates.’
    - b. A GMB survey of nearly 1000 social care workers found that:
      - 77 per cent of care workers said they would be inclined to return to work before they were ready if they were on SSP.
      - 80 per cent of respondents said they would be forced to borrow off family or friends to make ends meet if they were put on SSP.
    - c. There are significant long-term challenges for the care workforce. There are an estimated 120,000 vacancies in the sector, and 800,000 frontline care workers are receiving less than the real living wage.
  3. This council resolves to:
    - a. Express its public support for GMB union’s Care Full Pay campaign.
    - b. To continue to call on its care home providers to pay full occupational sick pay to its social care workforce and use allocated funds from the Adult Social Care Infection Control Fund to do this as a priority in the first instance.
    - c. To continue to investigate how the Adult Social Care Infection Control Fund granted to the council in May and July 2020 was spent by care providers to ensure it has been spent on ensuring social care workers have full occupational sick pay,

and ensure any funds not already spent are prioritised for ensuring full occupational sick pay.

- d. To ensure all future funds allocated and administered through this council as part of the Adult Social Care Infection Control Fund encourage full sick pay as a priority.
- e. Raise this issue with our local MPs and encourage them to call on the government to strengthen guidance around ensuring full occupational sick pay is paid to social care workers that have to self-isolate, or have suspected symptoms of Covid-19 or awaiting a test.
- f. To encourage signatories on the GMB's Care Full Pay petition to Care Minister, Helen Whatley MP, available at [www.gmb.org.uk/care-pay](http://www.gmb.org.uk/care-pay)
- g. To move forward with development of the Council's own Residential Care Charter to ensure that there is a long-term plan to support and strengthen our care workforce.

**Note:** If the motion is agreed, any proposals will be submitted to the cabinet for consideration.

**4. MOTION FROM COUNCILLOR DAMIAN O'BRIEN** (Seconded by Councillor Victor Chamberlain)

**The future of transport in Southwark**

1. Council Assembly notes that:
  - a. Southwark Council published its Transport Plan in 2011 with a 20 year vision aiming for a sustainable future for the borough, encouraging more active lifestyles through cycling and walking and improving the borough's air quality (NO2 and other pollutants) by reducing road traffic through investment in public transport infrastructure. Such infrastructure can take decades and billions of pounds to put in place.
  - b. Fortunately, Southwark has benefited from many improvements in public transport infrastructure over the past 20 years - including the complete transformation of London Bridge station, two additional tube stations for the Jubilee line at Bermondsey and Southwark, commissioning of the London Overground, Thameslink upgrades, transformation of Blackfriars station and improvements to Denmark Hill and Peckham Rye stations.
  - c. Innovations such as the Oyster card introduced in 2003 and contactless payment introduced in 2012, were initiatives applauded at home and abroad.

- d. Cycling and walking has been improved by the Millennium Bridge, the creation and expansion of the cycle hire scheme and recent Cycle Route 4 to Bermondsey and beyond.
- e. Many streets have also been made 20mph zones or converted to School streets.
- f. In April 2019, the Council issued a revised transport 'Movement Plan' which rightly re-emphasised the focus on a cycling and walking strategy for Southwark with a vision for 2041 as: 'Walking and cycling will be how people choose to travel. Longer trips will be made by public transport supported by an accessible shared mobility services. Deliveries and servicing impacts will be mitigated through fewer trips, safer, greener and quieter vehicles'.

2. Council Assembly also notes that:

- a. The 2019 Movement Plan recognised a clear failure of the 2011 Transport Plan to reduce road traffic in spite of the above transport infrastructure improvements. It noted an "increase in road traffic passing through Southwark, and sadly that increase is having a dramatic impact on the health of our residents". It further notes there has been no real change in traffic numbers since 2010 – with cars and taxis making up 88% of traffic on our streets and the remaining 12% being buses, vans and larger vehicles.
- b. The Council's Environment Scrutiny Commission's Air Quality Report in June 2020 highlighted "Air quality in Southwark is a major problem. To put it bluntly we have levels of NO, PM [nitrogen oxide per million] in many parts of the borough that are above what is safe. Forty-four locations in Southwark failed air quality targets in 2017 with two being among the top ten most polluted in London."
- c. Public infrastructure improvements are a key focus for reducing traffic in the transport vision for 2041 including M3 to deliver the Rotherhithe to Canary Wharf Bridge by 2025 and M5 the Bakerloo Line extension by 2030.
- d. The Canada Water master plan for the Rotherhithe peninsula - one of the largest regeneration programmes ever undertaken in Southwark – relies on major investment decisions in public transport infrastructure including the Bakerloo Line Extension, Crossrail<sup>27</sup> and increased capacity on the London Underground Jubilee line.

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<sup>7</sup> The Canada Water Strategic Study by Mott McDonald prepared in 2018

- e. The Old Kent Road area action plan also sets out an ambitious programme for housing reliant on transport infrastructure – specifically the Bakerloo Line Extension – without which, only 9,000 of the 25,000 new homes can be built.
  - f. Reduction in road traffic is a key recommendation of the Environment Scrutiny Air Quality report (Recommendation 5) to ‘Drive down total private vehicle usage over time so that by 2030 only a limited number of EV [electric] vehicles are in common use on Southwark roads. Set targets for yearly traffic volume reduction. Adopt a local target to halve petrol and diesel road journeys by 2025, and by 90% by 2030, and encourage London Councils and the Mayor to do likewise.’ The Council’s response to this pointed at the 2019 Movement Plan with no additional proposals.
3. Council Assembly further notes that:
- a. In September 2020 Transport for London (TfL) omitted the Bakerloo line extension from its wish list sent to the Government for the forthcoming comprehensive spending review.<sup>8</sup>
  - b. In October 2020, the Mayor of London agreed that Crossrail2 plans will be shelved as part of the £1.8bn TfL funding deal agreed with the government<sup>9</sup>
  - c. The Mayor has also previously shelved plans for the Rotherhithe Ferry and Bridge, failed to support local bus services such as the RV1 and introduced a 2019 reduction in local bus services.
  - d. The Mayor’s wish list does however contain funding for the Silvertown Tunnel. This is expected to cost nearly £2bn<sup>10</sup> which will relocate traffic and congestion from the Blackwall Tunnel – and is a massive investment in road and vehicle transport. Toll charges will also be added to the Silvertown and Blackwall tunnels, so that the first non-chargeable crossing of the Thames will be via the Rotherhithe tunnel in Southwark. This is sure to increase congestion and air pollution as a result. This is despite a cross-party letter of objection to the Silvertown tunnel submitted by Southwark Labour and Liberal Democrat councillors during the consultation period.

4. Council Assembly asserts that:

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.london-se1.co.uk/news/view/10413>

<sup>9</sup> Department for Transport “Transport for London Settlement” letter to Sadiq Khan, Mayor of London from the Rt. Hon. Grant Shapps, Secretary of State for Transport, 31 October 2020 and <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2020/nov/02/crossrail-2-plans-shelved-transport-for-london-funding-deal>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2020/sep/16/thames-tunnel-will-cost-nearly-2bn-over-30-years-tfl-figures-show>

- a. Due to the Mayor of London's recent decisions in shelving key public transport initiatives, the Council's 2019 Movement Plan and 2041 transport vision are already at risk of failure just two years after publishing.
  - b. Further, the Council's major regeneration programmes across the Borough are now in jeopardy in relation to their transportation support needs.
  - c. Instead of helping to address air quality issues in the borough with environmentally-sound projects, the Mayor's remaining large transport initiative will do the opposite by encouraging journeys by car, some of which will encroach into Southwark.
  - d. Southwark Labour has so far been unsuccessful in lobbying their own Labour Mayor on backing these key public infrastructure initiatives on which its 2019 Movement Plan and regeneration plans rely.
5. Council Assembly calls on Cabinet to:
- a. Re-commit to lobbying the Mayor of London and TfL leadership to de-prioritise the Silvertown tunnel project and instead support Southwark's public transport needs to re-instate the funding for the Bakerloo line extension, Crossrail2, Rotherhithe Ferry (or bridge) and other infrastructure needs aimed at reducing road traffic in Southwark.
  - b. Revisit the areas of the 2019 Movement Plan section(s) relating to reducing road traffic with expert input from leading external visionaries to identify new approaches given the changes in priorities of TfL, and provide a comprehensive update in the next 3 months containing annual targets for reducing annual road traffic and improving air quality. This should also include assessing the impact on different communities and Council income.
  - c. Commit to reviewing the success of this revised plan every 6 months.
  - d. Commit to working with other neighbouring councils and London Councils to agree a future transport infrastructure vision and plan for inner London which eliminates road traffic in way that acceptably improves air quality and funding the required infrastructure programmes at TfL and council levels needed for the next thirty years and beyond.

**Note:** If the motion is agreed, any proposals will be submitted to the cabinet for consideration.

5. **MOTION FROM COUNCILLOR JAMES McASH** (Seconded by Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle)

**Campaign to join a trade union in light of Covid-19**

1. Council Assembly notes:
  - a. That workplaces are the most common site of infection for Covid-19.
  - b. According to the Resolution Foundation, over 1 in 3 (35%) of workers are concerned about Covid-19 transmission whilst doing their job.
  - c. People on lower paid jobs are less likely to be able to work from home, increasing their risk of exposure to the virus.
  
2. Council Assembly further notes:
  - a. Research by the TUC shows that:
    - Workplaces with trade unions are safer: they have fewer cases of work-related illness, injury and fatalities.
    - Recognised trade unions have special rights to health and safety representatives, access to information from employers and involvement in the risk assessment processes.
    - Union members are likely to have better sick pay, which is vital for ensuring that staff self-isolate if they test positive.
    - Union members are likely to have a more secure job.
    - Union members are more likely to have control over their working hours, which makes it easier to juggle care responsibilities.
    - Workers in unionised workplaces get paid around 6.5% more than workers in similar non-unionised workplaces.
    - Unionised workplaces have smaller pay gaps between men and women.
  
3. Council Assembly believes:
  - a. That workers who are members of a trade union have greater protection from both Covid-19 and from its associated economic damage.
  - b. Workers who are members of a trade union have greater employment rights beyond the pandemic.
  
4. Council Assembly calls on the cabinet to:
  - a. raise awareness of the support trade unions can offer in the workplace.

**Note:** If the motion is agreed, any proposals will be submitted to the cabinet for consideration.

**6. MOTION FROM COUNCILLOR LEANNE WERNER (Seconded by Councillor Michael Situ)**

**Misogyny as a Hate Crime**

1. Council Assembly notes:
  - a. That the Law Commission is currently reviewing all current hate crime legislation to consider whether any additional characteristics, including misogyny, should be granted legal protection, and is due to report back to Parliament in 2020. Misogyny is not currently recorded as a hate crime by the vast majority of police forces in the UK, outside of a handful of trial areas.
  - b. That, like women and girls across the country, residents of Southwark suffer harassment and abuse every single day. A YouGov national survey in 2016 showed that 85% of women aged 18-24 were subjected to sexual harassment in public.
  - c. The adoption of misogyny as a hate crime was successfully implemented in Nottingham, where analysis showed an increase in reporting as well as an increase in the use of wider services. It also showed the vast majority of local people wanted the scheme to continue.
  - d. Studies have shown that the intersectional nature of discrimination means that women with additional protected characteristics, such as those who are BAME, disabled or LGBT+, are even more likely to experience harassment, discrimination and abuse.
2. Council Assembly thanks:
  - a. Campaigners across the country including Citizens UK, Hope Not Hate, Southall Black Sisters, Tell MAMA UK, the Fawcett Society and Stella Creasy MP who have worked hard to further this campaign.
3. Council Assembly further notes:
  - a. That Southwark Council has previously passed a cross-party motion on Promoting Equality and Valuing Diversity, which includes recognition of misogyny as a hate crime and looks to promote equality through school education and the launching of an updated equality and diversity standard (which we are currently in the process of doing).

- b. That has part of the Hate Crime Strategy, the Council has committed to petitioning the government to change the law to introduce 'gender' as a new category of protected characteristic, and to make misogyny a form of hate-crime.
  - c. That London's Labour Mayor Sadiq Khan has also backed calls for misogyny to be considered a hate crime.
4. Council Assembly calls on Cabinet to:
- a. Make a submission to the Law Commission's Consultation at the earliest opportunity in favour of strengthening hate crime legislation and making misogyny a hate crime, now that the commission has opened.
  - b. Continue to call on the Government to:
    - listen to the lived experience of women and girls across our country and to urgently act on any recommendations the commission makes to strengthen the law on hate crime, and to reform legislation around harassment to recognise as an offence a 'course of conduct' which targets women and girls in their community.
    - provide the resources and funding for police forces across the UK to effectively tackle harassment, misogyny and domestic abuse.
  - c. Call on the Metropolitan Police to record harassment of women as a hate crime, following successful trials in Nottingham and elsewhere.

**Note:** If the motion is agreed, any proposals will be submitted to the cabinet for consideration.

**7. MOTION FROM COUNCILLOR SARAH KING (Seconded by Councillor Peter John)**

**Supporting the Albrighton Community Fridge**

- 1. Council Assembly notes and congratulates:
  - a. The excellent work of the Albrighton Community Fridge, run by volunteers from the Albrighton Community Centre in Champion Hill ward.
- 2. Council Assembly further notes:
  - a. The massive increase in the numbers of those who have applied to the Community Fridge for support since the start of the Covid-19 lockdown in March 2020, and the ongoing need

for the food support services which are provided to many Southwark residents.

3. Council Assembly calls upon:
  - a. The Cabinet and council to continue working with the Community Fridge, other food banks and similar support services as part of the Community Hub programme, and to provide as much financial and “in kind” support as is possible to enable them to support Southwark residents facing financial hardship at this time.
  - b. the Cabinet to continue to lobby government for increased funding for the Community Fridge and food banks as part of any future submission on the financial needs of Southwark Council for the remainder of this financial year and 2021/22.

**Note:** If the motion is agreed, any proposals will be submitted to the cabinet for consideration.

## BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Member Motions	Constitutional Team 160 Tooley Street London SE1 2QH	Andrew Weir 020 7525 7222

## AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Chidilim Agada, Head of Constitutional Services
Report Author	Virginia Wynn-Jones, Principal Constitutional Officer
Version	Final
Dated	13 November 2020