



**Equality Peer Challenge**  
**Rushmoor Borough Council**

**Peer Team Report**

**January 2021**



# 1. Background

In June 2020 Rushmoor Borough Council (RBC) passed a Council motion to record its' solidarity in the fight against racism following the death of George Floyd in the USA and the subsequent Black Lives Matter (BLM) protests across the world. RBC pledged to eradicate racism and make its towns inclusive for all citizens. The Council agreed to undertake an all -party review of its processes, policies and organisational attitudes regarding racism. As part of that wider review the LGA was asked to carry out an equality peer challenge based on its Equality Framework for Local Government.(EFLG) The peer team were asked to look specifically at Black Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) issues rather than other protected characteristics.

The Equality Framework has four areas of performance. They are:

- Understanding and working with your communities
- Leadership and organisational commitment
- Responsive services and customer care
- A diverse and engaged workforce

The Peer Challenge is not an inspection; rather it offers an external assessment by critical friends who are subject experts and have experience of delivering an equality/diversity agenda in their own councils.

The peer team for the Challenge were:

Councillor Kam Kaur-Portfolio Holder for Customer and Transformation, Warwickshire County Council
Minakshee Patel - Corporate Equality & Diversity Advisor
Sam Johnson - Policy and Performance Manager, Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole Council
Kirsten Burnett -Head of Policy and OD, Hyndburn Borough Council
Gill Elliott – Review Manager - Local Government Association
Harry Parker– Review Manager -Local Government Association
Esther Barrott – LGA NGDP Graduate and shadow peer

The peer team were provided with background documents and spent two days talking to a range of stakeholders including frontline staff, managers, Members, third sector and other partners as well as community representatives. The peer team would like to thank everybody that they met and spoke to during the process for their time and contributions.

Our findings were presented to the Council on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2021. This report provides some more detail to the findings including strengths and areas for consideration. We have made a number of recommendations, divided into the four areas of the Equality Framework. Many of the recommendations focus on

BAME issues as requested by the council in its scope. It is important that the Council, while addressing these issues, does not lose sight of the wider EDI objectives and looks at ways that its policies and actions can encompass all of the protected characteristics to ensure a robust and effective EDI strategy.

## **Executive Summary**

The Black Lives Matter (BLM) motion passed by councillors in June 2020 is a visible public declaration and demonstrable commitment that RBC Members want to work together on Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) and BAME issues within the borough of Rushmoor and the Council itself. The motion has been a catalyst for activity within the council. The Board has set the following objectives for its overall work:

- Understanding current provisions, guidance and best practice
- Examining policies to ensure they reflect the above
- Complete the review of equalities policy and processes
- Reflect the provisions in the emerging People Strategy

We feel that the Council has made a good start. Its' Policy and Project Advisory Board (PPAB) made up of Members from all parties will be overseeing the work. Going forward, the Council now needs to develop some structure for EDI work so that it fits more clearly into the managerial and governance structure of the organisation and so that activities can be better co-ordinated. This will help to ensure there is proper planning and accountability for the work. There is currently no clear link between the organisation's Business Plan and its EDI agenda. Establishing that "Golden Thread" throughout corporate plans, policies and procedures will help to mainstream equality throughout the organisation.

The political and executive leadership understand the issues and want to see real changes for BAME communities and staff. However, its messaging in the past has been inconsistent. Ownership of the EDI agenda by Members and the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) needs to be strengthened and clarified throughout the Council and EDI needs to be a key corporate priority.

It is important to acknowledge that people are dealing with new ways of working arising from the Covid-19 pandemic, resulting in additional pressures. EDI is a significant work agenda, and it will be important to avoid overwhelming staff further with additional work. EDI needs to become part of "business as usual" at the Council so as not to become an extra burden. Working from home has required people to work very differently than before the pandemic, making far greater use of technology. This presents fresh opportunities for greater collaboration between staff and with Members, making it easier to work jointly on projects.

We heard that RBC has a strong “family” culture and that there are many staff with long service, which is an organisational strength. However, it can also mean that people may be rather “set in their ways” which could result in practices and behaviours that exclude some people. Consequently, it is important that the organisation’s culture is inclusive for all staff whatever their length of service, age, ethnicity or other protected characteristic. It is critical that all staff feel they belong within the ‘family’ and are able to “bring their whole selves” to work. Creating this culture will need to be a proactive process that is led from the top but involving all the staff and members.

The Council’s work with its Nepali community is exemplary and long standing. There are now estimated to be around 10,000 Nepalese people in Rushmoor since ex-Gurkhas were given leave to remain in 2010 and to bring their families to the UK. The community includes many elderly citizens and an increasing number of young people. It is recognised and appreciated that it is the largest ethnic minority in the borough, but we feel that there now must be a rebalancing of resources and activity to provide other smaller ethnic minority communities similar consideration.

RBC is seen as a good partner to work with but there is insufficient scrutiny from the Council on the outputs of initiatives it funds, which partners such as the Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) and the Council for Voluntary Services (CVS) in Rushmoor are delivering. We also feel that the Council is not maximising opportunities to use its procurement power to benefit the community and progress the EDI agenda e.g., leveraging more social value from multi – million pound regeneration projects in the borough.

The Council has recently adopted a new People Strategy. We felt that it was rather “light” on EDI considerations and references and could be used to set equality objectives. The supporting action plan will need to ensure that EDI is being better addressed including a review of all HR policies and procedures. Better and more up to date workforce and community population data will help the Council to identify key areas of work and track progress. We were pleased to hear that work has already started on increasing the amount of workforce data collected.

The training offer on EDI is currently ad hoc and extremely limited for staff and Members. This is reflected in the low levels of knowledge and lack of confidence around EDI issues including the Public Sector Equality Duty. Much of what we found in the way of EDI policies, objectives and templates needs to be updated.

The use of equality impact assessments (EQIAs) is inconsistent across the Council. This leaves the Council open to legal challenge if due regard is not given to equality impacts when decisions are taken.

## 2. Recommendations

### Leadership and Organisational Commitment

1. Develop an equalities strategy and a smart action plan to provide a framework for EDI work and governance across the Council; develop objectives, set timescales, manage accountability etc.
2. Establish a governance framework for EDI work, including the Equalities Group. Use the Overview and Scrutiny committee to scrutinise EDI policy
3. Identify lead officers for Engagement and EDI work. Staff were unclear about who has responsibility for these issues
4. Consider establishing a Cabinet Champion role for Equalities. There are Member Champions for other issues. An EDI Champion would signal that EDI is a Cabinet priority.
5. Bring EDI into the Council's performance management framework
6. Ensure that any Covid-19 Recovery Plan includes a BAME focus.
7. Review the EQIA template and process and roll out training for managers. Currently EQIAs do not take into consideration all the protected characteristics within the Equality Act 2010.
8. Develop an internal and external communications strategy that links into the Business Plan, and key strategies affecting BAME issues
9. Strengthen Service Level Agreements to link in with the Corporate priorities.
10. Sign up to the Race in The Workplace Charter. Doing so will signal nationally that the Council is committed to this agenda as well as gaining access to guidance.

### Understanding and Working with Your Communities

11. Use existing published data and data shared with partners to build up a clearer picture of BAME communities in Rushmoor.
12. Use grant awards as leverage to become an effective enabler. Use this funding to improve participation and build BAME community capacity.
13. Broaden engagement with smaller communities and ethnic minorities beyond faith groups. An engagement strategy would assist with this.
14. Extend the good practice from the engagement/work done with the Nepalese community and ensure provision is available for other communities to support them to shape and access services

15. Refresh the EDI related content on the Council's website. Use it to signpost to community groups and other support.
16. Celebrate festivals and events internally and externally, for example Black History Month, Eid, Diwali, Pride etc.
17. Develop bespoke communications for different communities e.g., Covid-19 information for higher risk communities.
18. Work with partners to properly understand the health and wellbeing inequalities within the different BAME communities.
19. Provide formal feedback loops for BAME communities – they do not know where to raise issues.

## Responsive Services and Customer Care

20. Review and develop data sharing protocols with key partners and communicate these across the organisation.
21. Ensure that services consider equality of access for all during service design, planning or redevelopment.
22. Review the council's approach to procurement to maximise impact on the EDI agenda.
23. Commission and analyse in-depth resident and customer surveys to gain a better understanding of the views and experiences of BAME people (and the other protected characteristics).
24. Adopt the principle of co-design and co-development of services with the users including minority ethnic communities.

## Engaged and Diverse Workforce

25. Set aspirational targets for increasing the percentage of BAME staff in the council.
26. Roll out training programmes for staff on EDI, including some mandatory training, induction training and embed in other training as appropriate.
27. Develop Member training for EDI – consider making it mandatory.
28. Start addressing gaps in workforce data, recognising that not all staff will complete their data immediately and it may take several reminders
29. Start analysing trends in workforce data and addressing barriers to progression for BAME staff if this is an issue. Capture and understand the lived experience of BAME staff.
30. Adopt a positive action approach to advertising, recruitment and developing talent for career progression. Consider the reintroduction of formal and informal positive action initiatives for BAME people at all levels similar to earlier 'projects' that existed in a bid to increase the number of female leaders.
31. Consider how mentoring, coaching, sponsorship and secondment to partners and other local employers could improve diversity at senior levels.

32. Partner with community links e.g. Farnborough College to gain insight into what different segments of the community want from work and promote the Council as an employer of choice which can offer many careers.
33. Establish a BAME staff equality network with allies, sponsorship and a budget (depending on numbers and interest a BAME network could initially be part of a wider staff equality network).
34. Continue to identify opportunities to target the recruitment of apprentices - this could help to get a more representative workforce as well as help the council meet its apprenticeship duty.
35. Embed the behavioural framework in processes such as performance & development reviews. This could be refreshed to reflect EDI commitments.

### **3. Detailed findings**

#### **3.1 Leadership**

##### **Strengths.**

The BLM Motion in June 2020 was a clear and public commitment from the Council Members that EDI is a key priority for the Council. The Policy and Project Advisory Board (PPAB) of members will be accountable for the delivery of the BAME review. Being cross party is a real strength for the organisation as many of the wards with the greatest deprivation and highest minority ethnic populations have Labour councillors.

As a council Rushmoor has been characterized as being rather “old fashioned” in its culture and ways of working. The Chief Executive, senior team and HR are all keen to bring Rushmoor up to date as an organisation and with regards to EDI. There is a good flow of information at a strategic level and the Corporate Management Team have a good understanding of equalities and are visible at community events. It is important that demonstrable and personal commitment to EDI is seen by the community and staff.

It is encouraging to see a high level of diversity amongst Members. The diversity of different backgrounds and ages adds value as it brings varied knowledge and experiences to their role and the Council and it is a real strength to have a broad body of opinions and attitudes to feed into the EDI agenda.

Partnership working during the Covid-19 pandemic has strengthened relationships and provided a strong basis for taking other initiatives forward. The new Supporting Communities Strategy has the potential to deliver real improvements for BAME and other deprived communities.

## **Areas for consideration**

EDI needs to be embedded in all relevant strategies. e.g. Communications Strategy and Council Business Plan. The Council's new Business Plan does not express the Council's commitment to EDI, making it feel more like an add-on than a priority. This could be addressed by publishing a re-refresh of the Plan and by ensuring there is a better connection between the communications strategy and the Business Plan.

There is no governance structure in place for EDI in the organisation. For example, there is no established scrutiny mechanism for EDI. This could be addressed by using task and finish groups within the Overview and Scrutiny Committee or having an annual EDI report to scrutiny. The new EDI group that was established in late 2020 has no formal reporting links to the corporate management team for reporting progress on issues or seeking a steer on activities. It needs to be brought into the governance structure with reporting lines to the corporate management team. There needs to be a 'Golden thread' of EDI through the organisation, which is owned by the Members as well as staff

There is no Member training offer on EDI at present which is a significant gap. Members understand the importance of EDI but lack understanding and knowledge about what it means in practice and how they can use their role as community leaders to empower all local communities, engage better with BAME residents and build vision and direction for the organisation's equality work into the Council's priorities.

Corporate ownership for the emerging EDI agenda is not well understood by staff throughout the organisation. Our small survey of what staff thought of the council's approach to EDI produced words like "variable" "lacking" "open" "engaged" "developing" "unknown" and "not very visible" "under supported" "patchy" amongst others.

People we spoke to feel that the Council is well intentioned and good at addressing problems with communities when they arise, but that it needs to be more proactive in understanding and seeking out issues before they become a problem.

Equality objectives for the organisation are not up to date and it is not clear what progress has yet been made to achieve them. The single equality objective on the Council's website dates from 2018. The Council needs to develop an equality strategy with revised objectives and an action plan to deliver them.

Staff do not always know how to apply equalities considerations to services and policies. Their knowledge needs to be broadened so that equalities can be more embedded throughout the organisation. Including EDI in the corporate



performance management systems will also help this process. Service planning and performance monitoring needs to consider equality implications. The staff performance/development appraisal process should also address equality. This may be by assessing training needs or setting objectives.

Equality Impact Assessments (EQIA) are not routinely undertaken and there is no oversight of their quality. The EQIAs that we saw only addressed six protected characteristics not the nine included in the Equality Act 2010, so are outdated and inadequate. It was also not clear that all Cabinet/Council reports have EQIAs attached. Both these factors leave the council at risk of non-compliance with the requirements of the PSED.

## **3.2 Understanding and Working with Your Communities**

### **Strengths**

The Council has a strong and proud history of working and engaging with the Nepali community, as evidenced by the town being twinned with Gorkha District, Nepal. Nepali representatives feel that the council listens to them and takes account of their needs in the way services are provided.

The Council has tried alternative means to engage with some minority ethnic groups through other service providers such as shops used by Romanian and restaurants used by African Caribbean communities.

There are good links between the council and the borough's religious leaders and their communities. The Council contacted community groups after tensions caused by the EU Referendum, and this led to creation of the Strength in Unity Faith Forum. Community representatives commented that their experience of dealing with the Council was more positive than many connected groups had benefitted from in other parts of the country.

The Council has had some success in improving engagement and community cohesion across a wider range of communities through events such as the multi-ethnic food festivals and the local lottery grants process. There are some good examples of wide-ranging public consultations including the Civic Quarter redevelopment in Farnborough and the recent Council website re-design project.

The Council has a quarterly newsletter which is sent to all 41,000 households; an audio version is also produced. This is a significant asset but it could be used more proactively as part of establishing the council's corporate identity and enabling smaller communities to feature and share their culture with the wider community.

The Council chairs the borough's cohesion forum and the council has been described as "excellent" in managing community tension, particularly when large numbers of Nepalese people moved into the borough after 2010 and proactively 'myth busting', and bringing communities with competing interests closer together.

### **Areas for Consideration**

There is a lack of scrutiny and monitoring from the Council on the outputs of initiatives it funds partners to deliver. We heard that CAB and the Rushmoor Council for Voluntary Services (CVS) receive £250,000 annually from the Council to deliver services to residents and community groups. There are no formal service level (SLA) agreements in place and very little monitoring of the outputs or outcomes. This is a significant amount of money for the Council and it is vital that the money being spent is delivering on corporate priorities. Having SLAs would help to keep track of the spend and enable the Council to determine what services should be delivered, and it could be used to 'piggy back' on the resources of partners such as the vast bank of volunteers used by CAB to share information across their networks.

Engagement with BAME residents/communities other than the Nepali is less well developed. Some community leaders commented that they find the Council easy to work with and its officers accessible. Others said that it took an event before they really got to know or talk to the Council. There is no strategy in place to find ways to broaden engagement with smaller ethnic communities beyond faith groups. No "roadmap" exists for engaging with community groups to deliver the Council's new Supporting Communities Strategy. There is also no formal feedback loop for communities. They told us that they do not know where and how to raise issues with the Council. Representatives of BAME communities said that residents want the Council to be more transparent.

There is a lot of information and data available on ethnicity and deprivation e.g., ward profiles, Office of National Statistics (ONS) reports; Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), Schools data etc. These need to be more widely known about and used across the Council in the design and delivery of its services. We understand that at one school in Aldershot over sixty different languages are spoken. Data is not routinely shared with partners and we did not hear about any data sharing protocols e.g. health, fire service; police. The Council needs to better understand and communicate what data can be shared and with whom. We found a lack of specific data about the views of the BAME community in surveys that take place. Results of resident surveys are not disaggregated by protected characteristics. The 2020 Coronavirus and You survey gathered data on respondent's diversity but only age featured in the results as a separate protected characteristic.

Communications with communities is not well targeted e.g., Covid-19 information for higher risk communities. The Council does not communicate well what it does for groups other than Nepalese. The Council's website has no signposting information for residents to access community groups or specialist support

The Council could participate more regularly in celebratory occasions via its social media platforms/internal and external communication functions. E.g. Black History Month/Diwali/Eid / Pride. This would be way to signal the Council's commitment to EDI issues that are important to different communities.

### **3.3 Responsive services and customer care**

#### **Strengths**

It was clear that there are pockets of good practice across Rushmore. However, they exist in isolation and new knowledge and learning is not routinely shared among peers. Response to Covid-19 with the Nepali community has been very good. Access to services have been changed to meet the needs of elderly Nepalese residents e.g., Nepali speakers have been employed in front facing teams such as customer services and engagement and access consequently improved. Nepali speakers are being used to staff the Revenue and Benefits telephone line during the pandemic to ensure trusted voices could improve messaging in response to the cultural belief that it was "Shameful if you had Covid-19" and because elderly Nepalese residents were the greatest in-person users of the contact centre before the pandemic.

Co-location of Citizens Advice Service within the Council building has had benefits for Council service users coming into the contact centre, allowing them to access advice and other services in a single visit. This is important because many of the service users coming to the centre are elderly and rely on public transport.

We heard of successful bids to secure funding from the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) which were used by partners to integrate community adjustments to services and work undertaken to gain an early understanding issues to improve health outcomes; the NHS being commissioned to deliver key messages to communities through various social media platforms such as Facebook and Viber.

We heard some really good examples of how services have been developed to meet needs of diverse communities e.g. Nepalese cremation protocols; officers door knocking to seek out housing issues among young Romanian men in particular; access to housing and accommodation for ex-Armed Forces personnel; and the employment Nepali speaking staff at polling stations.

There are good processes in place to respond to the Gypsy, Roma Traveller communities. We also heard of a good flow of information and engagement at a strategic level around Hate Crime and robust scrutiny processes and increased reporting and increased confidence within communities affected. A project has been undertaken with the Citizens Advice Bureau on the recording of Hate Crime and its finding reported to the Councils Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

Work is underway in partnership with the Arts Council to build a Cultural Compact and Strategy and the local lottery has been used to improve engagement and increase participation.

### **Areas for consideration**

Data exists but is not always well used for service planning around community needs, except for the Nepali community. The impact of decisions about services is routinely considered for the Nepali community but this cannot be evidenced across other groups. The Council needs to ensure that EDI work and data collection includes all protected characteristics to avoid having to duplicate / redo training and other processes.

Council services are highly professional but do not always consider the issue of equality of access or outcome for all during service design or redevelopment. Lack of language skills prevents some Nepali residents from using certain professional building services offered by the council, meaning they have a lack of choice compared to English speakers. Staff want to give a good service to diverse clients but need training to really equip them to do it well. There is a lack of confidence amongst staff around use of language and how to manage difficult conversations with customers and other staff who have different cultural needs. The Council uses the Learning Pool e-learning system. This has a number of courses to support EDI which could be quickly utilised.

There is a lack of understanding about how procurement processes can be used to further equalities in the borough. Some EDI questions are asked at the pre-tendering stage but there was little evidence of contract monitoring around EDI once a contract is in operation. There was little evidence of using procurement to benefit local suppliers or improve access to employment for people from a BAME background. There are some multi-million-pound redevelopment contracts within the borough that the Council awards and these can offer opportunities for to use these contracts to generate greater social value including EDI benefits.

There is little evidence that the views of customers are always being captured or understood as some services had “never had a complaint”. Where issues were identified for service users the response was often good for an individual customer, but issues are not picked up on a wider scale so that trend data is available for analysis and lessons learnt to improve customer experience and service delivery in future. Customer satisfaction surveys that do take place are

not always capturing the views of diverse customers, nor are the results shared across the organisation. E.g. a recent Serco customer survey did not report any BAME specific results.

The Armed Forces Covenant is well known and used by some services such as Housing. However, its' principles need to be more embedded across other services in the council.

### **3.4 Diverse and engaged workforce**

#### **Strengths**

The Council has a long-standing workforce - they describe a caring and friendly working environment that is "like a family". Key officers reported a genuine enthusiasm to receive feedback and make improvements and suggestions on EDI issues. This is a real strength because any culture change initiatives to make the council more inclusive will need to harness employee's ideas and interest if it is to be successful.

The council has responded well to addressing the needs of staff during the Covid-19 pandemic. The impact of delivering services differently and effect on staff due to Covid-19 is recognised by the senior leadership. Staff said that they felt that their needs were "definitely a priority" for the council in terms of health, wellbeing, use of technology and new ways of working. Employees said that they have been supported with Covid-19 risk assessments and health needs on an individual basis and these have been taken account of.

The Human Resources team has already begun to consider what actions it will need to take to ensure EDI is mainstreamed in the organisation. EDI training has been identified as a priority within the People Strategy and HR already has plans to start addressing gaps in its workforce data.

There is a process in place to identify opportunities to recruit apprentices. This could help to get a more representative workforce quickly and help the council meet its apprenticeship duty.

Positive action has been undertaken to increase the number of women who work within information Communication Technology.

Staff pulse surveys have been helpful in identifying immediate needs and actions during the pandemic. They could also be used to capture feedback about specific issues relevant to equality.

There has been an increased emphasis on learning and development in recent times however, this has not carried through to learning and development around EDI.

## **Areas for consideration**

We felt that the People Strategy which has recently been adopted is "light" on EDI considerations. We understand that the strategy's action plan will include specific equality related measures. Holding some EDI focus groups within the Directorates would help staff take ownership of the strategy.

Collection rates of workforce data needs to be increased significantly to cover the protected characteristics. No data was available on where BAME staff are employed in the council or at what grades. Data must be analysed for trends to see where the barriers to employment and progression are so they can be addressed. Workforce representativeness of BAME employees is extremely low compared to the population. 2.2% employed (People Strategy) v 14% population (2011 Census). We understand that the number of BAME employees is more likely to be around 8%. However, the 2021 Census is likely to show that the BAME population has also increased.

There is no EDI training currently available to staff or Members. This needs to be addressed and a training strategy for EDI put in place. Training should be available at the induction stage as a minimum and all employees should have some mandatory EDI awareness training. Anyone taking part in recruitment or selection should have training so that they understand the legal requirements as well as best practice. Consideration should be given to some mandatory training for Members.

The recruitment process from advertising through to job offer is not monitored by protected characteristics. This should be the starting point for a review of the recruitment and selection processes in the organisation. There will also need to be a refreshed recruitment and selection training for managers which includes equalities.

There are no systems in place to collect and analyse employment data across a range of practices: training, leavers, grievance; capability and disciplinaries etc. This is important because although rates of discipline and grievance are low at RBC other councils have found through monitoring, that BAME employees are often disproportionately involved in these processes and have poorer outcomes.

Race and disability pay distribution within the Council is not calculated. This would help to look at where and at what levels BAME staff and other staff with protected characteristics are employed.

The staff appraisal process at RBC is aimed at development rather than performance. This is clearly what the Council feels works best for them. However, not including a performance element means that equality related objectives cannot be set, and the process does not properly encompass the Council's behavioural framework.

## 4. Signposting to good practice elsewhere

### Equality Impact Assessments

**Rochdale Council** has a robust system in place for ensuring that equality impact assessments are undertaken when required and for quality assuring these assessments. It implemented the Mod Gov electronic report management system in June 2014 which ensures that all reports meet Council requirements and are checked and signed off by Legal, HR, Equality, Finance and the Relevant Director of Service before the report proceeds to the relevant committee meeting. Ongoing advice and feedback are provided to managers on the quality of their equality impact assessments.

**Bournemouth, Christchurch Poole (BCP) Council** have a good practice guide for the development of equality impact assessments and can provide an Equality Impact Assessment Template that has several prompts to support the authors in their development.



EINA  
Guidance.docx



EINA Guidance.doc



A Good Practice  
Guide for EINAs A R

### Rugby Borough Council EQIA Guidance Toolkit



Equality Impact  
Assessment form



Equality Impact  
Assessment Guidance

### Working with and Supporting BAME Communities

BCP Council has set up a commission to help improve the way it works with and supports Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) individuals and communities.

[BCP Council Equality Action Commission](#)

## EDI Governance

We recommended that RBC establish a governance framework for its EDI work. This example is from BCP Council.



Agreed  
Governance of Equa

## Equality Strategy and Objectives

Hyndburn Council updated its E & D Strategy in 2020. This includes a number of equality objectives: <https://www.hyndburnbc.gov.uk/download-package/our-equality-and-diversity-scheme-2020-2025/>

**Race Equality Matters** - a Community Interest Company formed in response to the Black Lives Matter Movement to turn declarations of commitment and support from organisations and individuals into meaningful change in racial equality both in the workforce & in society. Their **Race Equality Network** can provide **free** services, insight, opportunities to collaborate and training materials to ethnic minority network Chairs.

<https://www.raceequalitymatters.com/about-us/>

**Race at Work Charter** - Organised by Business in the Community. Its website has a wealth of resources on all aspects of equality in the workplace including Race

<https://www.bitc.org.uk/report/the-race-at-work-charter-one-year-on-2019/>

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