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Formal Public Consultation Report

London Fire Brigade

Grenfell Memory Project

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

London Fire Brigade (LFB) has developed proposals for the Grenfell Memory Project. Through an iterative process, five programme areas were co-designed and refined, and a proposed funding envelope allocated to each:

1. Grenfell Memory Project Grants programme
    A. Personal Memory grants (£3m over 5 years)
    B. Grants for young people (£1m over 5 years)
    C. Community Resilience grants (£1m over 5 years)
2. Supporting Children and Young People through community organisations – residential and day activity programme (£1.5m over 5 years)
3. Fire safety careers programme (£300.000 over 5 years)
4. Reducing future tragedies (£300,000 over five years)
5. Community Hub Feasibility Study (£60,000)

LFB has now conducted a full public consultation exercise to seek views on these proposals from close family members of the deceased, survivors, local communities, and others affected by the Grenfell Tower tragedy, alongside wider interested stakeholders.

Verve Communications Ltd (Verve) was commissioned to analyse the data from, and write a report on, the consultation. Verve is an independent full-service agency specialising in supporting public and not-for-profit organisations during consultations, transformation and change. Short biographies are provided for Clive Caseley, Director, and Sue Clegg, Verve's Research and Insight specialist. *(see Section 2.3: About this report)*

This report summarises the views expressed during the consultation and will inform future decisions by LFB about the Grenfell Memory Project.

1.2 ABOUT THE ENGAGEMENT

(see Section 3: About the Consultation)
The consultation ran for 12 weeks, from 19 May to 11 August 2026 with online questionnaires live throughout this period and an inclusive programme of engagement activities to gather people's views.

In total, 614 people participated and/or responded through a variety of channels shown in the table and detailed below.

Channel	Number of participants
Long questionnaire responses	38
Short questionnaire responses	395
Participants at consultation events	161
Formal organisational submissions	6
Consultation inbox correspondence items	14
Total	**614**

- Two versions of the questionnaire were available – both online and printed:

  1. Long questionnaire - a full-length, detailed version with a full set of agree/disagree questions, expanded free text boxes to enable detailed comments, and participant demographic information. This version received 38 responses.
  2. Short questionnaire - a shorter version developed in response to community feedback. Many participants, including neurodiverse groups, found the long version too complex. This version received 395 responses.

- Seventeen consultation events were hosted by a range of community organisations and trusted local partners including residents' associations, Mosques, youth groups, disability organisations, and voluntary sector bodies. The LFB consultation team also met and held information sharing sessions with colleagues from partner organisations including representatives from the Fire Brigade Union (FBU) – it should be noted that no data was available from these sessions for analysis, and they are not reported here.

  Meetings took place in informal, community-owned environments: local cafés, a Mosque, a pub, a foodbank, and outdoor community events, as well as online for organisations whose participants found in-person attendance difficult.

  Discussions were facilitated by the LFB team and community partners together, using a mix of structured conversation, Mentimeter polling, and open discussion. Session notes were taken by team members and subsequently coded for analysis.

- Consultation materials were distributed through 25 community venues across North Kensington. The team also undertook a dedicated outreach drive-through across the five wards in a single afternoon, visiting 16 organisations, services and businesses.

- In addition, participation channels included community events and engagement activities and the consultation inbox (email and telephone).

The Future Creators Collective Project[1] worked with the LFB communications and consultation team to inform and create social media posts, digital content, developing messages, materials and engagement approaches that would resonate with younger residents and encourage greater participation.

1.2.1 CONSULTATION MATERIALS

- Materials were shared through a total of 41 distribution channels, including community venues and local businesses
- Three large community events with between 200 and 300 participants at each were attended by the LFB team
- An extensive digital and social media programme, including Nextdoor polls, LinkedIn posts, Facebook posts, Instagram stories, Hotwire and Almanaar's website attracted over 33,500 impressions[2].

1.2.2 CONSULTATION DESIGN

The design of the consultation was shaped by insights gathered during earlier engagement with close family of the deceased, survivors and other claimants. The earlier engagement identified challenges including: consultation fatigue; mistrust of public sector organisations and authorities; and a crowded Grenfell memorial landscape.

Recognising these, LFB adopted a community-led engagement approach that prioritised partnership, relationship-building and participation through trusted local networks. Working with Community Partners enabled LFB to take the consultation to residents, rather than expecting residents to come to them.

A 'no wrong door' approach was adopted, and comments outside the scope of the five proposals were acknowledged, recorded and will be passed by LFB to appropriate organisations: NHS, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Transport for London (TfL), and others.

1.3 INCLUSION AND BEST PRACTICE

(see Section 3: About the Consultation)

Consultation materials were translated into 13 languages: Albanian, Arabic, Bengali, Cantonese, Dari, Farsi, French, Italian, Serbian, Somali, Tagalog, Tigrinya and Turkish, and an Easy Read version of the consultation brochure was produced.

Specific measures were taken to reach underrepresented groups:

- Neurodiverse and SEN communities - dedicated session with Autistically Proud (short questionnaire developed to reduce cognitive load)
- Disabled people - online session with Action Disability Kensington and Chelsea
- Non-English speakers - materials translated into 13 languages

[1] An LFB project involving local people aged 18-30 from North Kensington, recognising that younger voices can often be underrepresented in consultation processes.

[2] Social media impressions are the number of times particular content is displayed on someone's screen. One person can generate multiple impressions if they look at content or it appears in their feed more than once. Impressions mean content has been displayed, not that someone has interacted with it.

- Outreach to Arabic speaking residents via Almanaar and Al-Hasaniya Centre
- Women and Muslim/BME communities - two women-focused brunches; community lunch with Almanaar Mosque (41 participants)
- Young people - Future Creators Collective plus engagement with representatives of local youth organisations and a mixed resident lunch organised by The Space, a local youth group.
- Close family members of the deceased and survivors - Community Partner model included Grenfell survivors as co-hosts
- Faith communities - St Helen's Church and Almanaar Mosque engaged through outreach and events
- Voluntary and community sector organisations - dedicated VCS roundtable at the start of the consultation.

The 12-week consultation period, broad engagement programme, range of accessibility measures, and extensive efforts to reach the Grenfell and North Kensington communities clearly demonstrate that LFB used reasonable and proportionate steps to meet its consultation obligations and the requirements of the Settlement Agreement. Specifically:

- The evidence indicates that the Grenfell Memory Project consultation was conducted in accordance with good practice and relevant legal duties, principally the Gunning Principles and duties under the Equality Act.

- The consultation achieved a high level of participation, with groups engaged through a choice of different channels and via a broad range of local organisations with strong reach into local communities.

- We understand that, following publication of this report, LFB will:

    - Translate the executive summary into community languages and consider other alternative formats to ensure the findings are accessible to all communities that participated
    - The findings will be shared with LFB's Community Forum in feedback sessions which will be open to close family of the deceased, survivors and residents.
    - LFB will consider the consultation feedback and other relevant information before the London Fire Commissioner makes a final decision. LFB will then publish the decision and how the information received informed the outcome.

1.4 WHAT DID WE HEAR?

(see Section 4: What did we hear?)

1.4.1 PROPOSAL 1: GRENFELL MEMORY PROJECT GRANTS PROGRAMME

90.1% of survey respondents agreeing with the proposal, including 62.1% who strongly agreed.

PROPOSAL 1A: PERSONAL MEMORY GRANTS

Personal memory grants attracted consistent and often emotionally significant support. The proposal resonated with a widely felt need to acknowledge individual and family loss in a form that the individual – not an organisation or a collective process – could shape and control.

PROPOSAL 1B: GRANTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Grants for young people attracted strong overall support. Young people's wellbeing - and specifically their mental health and long-term life chances - were consistently identified as high-priority concerns. The proposal was seen as timely and necessary, though participants raised substantial questions about scope, age range, and the relationship between this proposal and broader community needs.

PROPOSAL 1C: COMMUNITY RESILIENCE GRANTS

Community resilience grants attracted strong support in principle, but participants attached significant conditions to that support. The proposal was seen as potentially transformative for community organisations that had been sustaining vital work on fragile or non-existent funding - but only if governance arrangements could guarantee that grants reached those who genuinely needed them rather than those who were most skilled at writing funding applications.

1.4.2 PROPOSAL 2: SUPPORTING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE THROUGH COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS – RESIDENTIAL AND DAY ACTIVITY PROGRAMME

91.8% of survey respondents expressed support overall, including 58.8% who strongly agreed.

Residential and day activity provision was one of the most positively received proposals. The idea that Grenfell-affected young people could access dedicated residential and day activities resonated strongly.

1.4.3 PROPOSAL 3: FIRE SAFETY CAREERS OUTREACH PROGRAMME

84.7% of survey respondents agreed with the proposal, including 55.8% who strongly agreed.

Support for this proposal was strong but notably nuanced: there was enthusiasm for the principle, but concern about the complexities of offering fire safety careers to people directly affected by Grenfell, and the need for careful attention to risk.

1.4.4 PROPOSAL 4: REDUCING FUTURE TRAGEDIES

89.3% of survey respondents agreed with the proposal, including 66.5% who strongly agreed.

Support for the principle of using part of the LFB grants programme to fund education and advocacy work aimed at reducing the risk of future tragedies was strong. However, searching questions were asked about responsibility and resource - who should pay for professional

education, and whether community funds were the right vehicle for what participants saw as an obligation of the state and the professions.

1.4.5 PROPOSAL 5: COMMUNITY HUB FEASIBILITY STUDY

85.0% of survey respondents agreed with the proposal, including 57.3% who strongly agreed.

The Community Hub Feasibility Study was the most divided proposal. Some participants expressed strong support, identifying a physical community hub as a long-standing and urgent priority for North Kensington. Others were clear that a community hub was not a priority and that funds would have greater impact if directed towards youth activities. The Maxilla/Grenfell project was referenced as a possible model or anchor by some of those supportive of the idea of a feasibility study and there was a view that lessons learned from previous initiatives should be considered by a feasibility study.

1.4.6 FUNDING SPLIT

80.4% of survey respondents who answered agreed with the funding split across the proposals, although the level of disagreement suggests a meaningful minority of respondents disagreed (19.6%). The data is from the short questionnaire, which did not collect information about why people answered in a particular way.

1.4.7 FORMAL RESPONSES FROM ORGANISATIONS

Five formal submissions were received from organisations and one individual submitting in an organisational capacity. These are kept distinct from individual questionnaire responses and are summarised in this section:

- Conscious Creeds CIC
- Fondazione Grenfellove Marco e Gloria
- Our Power Hub CIC
- A Grenfell survivor (email correspondence)
- A local voluntary and community sector organisation via the long questionnaire

1.5 COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND CONFIDENCE

(see Section 5.1: Community support and confidence)

The Grenfell Memory Project consultation generated a substantial and evidentially rich response. The evidence is consistent: the Grenfell community wants these proposals to go ahead and wants them to work well for those most affected by the tragedy. Ranked by level of overall agreement, the levels of support for proposals are shown in the table below

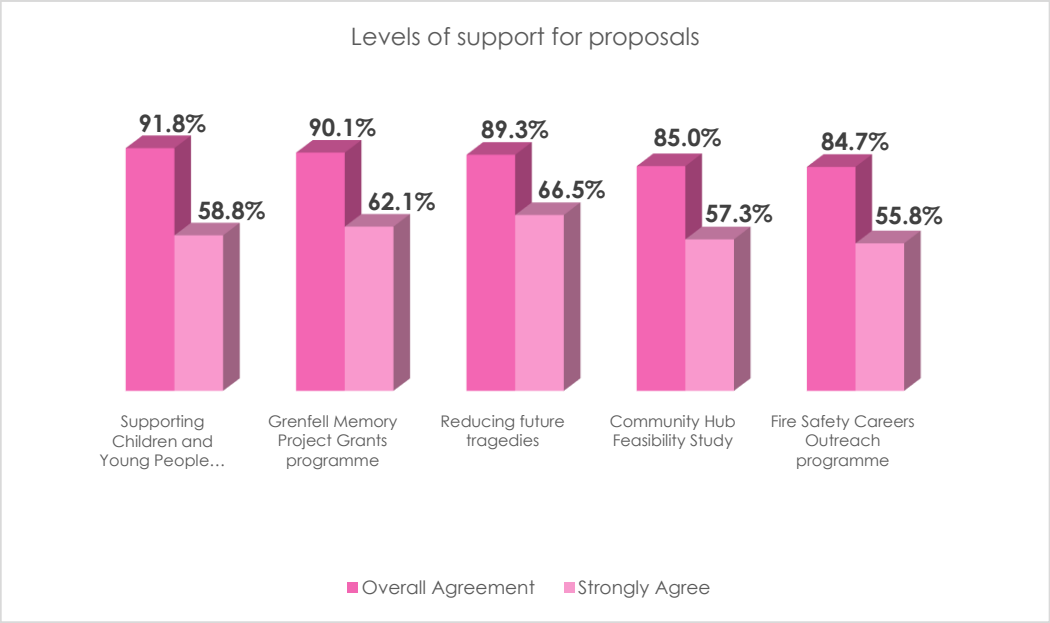


Table 1

1.6 INSIGHTS

(see Section 5.2: Key insights)

Several themes recur with sufficient consistency to constitute substantive community findings in their own right. These are not specific to one proposal - they run through the consultation as a whole and reflect priorities and concerns that participants raised independently.

- Mental health is the community's pre-eminent unmet need. Participants described a community in which specialist mental health needs - particularly for close family members of the deceased, survivors, children, and young people - are acute and inadequately met by existing provision. This theme arose in relation to every proposal, and participants were explicit that programme activities - including fire safety careers and residential trips - could cause harm if mental health support was not built in from the outset.

- Governance and transparency are conditions of community confidence. Concerns were voiced about the risk that grants would flow to well-connected organisations and experienced grant-writers - rather than those with the greatest need and the deepest

community relationships. Independent administration, clear and published criteria, and community involvement in decision-making were consistently identified as essential, not optional.

- Eligibility criteria should be connected to Grenfell, not defined by age alone. The proposed age boundaries across multiple proposals - particularly the 16–25 upper limit for young people's grants - were the most frequently challenged design features.

- The direct needs of close family members of the deceased and survivors must remain visible within the programme. Participants expressed concern that a grants programme primarily structured around organisations and community benefit might, in practice, serve those further from the tragedy as readily as those most directly impacted.

- The Restorative Justice fund is limited and cannot provide projects or services indefinitely. The sustainability of activities, organisations and relationships built by the programme was a concern for many participants, including the worry that capacity built by the proposed projects would collapse when the funding ends.

- The question of financial responsibility for professional education was raised. Participants supported the principle of the proposal to reduce future challenges but questioned why community settlement funds should bear the cost of educating architects, housing officers, and other professionals. It was argued that professional and regulatory bodies, and government, should be contributing alongside or instead of community funds. RIBA was named specifically as a body that should be involved.

1.7 CONSIDERATIONS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

(see Section 5.3: Future delivery considerations)

The following modifications were suggested for consideration during future development of the Grenfell Memorial Project:

1.7.1 GRANT ADMINISTRATION:

- Administration and assessment decisions
- Assessment criteria transparency and meaningful community impact
- A tension between involvement of community in decision making and avoidance of funding favouritism which needs consideration.

1.7.2 ELIGIBILITY:

- Age limits should be reconsidered
- Those currently delivering trusted community support should be considered for community resilience grants even if they are not registered charities or CICs.

1.7.3 PROGRAMME DESIGN.

- Mental health support should be mandatorily embedded in the design and deliver of programmes, especially in potentially triggering activities
- The inclusion and participation of potentially vulnerable groups should be a design requirement from the outset
- Programmes should be designed to ensure meaningful outcomes

1.7.4 COMMUNITY HUB.

- The feasibility study scope should include a review of existing community assets across North Kensington before considering new builds.
- Community governance - specifically, genuine community control rather than nominal involvement - was identified as a requirement for any hub emerging from the study.

1.7.5 FUNDING SPLIT AND PRIORITIES.

- Many participants felt funding should concentrate on young people and mental health.
- Suggestions for unspent monies included channelling more funds into youth activities, personal memory grants and into mental health provision.
- For the Reducing Future Tragedies proposal, participants argued that professional and regulatory bodies should be contributing alongside community funds, with some suggesting the community grants could be used to lever rather than substitute for sectoral contributions.

1.7.6 ANNIVERSARY GRANTS COORDINATION.

- Participants suggested that a coordinated approach could have more impact than multiple smaller events.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND

The Grenfell Memory Project forms part of the London Fire Brigade (LFB) wider restorative justice journey following the Grenfell Tower fire. It arises from a civil settlement agreement reached in 2023 between Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) claimants and a number of defendant organisations, including LFB.

Under the terms of this settlement, the London Fire Commissioner (LFC) is required to:

- Provide £8.25 million to fund the costs of a Grenfell Memory Project
- Ensure the Grenfell community is fully consulted on the precise scope of the programmes and projects funded through the settlement
- Recognise that community support is a key consideration, particularly in relation to restorative justice initiatives
- Ensure that the design and implementation of programmes and projects have the protection and promotion of ADR Claimants' interests as a core principle
- Assume the additional costs for the administration and delivery of the Grenfell Memory Project.

In 2025, LFB engaged Claimants (including close family of the deceased and survivors) which resulted in in co-designed consultation proposals for the future development and delivery of the Grenfell Memory Project.

In line its obligations under the Civil Settlement Agreement, London Fire Brigade (LFB) has now undertaken a public consultation exercise to seek views on these proposals from Grenfell and North Kensington communities (including family members of the deceased, survivors, residents, others affected by the Grenfell Tower fire, as well as wider interested stakeholders.

The key Programme areas tested in the consultation were:

3. Personal Memory Grants
4. Supporting Children and Young People through community organisations
5. Fire safety careers programme
6. Reducing future tragedies
7. A Community Hub Feasibility Study.

This report forms a key part of the evidence base that enables LFB to conscientiously consider the views expressed during the consultation, alongside other relevant evidence and information. The findings of this consultation will inform future decision-making by LFB.

2.2 HOW WERE THESE PROPOSALS FOR THE GRENFELL MEMORY PROJECT DEVELOPED?

The development of these proposals was completed in April 2026 and was informed by pre-engagement feedback, as set out in a report published by Verve Communications in August 2025.

That report identified themes from comments received through the engagement and informed development of the five proposals.

Through an iterative process, five programme areas were then developed and refined, each with a proposed funding envelope.

The proposals consulted on are summarised in the table below.

Proposal area	Proposal description	Proposed funding
1. Grenfell Memory Project Grants programme	A five-year Grenfell Memory Project grants programme covering three separate strands: A. Personal Memory grants (£3m over 5 years) For close family members of the deceased. B. Grants for young people (£1m over 5 years) To support those affected by Grenfell who: a) Were aged 16-25 at the time of the Grenfell Tower fire and were part of the North Kensington and/or Grenfell community at that time or b) Are aged 30 or under at the time the project is delivered, with additional needs[3], and are from the North Kensington and/or Grenfell community. C. Community Resilience grants (£1m over 5 years) Funding for organisations supporting groups disproportionately impacted by Grenfell and grassroots Grenfell Anniversary activities.	£5m over 5 years (in total)
2. Supporting Children and Young People through community organisations	Five-year residential and day activity programme To support personal development, confidence and life skills for young people aged11–15 years at the time of project delivery and in North Kensington and/or are part Grenfell communities. To be designed and delivered by a consortium of local organisations with a relevant track record.	£1.5m over 5 years
3. Supporting people in the North Kensington and Grenfell communities who are interested in careers in fire safety	An annual programme running for five years, this will: • Promote awareness and opportunities • Arrange targeted workshops • Provide funding for a relevant fire safety qualification.	£300,000 over 5 years
4. Reducing future tragedies	Development of educational/Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Resources, with embedded Grenfell case studies, as part of influencing culture change in built environment.	£300,000
5. Feasibility study	Community hub Without commitment to assess the viability and sustainability of a community hub with a youth focus within the Grenfell catchment area.	£60,000
Contingency – to cover any potential contribution to community hub if feasibility study determines project is achievable and sustainable and/or to be reallocated according to community identified priorities.		£1.09M
Total		**£8.25M**

Table 2

[3] Additional needs include living with a disability, facing social or personal Challeng.es, or experiencing hardship

2.3 ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report has been prepared by Verve Communications, commissioned by LFB to provide an independent analysis of responses to the Grenfell Memory Project formal public consultation, which ran from 19 May to 11 August 2026.

Verve's role is to provide an independent assessment of the views gathered through consultation. Our report therefore aims to:

- Provide a robust and impartial analysis of consultation responses
- Capture the breadth and diversity of views expressed
- Summarise the efforts undertaken by LFB to engage a wide range of residents, people affected by Grenfell and North Kensington community members
- Evaluate the effectiveness and reach of consultation activities
- Set out evidence of compliance with obligations under the Civil Settlement Agreement, public law consultation principles and relevant good practice, and equality and engagement obligations
- Identify themes, areas of consensus, areas of disagreement and emerging priorities
- Highlights implications for future development and decision-making in delivery of the Grenfell Memory Project.

2.4 ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Clive Caseley is Verve's Director and brings extensive experience leading complex public consultations and stakeholder engagement programmes, including providing independent evaluations of consultation process, helping organisations gather meaningful feedback, engage diverse communities and support effective decision making.

Before establishing Verve's health practice, Clive worked at director level for a range of public and voluntary sector organisations. He is a former Executive Director of Arts Council England, Communications Director for Ealing Council and National Marketing Director of mental health charity MIND. He served as a Trustee of St Mungo's Association, London's largest charity tackling homelessness.

Sue Clegg is a qualitative researcher with over 30 years' experience of helping organisations understand the views, experiences and needs of diverse audiences.

A specialist in inclusion and equalities, Sue has undertaken many projects which involved listening to people's views and experiences on subjects as diverse as residential accommodation for people with learning disabilities to children's and young people's thoughts on rights and responsibilities.

3. ABOUT THE CONSULTATION

3.1 MEETING BEST PRACTICE

3.1.1 LFB'S CONSULTATION OBJECTIVES

The Grenfell Memory Project is one element of LFB's wider restorative justice journey. LFB has stated its commitment a Restorative Justice process which:

- Helps to repair its relationship with Grenfell communities
- Honours the lives of those who were lost
- Creates a meaningful and lasting legacy.

This consultation is key to delivering on that commitment: providing communities with a genuine and structured opportunity to shape the proposals before final decisions are made.

In delivering the consultation, LFB was guided by the following objectives for communication:

- Provide clear, accessible information – Ensure North Kensington and Grenfell communities understand what the Grenfell Memory Project is, what is being proposed, what is not being decided through this consultation, and how decisions will ultimately be made.

- Enable informed and meaningful participation – Support people to take part in ways that feel safe, respectful, and appropriate for them, with enough information and time to consider the proposals and share thoughtful feedback.

- Demonstrate that lived experience and views matter – Show clearly that the views of Grenfell families, survivors, and the wider community are central to the process, and that feedback will directly inform final recommendations and decisions.

- Build and maintain trust through transparency and accountability – Communicate openly about the purpose of the consultation, how feedback will be captured and used, and what will happen after the consultation closes.

- Use trauma-informed, respectful communication – Ensure all communications acknowledge the sensitivity of Grenfell-related issues, avoid technical or bureaucratic language, and are delivered with care, empathy, and respect.

3.1.2 VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

The consultation was also guided by LFB's corporate values - Service, Integrity, Teamwork, Equity, Courage and Learning - and by the four values for Restorative Justice[4], namely:

- Respect for human dignity
- Truth through dialogue
- Justice and accountability
- Solidarity and shared responsibility.

[4] European Forum for Restorative Justice (EFRJ) Manual on Restorative Justice Values and Standards for Practice (2021)

3.2 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The consultation was designed to meet all relevant legal duties and best-practice guidance for formal public consultation.

3.2.1 THE GUNNING PRINCIPLES

The four established legal test for lawful public consultation:

1. Proposals were presented at a formative stage, before final decisions were made
2. Sufficient information was provided to allow informed and thoughtful consideration
3. Adequate time was given for people to respond
4. All responses have been conscientiously considered before decisions are taken.

3.2.2 THE EQUALITY ACT 2010

The Equality Act 2010 requires organisations to ensure that people are not treated unfairly because of a protected characteristic. It prohibits discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and in some circumstances requires reasonable adjustments to be made for people with disabilities[5]. For public authorities, including bodies such as the London Fire Brigade, the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) requires decision makers to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimization;
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; and
- Foster good relations between different groups.

3.2.3 THE ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION STANDARD

Originally developed by NHS England as a requirement for publicly funded health and care services, the Accessible Information Standard is now widely recognised across the public sector as the benchmark for accessible communication, ensuring information was available in formats people could read and understand, and that appropriate support was provided.

3.3 DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.3.1 CONSULTATION PERIOD

The consultation ran for 12 weeks, from 19 May to 11 August 2026. Online questionnaires were live throughout this period remained accessible online until 11.59 on 11 August 2026.

3.3.2 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

Two versions of the questionnaire were made available:

1. Long questionnaire - a full-length, detailed version available online and in hard copy throughout the consultation period with a full set of agree/disagree questions, expanded free text boxes to enable addition of further detailed comments in context, and participant demographic information. This version received 38 responses.

2. Short questionnaire - a shorter version developed in direct response to community feedback. Many participants, including neurodiverse groups, found the long version too complex.

[5] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/equality-act-2010-guidance
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents

The short version retained the core agree/disagree questions while reducing completion time. It did, however, invite general comments, which were analysed alongside all other feedback and allocated to themes where these were clear. This version received 395 responses.

Both versions were available online and in hard copy. Hard-copy responses were entered into the online platform to create a single consistent dataset, so all comments are analysed in a single integrated process.

3.3.3 ACCESSIBILITY

Materials were translated into 13 languages: Albanian, Arabic, Bengali, Cantonese, Dari, Farsi, French, Italian, Serbian, Somali, Tagalog, Tigrinya and Turkish.

An Easy Read version of the consultation brochure was produced and made available on the website throughout the consultation period.

The reach of materials available in alternative formats was not as wide as originally planned due to supplier delivery issues. In response, the team implemented a range of mitigating actions, including the co-production of a short-form questionnaire with a local neurodiverse support group and the creation of bite-sized videos and visual materials in-house to improve accessibility and support participation.

3.3.4 CHANNELS FOR PARTICIPATION

In addition to online and hard-copy questionnaires, participation channels included: community events and engagement activities (detailed below); the consultation inbox (email and telephone); and hard-copy questionnaires left at 25 community venues for self-completion.

A 'no wrong door' approach was adopted, and comments outside the scope of the five proposals were acknowledged, recorded and passed to appropriate organisations: NHS, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Transport for London (TfL), and others.

3.3.5 WEBSITE

A dedicated consultation webpage was live from 19 May 2026, hosted on LFB's website: https://www.london-fire.gov.uk/about-us/grenfell-tower-fire/grenfell-memory-project/formal-consultation/.

This site:

- Set out the five proposals for consultation
- Provided online questionnaires and enabled download of questionnaire forms
- Provided a schedule of events and information on how to participate in the consultation
- Hosted a library of downloadable resources and more detailed background documents.

3.4 APPROACH TO ENGAGING THE COMMUNITY

3.4.1 OVERVIEW

The design of the consultation was shaped by insights gathered during earlier engagement, which identified challenges including consultation fatigue, mistrust of public sector organisations, and a crowded Grenfell memorial landscape.

Recognising these, LFB adopted a community-led engagement approach that prioritised partnership, relationship-building and participation through trusted local networks.

The aim was to make the consultation visible, distinctive and, above all, co-owned by the community it was intended to serve.

3.4.2 COMMUNITY PARTNER MODEL

A defining feature was the Community Partner model. LFB proactively engaged community organisations, local leaders, resident groups and trusted individuals across the five North Kensington wards to help design, plan, promote and deliver consultation activities - co-hosting events in familiar, welcoming and enjoyable settings.

Working with Community Partners enabled the team to take the consultation to residents, rather than expecting residents to come to them.

Community Partners played an active role in promoting the consultation, encouraging participation, facilitating discussions and supporting residents to complete questionnaires.

Examples included:

- A Community Quiz Night, co-hosted with the Pig and Whistle pub and a member of LFB's Advisory Panel.
- Two Community Brunches co-hosted by a Grenfell survivor at two local cafés of their choice.
- A Community Lunch designed and facilitated by a local Youth Group for a mixed group of residents
- Community drop-in sessions with key community organisations and residents' associations.
- A consultation incorporated into a community seaside trip - proposals discussed and questionnaires completed during the coach journey.

LFB also undertook sponsorship of a key element of Open Community events, helping to promote community ownership by creating meaningful opportunities for residents to share their views, and have their voices heard.

3.4.3 ENGAGING YOUNG PEOPLE

The Future Creators Collective was established - a project involving local people aged 18 to 30 from North Kensington.

The Collective worked together alongside both the Communications and Grenfell consultation team to create social media content that would not only deliver the necessary messages, but that would engage and resonate with younger residents and encourage greater participation.

The young people who took part attended a careers Q&A with a comms professional, they worked on building their teamwork skills and were able to gain invaluable experience in digital and social media content creation, from content planning to editing

3.4.4 SCHEDULE OF CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

Seventeen consultation events were held between June and August 2026, hosted by a range of community organisations and trusted local partners including residents' associations, Mosques, youth groups, disability organisations, and voluntary sector bodies.

Partners were selected because of their existing relationships with specific communities - including close family members of the deceased, survivors, young people, women, Muslim and BME communities, neurodiverse groups, and disabled people - and their ability to create settings in which participants felt comfortable, safe, and heard.

Meetings took place in informal, community-owned environments: local cafés, a Mosque, a pub, a foodbank, and outdoor community events, as well as online for organisations whose participants found in-person attendance difficult.

Discussions were facilitated by LFB's team and community partners together, using a mix of structured conversation, Mentimeter polling, and open discussion. Session notes were taken by team members and subsequently coded for analysis.

Full details of all events, including dates, venues, co-hosts, community focus, and estimated participant numbers, are set out in Appendix 1.

3.4.5 DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIALS AND QUESTIONNAIRES

Reaching people through the organisations they already trust — in the places they already use — is one of the most effective ways to ensure a consultation genuinely includes communities who may not respond to formal online or postal channels.

Consultation materials were distributed through 25 community venues across North Kensington. In addition, the team undertook a dedicated outreach drive-through across the five wards in a single afternoon, visiting 18 organisations, services and businesses:

Full details of the organisations visited and materials distributed are set out in Appendix 1.

3.4.6 COMMUNICATIONS, SOCIAL MEDIA AND OUTREACH

The consultation was promoted through targeted digital media:

- LFB's corporate social media channels
- Young people's social media content developed by the Future Creators Collective
- WhatsApp and text outreach
- Emails to stakeholder groups (solicitors, voluntary groups, mailing lists, local councillors)
- Hard-copy materials across 41 local venues (including community groups and businesses)
- Six proposal-focused polls were hosted on Nextdoor, generating combined reach of approximately 5,070 impressions.

3.5 WHO PARTICIPATED?

The Grenfell Memory Project consultation engaged participants through multiple channels over a 12-week period, reaching a wide cross-section of the North Kensington community and stakeholders.

3.5.1 QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

A total of 433 questionnaire responses were received, comprising 395 responses via the short questionnaire and 38 responses via the long questionnaire. Hard-copy responses were entered into the online platform to create a single consistent dataset.

Questionnaire version	Total
Short questionnaire	395
Long questionnaire	38
Total	433

Table 3

3.5.2 ENGAGEMENT EVENTS

Seventeen consultation events were held between June and August 2026. Confirmed participant numbers are available for 13 of the 17 events. Across events with recorded figures, a minimum of approximately 161 individuals participated directly.

Three larger open community events (the OneHeart Festival, Avondale Primary School fair and the Summer Wellness Fair at BAY20) each attracted estimated audiences of 200–300 people.

3.5.3 ORGANISATIONAL SUBMISSIONS

Five formal submissions were received from organisations and one individual submitting in an organisational capacity (see 'Responses from organisations' below).

3.5.4 CONSULTATION INBOX

The consultation inbox received 14 items of correspondence during the consultation period, which were considered alongside other comments received via questionnaires, meetings and other channels, and included within the analysis.

3.5.5 SOCIAL MEDIA REACH

Six proposal-focused Nextdoor polls generated a combined reach of approximately 5,070 impressions across the consultation period. The response samples for each poll were relatively small (between 4 and 48 votes) and these totals are therefore cited here as evidence of outreach activity rather than as substantive findings. Detailed metrics are provided in Appendix 5.

3.6 SUMMARY TABLES SHOWING COMMUNICATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT

3.6.1 DISTRIBUTION OF CONSULTATION MATERIALS

Channel	Detail	Locations
Local distribution	Community venues distributing materials	25 distribution points
'Drive through' distribution	Additional local venues (including businesses) across five wards – materials left for distribution during single afternoon 'drive through'	Additional 16 community venues

Table 4

3.6.2 REACH (INCLUDING EVENT ATTENDANCE)

Channel	Detail	Audiences
Community events	Three large community festivals (OneHeart Festival; Avondale Primary School fair, BAY20)	Estimated 200-300 per event
Social media	Extensive digital and social media programme, including six Nextdoor polls, LinkedIn posts, Facebook posts, Instagram stories, Hotwire and Almanaar's website	~33,551 combined impressions

Table 5

3.6.3 PARTICIPATION - CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH PEOPLE GAVE THEIR VIEWS

Channel	Detail	Participants / responses
Consultation events	17 events, June to August 2026, across all five North Kensington wards	161 confirmed direct participants
Short questionnaire	Online and hard copy, open throughout 12-week period	395 responses
Long questionnaire	Online and hard copy, open throughout 12-week period	38 responses
Formal organisational submissions	Written submissions from organisations and one individual in organisational capacity	6 submissions
Consultation inbox	Email and telephone correspondence	14 items
	Total giving their views[6] through attendance at discussion meetings, completing questionnaires and/or providing written responses	**614 People participated in total**

Table 6

[6] NB. Some people may have participated through multiple channels

3.7 HOW EFFECTIVE WAS ENGAGEMENT?

3.7.1 BREADTH OF PARTICIPATION

The consultation engaged a wide cross-section of the North Kensington community through 17 events covering all five wards, multiple channels, over the 12-week period.
Events were designed around existing community life in informal, trusted settings.

3.7.2 REACHING UNDERREPRESENTED GROUPS

The purpose of the consultation, consistent with the legal settlement, was to engage with the Grenfell and North Kensington communities. To this end a wide range of engagement channels and accessibility measures were used to reach local residents, including bereaved people and survivors. It was not possible to collect consistent demographic data across all engagement channels.

Specific measures were taken to reach underrepresented groups:

- Neurodiverse and SEN communities - dedicated session with Autistically Proud; short questionnaire developed to reduce cognitive load.
- Disabled people - online session with Action Disability Kensington and Chelsea.
- Non-English speakers - materials translated into 13 languages; Arabic outreach at Al-Hasaniya Centre.
- Women and Muslim/BME communities - two women-focused brunches; community lunch with Almanaar Mosque (41 participants).
- Young people - Future Creators Collective; youth- organised events including the Community Lunch at The Space; discussion with local youth representatives (co-hosted by Grow to Know)
- Bereaved families and survivors - Community Partner model included Grenfell survivors as co-hosts as well as support from organisation supporting bereaved and survivors
- Faith communities - St Helen's Church and Almanaar Mosque engaged through outreach and event.

Voluntary and community sector organisations - dedicated VCS roundtable at the start of the consultation and a session with representatives of local youth organisations at the end of the consultation.

3.7.3 EFFECTIVENESS OF ENGAGEMENT METHODS

Community-led events in informal settings (brunches, quiz nights, festivals) proved particularly effective at reaching residents who might not otherwise engage with a formal consultation, the drive-through outreach distributed materials across 18 venues (including local businesses) across five wards in a single afternoon, and the short questionnaire significantly expanded the potential respondent pool.

Hard-copy distribution of consultation materials (including questionnaires) to 25 community venues extended access to residents without internet access.

3.8 NEXT STEPS

Following publication of this report, LFB will:

- Translate the executive summary into community languages and consider other alternative formats to ensure the findings are accessible to all communities that participated
- LFB will consider the consultation feedback and other relevant information before the London Fire Commissioner makes a final decision. LFB will then publish the Commissioner's decision, including how the information received informed the outcome.

The consultation findings will be shared with LFB's Community Forum in feedback sessions which will be open to close family of the deceased, survivors and residents. The indicative timetable is:

Milestones	Dates
Publication of formal consultation report	October 2026
Consideration of consultation feedback	October 2026 –January 2027
Governance Process regarding recommendations	February – March 2027
Final decision announcement anticipated	April 2027

Table 7

LFB is committed to continued engagement with the Grenfell community beyond this formal consultation.

3.9 ASSESSMENT OF CONSULTATION COMPLIANCE

3.9.1 ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE GUNNING PRINCIPLES

The consultation was designed and delivered to meet the four Gunning Principles, which form the legal test for lawful consultation:

Principle	Evidence
1. Proposals presented at a formative stage, before final decisions are made	The consultation was conducted on proposals developed through pre-consultation engagement on which no final decisions had been taken. Consultation materials explicitly stated that feedback and other relevant information would inform LFB's decisions.
2. Sufficient information provided to allow informed and thoughtful consideration	A comprehensive main consultation document, brochure, summary questionnaire, Equality Impact Assessment, and translated materials in 13 languages and other accessible formats were made available throughout the 12-week period via LFB's website.
3. Adequate time given for people to respond	The consultation ran for 12 weeks from 19 May to 11 August 2026 - which is reasonable having regard to the matters on which views are sought
4. All responses conscientiously considered before decisions are taken	This independent report provides analysis of all responses received. LFB has committed to publishing the consultation feedback.

Table 8

3.9.2 ASSESSMENT AGAINST EQUALITY OBLIGATIONS

An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) was published at the outset of the consultation, which was used to inform the consultation methodology and design fit for purpose approaches to outreach, engagement and communications.

To support access, specific initiatives included:

- Materials were translated into 13 languages
- An Easy Read brochure was produced
- A short questionnaire was developed for neurodiverse groups
- Dedicated outreach sessions were held with Action Disability Kensington and Chelsea (ADKC), Autistically Proud, and Almanaar Mosque
- The Community Partner model enabled culturally appropriate engagement through trusted local networks.

These measures demonstrate LFB's commitment to meeting its obligations under the Public Sector Equality Duty.

3.9.3 ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE CIVIL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

The consultation design specifically addressed LFB's settlement obligations: the Grenfell community was fully consulted on the precise scope of the programmes; community support was treated as a key consideration throughout the design and delivery process; and the protection and promotion of ADR Claimants' interests was maintained as a core principle, reflected in the Community Partner model, the accessibility measures, and the extensive efforts to reach bereaved families, survivors communities in North Kensington, and others affected by the Grenfell Tower tragedy, alongside wider interested stakeholders.

3.9.4 OVERALL ASSESSMENT

The evidence indicates that the Grenfell Memory Project consultation was conducted in accordance with good practice and relevant legal duties.

The 12-week period, the breadth of the engagement programme, the accessibility measures, and the extent of effort to reach the Grenfell community and North Kensington residents provide clear evidence of taking reasonable and proportionate steps to provide affected persons with a fair opportunity to participate in the consultation. .

The consultation achieved a high level of participation, with groups engaged through a choice of different channels and via a broad range of local organisations with strong reach into local communities.

4. WHAT DID WE HEAR?

4.1 APPROACH TO CONSIDERING FEEDBACK

This section presents an analysis of the consultation data derived from the following sources:

- Notes taken by LFB's project team at engagement events
- The long questionnaire
- The short questionnaire
- Informal comments captured by the project team
- Email submissions
- Text messages to the GMP mobile number

The analysis is structured around the five project proposals. Each proposal is considered for overall level of support; strengths and appeals identified by participants; concerns, risks and criticisms, suggested modifications; and equity and access. Cross-cutting themes are examined.

The long questionnaire received 38 responses. It is not meaningful to attempt statistical analysis on small numbers of responses, therefore there is no numerical analysis on this data. The short questionnaire received 395 responses; numerical analysis of this is presented below, however, no demographic data was collected in the short questionnaire, so no cross-tabulations by respondent type could be undertaken. The quantitative analysis of the short questionnaire is presented in 4.2 below.

Both questionnaires had free text space for respondents to give further details about their views, which proved to be a rich source of qualitative data; this was incorporated into a unified qualitative data set with the engagement notes, informal comments, email submissions and text messages. A thematic coding framework was developed and applied across all qualitative data. The thematic findings from the qualitative data are presented at 4.3 below.

4.2 QUESTIONNAIRE FINDINGS – QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

The short questionnaire asked people's views about each of the five projects, with a five-point Likert scale of Strongly agree, Agree, Neither agree nor disagree, Disagree, Strongly disagree for each proposal. The final question asked whether people thought the funding was split in the right way, with the options to answer yes or no. A free text box was available for further comments. See Appendix 2.

This section presents the quantitative, numerical, analysis of answers to the questions in the short questionnaire. Percentages are shown for the proportions of answers per category. Not all respondents answered all questions; therefore, numbers vary for each question. The data from the long questionnaire could not be analysed with the data from the short questionnaire as the two sets of data were not compatible. Further, the small number of responses to the long questionnaire meant that numerical analysis could not be meaningfully undertaken. All open text data from both the questionnaires was analysed qualitatively, and is presented in Section 4.3.

4.2.1 GRENFELL MEMORY PROJECT GRANTS PROGRAMME[7]

There was overwhelming support for the proposal to establish a £5 million five-year Grenfell Memory Project Grants programme. 90.1% of respondents agreed with the proposal, including 62.1% who strongly agreed. This indicates very strong public support for the Grenfell Memory Project Grants programme. It should be noted that the short questionnaire asked about the Memory Grants programme as a whole, therefore there is no data on the different elements of the programme.

Response	Count	Percentage
Strongly agree	244	62.1%
Agree	110	28.0%
Neither agree nor disagree	26	6.6%
Disagree	8	2.0%
Strongly disagree	5	1.3%
TOTAL	**393**	**100%**

Table 9

4.2.2 RESIDENTIAL AND DAY ACTIVITY PROGRAMME

There was very strong support for the proposed five-year residential and day activity programme supporting children and young people through community organisations. 91.8% of respondents expressed support overall, including 58.8% who strongly agreed.

Response	Count	Percentage
Strongly agree	230	58.8%
Agree	129	33.0%
Neither agree nor disagree	22	5.6%
Disagree	7	1.8%
Strongly disagree	3	0.8%
TOTAL	**391**	**100%**

Table 10

4.2.3 FIRE SAFETY CAREERS OUTREACH PROGRAMME

The proposed Fire Safety Careers Outreach programme received strong support. Overall 84.7% of respondents agreed with the proposal, including 55.8% who strongly agreed.

Response	Count	Percentage
Strongly agree	218	55.8%
Agree	113	28.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	46	11.8%
Disagree	8	2.0%
Strongly disagree	6	1.5%
TOTAL	**391**	**100%**

Table 11

[7] The short questionnaire did not differentiate between the different elements of the Grenfell Memory Project Grants Programme.

4.2.4 REDUCING FUTURE TRAGEDIES

The Reducing Future Tragedies proposal received strong support. Overall, 89.3% of respondents agreed with the proposal, including 66.5% who strongly agreed.

Response	Count	Percentage
Strongly agree	260	66.5%
Agree	89	22.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	25	6.4%
Disagree	8	2.0%
Strongly disagree	9	2.3%
TOTAL	**391**	**100%**

Table 12

4.2.5 COMMUNITY HUB FEASIBILITY STUDY

The community hub feasibility study proposal received strong support, with 85.0% of respondents agreeing, including 57.3% who strongly agreed.

Response	Count	Percentage
Strongly agree	225	57.3%
Agree	109	27.7%
Neither agree nor disagree	35	8.9%
Disagree	13	3.3%
Strongly disagree	11	2.8%
TOTAL	**393**	**100%**

Table 13

4.2.6 FUNDING SPLIT

When asked whether the funding is split the in the right way across the proposals the majority of respondents agreed that it was. The findings indicate broad support for the proposed distribution of funding, although a meaningful minority of respondents disagreed. As previously discussed, data was not collected through the short questionnaire which would show the reasons behind the responses people gave.

Response	Count	Percentage
Yes	295	80.4%
No	72	19.6%
TOTAL	**367**	**100%**

Table 14

4.2.7 COMPARISON ACROSS THE FIVE PROGRAMMES

Support was consistently high across all five proposed programmes, with more than four fifths of respondents agreeing with each proposal. The Residential and Day Activity programme received the highest level of support, closely followed by the Memory Grants programme and Reducing Future Tragedies programme.

Support was slightly lower, though still strong, for the Community Hub Feasibility Study and the Fire Safety Careers Outreach programme. Across all proposals, a majority selected 'strongly agree', demonstrating strong endorsement of investment in initiatives that support remembrance, community development, learning and opportunities for future generations.

Levels of disagreement were low for every programme, indicating broad consensus for the proposals.

Programme	Overall agreement
Residential and Day Activity programme	91.8%
Grenfell Memory Project Grants programme	90.1%
Reducing Future Tragedies programme	89.3%
Community Hub Feasibility Study	85.0%
Fire Safety Careers Outreach programme	84.7%

Table 15

4.3 QUALITATIVE FINDINGS

As discussed above, the qualitative data from all 614 responses(narrative answers in the long questionnaire, comments at the end of the short questionnaire, data and comments collected at activities and submissions by community organisations) was analysed together using a coding frame developed for the project. The findings are presented here collated and themed by each of the five proposals. Cross cutting themes are identified, and the section ends with an out-of-scope content log, included to ensure all views and comments are reflected.

Where participants' exact words were recorded by the consultation team or in the questionnaires, these are presented in italics and indented throughout the analysis section. Where session notes capture the substance of discussions rather than verbatim contributions, these are summarised and paraphrased. Attribution is provided by session reference or submission identifier where this adds context, without identifying individuals.

It should be noted that the delivery of the programmes was not within the scope of the consultation, however, participants raised some issues about this, and we feel that it is important to reflect those views here.

4.3.1 PROPOSAL 1A: PERSONAL MEMORY GRANTS

Overall level of support

Personal memory grants attracted consistent and often emotionally significant support across all sessions in which they were discussed. The proposal resonated with a widely felt need to acknowledge individual and family loss in a form that the individual – not an organisation or a collective process – could shape and control.

Strengths and appeals

Participants valued the proposal's acknowledgement that Grenfell's impact was felt differently by different people, and that a personal act of memory or commemoration might be more healing than a shared project. The flexibility implied by the grant model was seen as important —

participants wanted the freedom to determine what 'personal memory' meant to them, whether a small family event, a creative project, or a memorial object.

> *"It is right that people who lost close family members should be able to honour loved ones in a personal way that is meaningful to them."*
>
> *"They (family members) deserve it."*
>
> *"This would be healing for some."*
>
> *"Extra money should go to Personal Memories (because) their lives been changed forever."*

Concerns and risks

The most prominent concern was the potential for Personal Memory grants to generate or exacerbate disputes within families, particularly where multiple family members might each feel entitled to apply or to influence how a grant is used. The current proposal is for funding to be awarded to individual applicants, rather than to, for example, family groups, in order to minimise the risk of family disputes.

Participants also raised the question of projects involving overseas travel or commemoration – for example, how would impact and appropriate use be monitored where grant activities occur outside the UK? The current thinking for these situations involved working with independent charities, relevant embassies, and UK-registered organisations already active in those locations.

A further discussion point concerned the fairness of providing the same level of funding to bereaved individuals whose experiences of loss may differ significantly. One participant observed that it might be perceived as inequitable for someone who had lost one family member to receive the same allocation as someone who had lost multiple family members. However, the proposed funding should not be viewed as compensation, but as a means of supporting memorial projects which honour those who were lost – a distinction which participants recognised as important.

Modifications for consideration

Participants suggested that programme documentation be explicit that applications are individual rather than family based. In response to questions about governance and overseas project monitoring, LFB shared its current thinking - that an independent body could be commissioned to administer and distribute grants, with additional options including working with relevant embassies or partnering with UK-registered charities already operating in relevant locations. Participants appeared reassured that mechanisms to ensure appropriate oversight were being actively considered.

Equity and access considerations

No significant equity concerns specific to this proposal were raised beyond those noted above. There was an implicit assumption in several contributions that bereaved families and survivors

should be the primary eligible group, and that eligibility criteria should not inadvertently exclude those with less formal or documented connections to Grenfell.

4.3.2 PROPOSAL 1B: GRANTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Overall level of support

Grants for young people attracted strong overall support. Young people's wellbeing - and specifically their mental health and long-term life chances - were consistently identified as high-priority concerns across sessions and source types. The proposal was seen as timely and necessary, though participants raised substantial questions about scope, age range, and the relationship between this proposal and broader community needs.

Strengths and appeals

The principle that Grenfell had a particular impact on children and young people - who were at a formative stage of development when the fire occurred, and who have had to grow up with its consequences - was widely accepted. Investment in young people was framed as investment in the future of the community, and participants wanted the grants programme to make a meaningful, sustained commitment to this cohort.

> *"You could set up a Dragon's Den for North Kensington."*

Participants in a group of BAME/Muslim women highlighted the educational disruption experienced by young people who had moved from Kensington Aldridge Academy to Burlington Danes following Grenfell, and the mental health consequences of that transition on top of trauma exposure. This was corroborated by one participant who described how the move created additional challenges and anxiety, and how insufficient consideration was given to local sensitivities and existing perceptions of rivalry between the school communities.

Concerns and risks

The proposed age range (16–25) was the most contested aspect of this proposal. Participants consistently pushed back on both limits.

> *"There should not be an age limit (for this support)."*

> *"Although young people are the future, (LFB) should take into account others who are capable of being productive (but fall outside the proposed age range)."*

Younger children - those who were 11–15 at the time of Grenfell and are now approaching or within the 16–25 range - were highlighted as a group at particular risk of falling outside age-based eligibility. SEN/SEND inclusion was raised across multiple sessions, including Autistically Proud, neurodiverse women and parents and ADKC: participants were concerned that young people with disabilities or additional learning needs might be systematically excluded if provision was designed primarily without them in mind.

Mental health was raised as the single most important unmet need for young people affected by Grenfell. Some participants were emphatic that specialist mental health and emotional wellbeing support - delivered by qualified professionals - needed to be a core element of the

grants programme, with support delivered by trusted individuals who understood the community and its experiences.

> *"Could there be room for exceptions?"*

It should be noted here that the Community Resilience strand specifically proposes support for organisations working with groups disproportionately impacted, which would include people with disabilities and/or long-term conditions.

Suggested modifications
The strongest call was for age-range flexibility – either extending the range, creating an exceptions process, or defining eligibility by connection to Grenfell rather than by age alone. Participants raised the possibility of entrepreneurship-focused grants, with one suggesting a community business pitch competition for North Kensington residents. Several participants suggested that mental health support be explicitly ring-fenced within the young people grant allocation.

Equity and access considerations
Access barriers were raised by participants who noted that some young people – particularly those with caring responsibilities within their families – face significant practica constraints on participation.

> *"Some young people on the estate have to care for their young siblings 24/7 as well as act as the family translator."*

> *"It's also about giving some young people a break from all their chores and family responsibilities."*

Young carers were identified as a specific group who might benefit most but be least able to engage without active outreach and flexible delivery.

4.3.3 PROPOSAL 1C: COMMUNITY RESILIENCE GRANTS

Overall level of support
Community Resilience grants attracted strong support in principle, but participants across sessions attached significant conditions to that support. The proposal was seen as potentially transformative for community organisations that had been sustaining vital work on fragile or non-existent funding - but only if governance arrangements could guarantee that grants reached those who genuinely needed them rather than those who were most skilled at writing funding applications.

Strengths and appeals
The recognition that community organisations had borne much of the cost of supporting Grenfell-affected people - often without funding, formal structure, or recognition - was deeply

appreciated. Participants at Almanaar described in concrete terms the direct support their organisation had provided in the immediate aftermath of the fire:

> *"We supported the community a lot. (family members) cooked in the kitchen/canteen and we delivered food to people."*

Participants felt strongly that organisations with proven track records of community support deserved sustained, flexible funding, and that the grants programme had an opportunity to support informal and grassroots groups usually locked out of formal funding streams. Confirmation that faith-based organisations would be eligible for Community Resilience grants was welcomed: participants noted that faith-based support networks provide significant informal welfare and mental health support in Muslim and BAME communities, and had been concerned these might be excluded.

> *"have been most affected and will need support for life"*

Concerns and risks

As mentioned elsewhere, although delivery of the proposals was not a specific consideration of the consultation, some people had strong views about how the allocation of funding, and the administration of projects should work. We feel it is important to include those views here, for completeness.

The dominant concern was the risk of funding favouritism and the concentration of grants in a small network of established organisations.

> *"Money seems to go to the same people, those who can write good funding applications and network with the right people."*

> *"LFB needs to guard against favouritism."*

> *"the same cliques."*

Participants described a pattern in the North Kensington third sector where established organisations with professional fundraising capacity tend to capture most available funding, while smaller, less formally constituted groups - often those with the deepest community trust and the most direct relationships with affected individuals - go unfunded. Several participants questioned whether the grants assessment process might inadvertently replicate this dynamic.

Specific concerns were raised about the adequacy of existing health provision for Grenfell-affected communities: the NHS was described as failing to serve all affected people, with NHS rules preventing support for volunteer counsellors and geographic eligibility restrictions leaving some affected people without access. The need for culturally informed mental health support - delivered by practitioners who understood the specific context of Grenfell and its aftermath - was strongly emphasised.

The Grenfell Anniversary Grants element prompted discussion about the proliferation of anniversary events. Participants felt that coordination mattered:

> *"too many events going on at the same time during the (Grenfell) anniversary"*

> *"made it difficult to get round to them all"*

Modifications for consideration

The most consistent modification request was for transparent governance: a clear, publicly available account of how assessment decisions are made, who sits on assessment panels, and what criteria determine eligibility. Participants wanted to see requirements for demonstrable community impact - not just organisational capacity - built into the grant criteria. Several sessions raised the idea that bereaved families and survivors should constitute a distinct eligible group, not subsumed within a generic 'community organisations' category. two contributors proposed a specific programme element during Ramadan, coordinated through the IFATIR network. Some participants suggested that anniversary grant funding would have more impact if concentrated on fewer, larger-scale events rather than many smaller ones.

Equity and access considerations

The structural disadvantage of smaller, less formally constituted organisations - which are often led by and directly serve the most marginalised community members - was the central equity concern for this proposal. It was specifically noted that valuable work is being delivered by individuals, volunteers, informal groups, and community networks that are not registered charities or CICs, and that restricting funding to formal organisations could unintentionally exclude trusted community members already providing support.

4.3.4 PROPOSAL 2: SUPPORTING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE THROUGH COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS - RESIDENTIAL AND DAY ACTIVITIES PROGRAMME

Overall level of support

Residential and day activity provision was one of the most positively received proposals across sessions - described by some as the most positively received element of that particular session, and attracting unanimous support at the Resource Lunch. The idea that Grenfell-affected young people could access dedicated residential and day activities resonated strongly, and participants engaged readily with practical questions about delivery.

Strengths and appeals

Participants valued the respite dimension: the idea that affected young people could have dedicated time away from their immediate environment and day-to-day responsibilities.

> *"It's also about giving some young people a break from all their chores and family responsibilities."*

> *"Like the proposal because it's about giving young people something positive to do"*

There was strong resonance with the developmental value of residential and day activities - the social, emotional, and skills-based benefits of activities designed specifically for young people with shared experiences. Participants were clear that activities should reflect what young people themselves say they need.

> *"I think there is a lack of lived experience for groups to develop and say what they need."*

SEN/SEND inclusion was warmly received, particularly among participants at Autistically Proud, neurodiverse women and parents who were engaged with the importance of ensuring activities were genuinely designed to include young people with autism and other neurodevelopmental conditions.

> *"Youth provision is important, even if SEN inclusion struggle to go there."*

> *"Lots of organisations claim they are SEN friendly spaces, but majority of service users are not SEN."*

Concerns and risks

The age and eligibility boundary question recurred from Proposal 2. Participants at ADKC, a disability-focused organisation challenged the youth focus directly, asking why older people and disabled people were not also considered for equivalent provision - particularly given the documented impact of Grenfell on disabled residents and their families.

> *"There is part of me that thinks LFB should stick to things to do with fire and fire safety and personal memory projects."*

It should be noted that proposals regarding support for young people was informed by earlier engagement. Further, Community Resilience grants are designed to support organisations working with people who are disproportionately impacted, including older people and people with disabilities.

Safeguarding was raised across multiple sessions as a non-negotiable requirement. Some participants noted that safeguarding awareness needed to extend to risks within as well as outside the family environment. Sustainability was a significant concern at Grow to Know:

> *"a tangible plan for sustainability"*

> *"Playing devil's advocate – isn't this (activities for young people) something RBKC should be providing?"*

Other participants raised an additional quality threshold: that the programme needed to offer something meaningfully different from existing provision rather than duplicating activities already available.

> *"something different and more exciting than existing projects"*

Modifications for consideration

Participants suggested modifications of the proposals in several areas:

- Wider eligibility - not just young people but older people and disabled people affected by Grenfell
- Parental involvement was suggested as a design principle: activities should, where appropriate, create opportunities for parents and families to engage alongside young people
- Participants at emphasised the importance of trusted delivery organisations - groups with established community relationships and a demonstrated track record of working with young people in North Kensington
- An asset review was suggested to establish what youth provision already exists before new activities are commissioned.

Equity and access considerations

SEN/SEND access was the most significant equity consideration, with participants making clear that activities needed to be genuinely appropriate for - not merely described as accessible to - disabled and neurodiverse young people. Young carers were again identified as a group requiring specific outreach and flexible delivery options to enable participation. The wider question of eligibility beyond young people - to include older people and disabled adults - was framed partly as an equity issue.

4.3.5 PROPOSAL 3: FIRE SAFETY CAREERS OUTREACH PROGRAMME

Overall level of support

Fire safety careers support attracted strong overall support and generated one of the richest bodies of session note and verbatim content in the dataset. Support was genuine but notably nuanced: participants engaged deeply with the complexities of offering fire safety careers to people directly affected by Grenfell, and the discussion was characterised by both enthusiasm for the principle and careful attention to risk.

Strengths and appeals

Participants valued the meaningful employment pathway dimension - not just workshops or awareness-raising but genuine career development leading to sustainable employment. The fact that the opportunity was not restricted to young people was widely welcomed.

> *"It's a good thing that this (employment) opportunity is open to all not just young people."*

> *"I am glad it's not only targeted at young people."*

Several participants drew explicitly on the idea of lived experience as a professional asset: that people from North Kensington who had experienced fire safety failures at first hand were uniquely positioned to make the built environment safer for others.

> *"(For) people with lived experience in North Kensington where fire safety has failed them (to be part) of implementing what they have learnt is powerful."*

> *"it gave people the choice"*

Concerns and risks
The most prominent concern was the risk of emotional triggering for people directly affected by Grenfell.

> *"Some people (affected by Grenfell) might be triggered by a career in fire safety."*

> *"could trigger painful memories for people affected by Grenfell"*

> *"Will there be mental health support alongside it?"*

Participants were emphatic that mental health support must be embedded in the programme - not offered as an optional extra but built into the structure from the outset, from application through to review). A concern raised about meaningful employment outcomes was direct:

> *"Young people often do not get anything substantial (e.g. job) back for their efforts."*

The per-workshop limit of 12 places raised concerns about demand exceeding availability and about the fairness and transparency of the selection process. Note: the annual programme capacity is higher than 12 - participants at one event described 60 places as the annual figure, with the 12 being a per-workshop cohort size. Accessibility for disabled and neurodiverse participants was highlighted.

Modifications for consideration
The consistent modification request was for mandatory, embedded mental health support. Participants also suggested that the selection process be transparent, with clear criteria published in advance and a feedback mechanism for unsuccessful applicants. Links between this proposal and Proposal 7 were noted as an area for development, with participants suggesting an integrated approach could open up broader built environment career pathways for local people.

Equity and access considerations
Neurodiverse and disabled access was the primary equity concern for this proposal. Some participants were specific: the programme needed to be designed with neurodiversity in mind from the outset, including online or hybrid delivery options, accessible venues, learning support, and assistive technology.

4.3.6 PROPOSAL 4: REDUCING FUTURE TRAGEDIES

Overall level of support

Support for the principle of using part of the LFB grants programme to fund education and advocacy work aimed at reducing the risk of future tragedies was strong and widely expressed. However, this proposal generated the most searching questions about responsibility and resource - who should pay for professional education, and whether community funds were the right vehicle for what participants saw as an obligation of the state and the professions.

Strengths and appeals

The moral weight of the proposal was recognised clearly: if Grenfell's legacy could contribute to preventing future tragedies, many participants felt that would be among the most meaningful uses of the funds. The idea of embedding human stories into professional training - the recognition that behind every safety regulation is a life - was specifically valued.

> *"Hopefully training with Grenfell stories will help them (professionals in built environment) never forget."*

> *"If this is the only way to make this happen… so, be it. Reducing future tragedies is the most meaningful legacy to those who lost their lives in Grenfell."*

Concerns and risks

The dominant concern was financial responsibility: why should a community grants fund bear the cost of educating architects, surveyors, housing officers, and other professionals whose regulatory bodies and employers ought to be funding this work?

> *"Very good idea but why should community have to pay for it."*

> *"This money should be used to lever contributions from professions that failed us on the night."*

> *"I agree with proposal, but you need to raise money from the sector too."*

> *"Shouldn't government be funding this?"*

RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects) was specifically mentioned by some participants as a body that should be contributing to professional education in this area. Participants made a broader point about the community's unrewarded contribution to public policy:

> *"Grenfell community have been shaping national policy and legislation but don't actually get anything from it."*

Participants at ADKC raised specific concerns relevant to the disability community. They wanted the proposal to explicitly address Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans (PEEPs) for disabled residents, housing and design needs of disabled people in relation to fire safety, and the need to approach hoarding - a condition often linked to mental health challenges - with support and early intervention rather than punitive measures. Fire safety plans for disabled and elderly

residents, and embedding disability and hoarding awareness into training and CPD, were identified as priority areas.

Suggested modifications
The most consistent modification request was for a lever mechanism: LFB funds should be used to catalyse or match contributions from the professions and from government, not to substitute for them. Participants suggested that grant conditions could require co-funding from sectoral bodies. Links to climate and environmental sustainability were raised as an area the proposal could address. The ADKC contributions on PEEPs, hoarding, and fire safety for disabled and elderly residents should be considered for explicit inclusion in the proposal's scope.

Equity and access considerations
Disabled residents - particularly those with mobility impairments, cognitive impairments, or mental health conditions - were the central equity group named for this proposal. Participants were clear that fire safety education and policy advocacy needed to centre the experiences of people for whom evacuation, alert, and escape were not straightforward, and that PEEPs and related provisions had been a particular failure at Grenfell.

4.3.7 PROPOSAL 5: COMMUNITY HUB FEASIBILITY STUDY

Overall level of support
Community hub feasibility was the most divided proposal in the dataset. Some participants expressed strong support, identifying a physical community hub as a long-standing and urgent priority for North Kensington. Others were less enthusiastic: participants at the Resource Lunch, Lancaster West RA) were clear that a community hub was not a priority and that funds would have greater impact if directed towards youth activities.

Strengths and appeals
The case for a community hub rested on a well-evidenced need: participants described North Kensington as lacking adequate, affordable, accessible community space. A participant with detailed knowledge of local community assets described nearly a decade of work to secure a building under the Westway, and the strategic importance of the feasibility study:

> *"one of the biggest priorities of this area."*

> *"not enough space"*

The Maxilla/Grenfell project was referenced as a possible model or anchor for the feasibility study. There was support for the idea of a community asset providing a permanent, community-controlled home for the range of activities the grants programme might fund.

Concerns and risks
Previous failed initiatives were cited repeatedly and with feeling. A previous community space was mentioned as a cautionary example. An existing community venue was described as having become more commercially focused over time and less accessible or accountable to the

community it was meant to serve. Participants offered this explicitly as a reflection on how future community spaces should be governed rather than as a critique of the organisation itself.

Community governance was identified as a non-negotiable requirement: any hub emerging from a feasibility study must be subject to meaningful community control. The hub should serve a wide range of residents - not only young people but also older people, disabled people, and different cultural groups. Asset mapping was suggested before any new build was considered. The threat to Canalside House, raised by Our Power Hub CIC in their email submission, was identified as a live concern the feasibility study should address.

Suggested modifications

Some participants suggested that the feasibility study scope be broadened beyond a single building to consider the full landscape of existing and potential community assets across North Kensington. Community involvement in governance structures should be specified as a requirement of any hub that emerges. The study should explicitly address the lessons of previous initiatives.

Equity and access considerations

Participants were clear that a community hub must be genuinely accessible - physically, culturally, and financially - to all parts of the North Kensington community, not just those already connected to existing networks. The risk that a hub would serve primarily established organisations and well-connected community members, rather than those most marginalised or most directly affected by Grenfell, was a central equity concern.

4.3.8 CROSS CUTTING THEMES

Mental health as the pre-eminent community need

Mental health emerged as the single most consistently named priority across the full dataset, appearing in session notes, verbatim quotes, email submissions, and informal comments in relation to every proposal.

Across the dataset, participants described a community in which specialist mental health provision was inadequate, fragmented, and frequently inaccessible; in which the NHS was failing to serve all Grenfell-affected people, particularly those who were culturally marginalised or who lived outside geographic eligibility boundaries used by some funding bodies; in which volunteer counsellors could not be funded through NHS pathways; and in which young people's mental health needs were acute but not being adequately addressed.

Programme activities - including fire safety careers and residential activities - could inadvertently trigger distress if embedded mental health support was not built in from the outset.

The implication across the dataset is that many participants would have wished to see mental health - specialist, culturally appropriate, and sustained over the long term - as a standalone grant priority, not absorbed as a secondary consideration within other proposals. This finding is noted again in the out-of-scope section below.

Governance, transparency, and anti-favouritism
Concern about favouritism in grant-making - the risk that funds would flow to well-connected organisations rather than those with the greatest need and community impact - was raised in relation to Proposals 3 and 8, and implicitly across others. Participants described this pattern from their own experience of North Kensington's third sector: that established organisations with professional fundraising capacity tend to capture most available funding, while smaller, less formally constituted groups go unfunded.

The specific language used - 'the same cliques', 'those who can write good funding applications', 'those who network with the right people' - reflects a settled community experience of structural inequality in access to resources.

Inclusion and equity across proposals
SEN/SEND inclusion was raised consistently across Proposals 2, 5, and 6. Disabled people's specific experiences of and vulnerabilities in fire safety were central to contributions from ADKC. Young carers were identified as a group requiring specific attention in Proposals 2 and 5. Older people's needs were raised in relation to Proposals 5, 7, and 8.

The overall pattern suggests that participants were alert to the risk that the grants programme, designed primarily around 'the community' as an undifferentiated category, might in practice serve younger, more able-bodied, and more connected community members at the expense of those most marginalised.

Sustainability and long-term planning
Questions about what happens when LFB grant funding runs out were raised across Proposals 3, 5, and 8. The concern is structural: a grants programme that funds activities and organisations without a sustainability plan risks building capacity that then collapses when the funding ends. Several participants expressed the view that the programme should be designing for longevity from the outset. It should be noted, however, that the Restorative Justice fund is limited and cannot provide projects or services indefinitely.

Tensions and contradictions in the data
The most significant tension in the dataset is between the desire for personal and family-focused support (Proposals 1, 2, 5) and the recognition that the grants programme is structured primarily around community organisations and public benefit (Proposals 3, 6, 7, 8). Participants frequently expressed frustration that individuals and families - the people most directly harmed - might receive less direct support than organisations, some of which have only a secondary relationship with those most affected.

A second tension exists around the question of government and professional responsibility. Participants supported Proposals 6, 7, and 8 in principle but were uncomfortable with the idea that community funds should substitute for what they saw as statutory and professional obligations. A third tension is between scale and equity: the desire for the programme to reach as many people as possible versus the recognition that those most affected - bereaved families,

survivors, and directly displaced residents - may have needs so specific and intense that a programme designed for broad community benefit cannot adequately address them.

Community identity, trust, and political context

Several session contributions touched on the complex politics of the Grenfell community - questions about who represents whom, whose voices are heard in decision-making, and whether the consultation was reaching those most affected. Concerns were raised about previous experiences where individuals had allegedly used the names of Grenfell-affected residents or communities to access funding without delivering benefits to those directly affected. Short questionnaire open-text responses (263 comments) provide a useful counterpoint to session data: they are geographically and socially distributed, and their thematic patterns offer a check on any over-representation of particular voices in the structured sessions.

4.3.9 OUT OF SCOPE CONTENT LOG

This section logs content from the data set which does not bear directly on the five proposals under consultation, but represents material community intelligence which should be available to LFB as they develop the programme. Content is grouped thematically. Source identifiers are noted where relevant.

Mental health service provision

The most extensively documented out-of-scope theme is the need for specialist, culturally appropriate, long-term mental health provision for Grenfell-affected communities. Comments were made at events, in an email, a submission and in the short questionnaire open text responses. Key points noted across the dataset: the NHS does not serve all affected people; NHS funding rules prevent support for volunteer counsellors; culturally specific provision is absent or inaccessible; geographic eligibility restrictions leave some affected people without access; young people's mental health needs are acute and under-resourced; any future provision must be delivered by qualified professionals, not solely by community volunteers. One text message to the GMP mobile specifically proposed a five-year mental health and wellbeing plan for North Kensington.

> *"I have emailed over my proposal for the London Fire Brigade Grenfell Community (resilience) funding, outlining my five-year plan to support the mental health and well-being of the North Kensington community. Mental health support is a top priority."*

Broader employability and economic support

Beyond fire safety careers, participants raised the need for broader employability support - dedicated careers advice, support for residents to become work-ready, and career development opportunities beyond the proposed fire safety pathway. Contributions emphasised entrepreneurship and business start-up support. Participants noted that existing RBKC support was not well publicised to residents.

Food security and food education

Food banks and food education were mentioned as unmet community needs. One participant suggested funding food banks and food support initiatives alongside cooking and food

education programmes, noting their dual role as practical support and community engagement opportunities.

NHS and statutory health service gaps
Beyond mental health, participants noted broader gaps in NHS and statutory health provision for Grenfell-affected people, including concerns about long-term toxicity and pollution effects on residents' health and the sense that the NHS was not taking residents' concerns seriously. This extends beyond what a grants programme can address but is significant context for understanding the community's relationship with public institutions.

IFATIR Ramadan programme proposal
Specific proposals were made for Community Resilience activities during Ramadan, coordinated through the IFATIR network. This is a concrete community-led proposal that fell outside the structured consultation responses but may be relevant to the design of Community Resilience grant activities under Proposal 3.

Canalside House
Our Power Hub CIC identified Canalside House as an existing community asset under threat. The concern is that an existing community space may be lost while the grants programme considers funding a feasibility study for a new hub - a live asset management issue relevant to, but outside the immediate scope of, the proposals.

4.4 RESPONSES FROM ORGANISATIONS

4.4.1 OVERVIEW

Five formal submissions were received from organisations and one individual submitting in an organisational capacity. These are kept distinct from individual questionnaire responses and are summarised in this section.

Respondents:

- Conscious Creeds CIC
- Fondazione Grenfellove Marco e Gloria
- Our Power Hub CIC
- A Grenfell survivor (email correspondence
- A local voluntary and community sector organisation, via the long questionnaire

4.4.2 CONSCIOUS CREEDS CIC

Conscious Creeds CIC is a mental health therapy organisation focused on supporting mothers and families affected by trauma. The submission was made by the founder of Conscious Creeds CIC proposed a programme of parenting workshops and free therapy services to be delivered in five Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea primary schools, with a budget of £500,000 over five years.

The proposed programme would complement NHS provision by addressing the gap between NHS CAMHS and community-based mental health support, with oversight provided by a Clinical

Director. The organisation was formally registered in June 2026 in connection with this consultation. The submission highlighted the long-term, intergenerational mental health impacts of the Grenfell fire and emphasised the value of embedding therapeutic support within community and school settings.

4.4.3 FONDAZIONE GRENFELLOVE MARCO E GLORIA

Fondazione Grenfellove Marco e Gloria is an Italian foundation established in 2018 by the parents of Marco Gottardi, who died in the Grenfell Tower fire. The foundation is dedicated to keeping alive the memory of Marco Gottardi and Gloria Trevisan, two Italian nationals who lost their lives at Grenfell.

Its activities include educational scholarships, school presentations about Grenfell, media and documentary work, participation in film festivals, and collaboration on the G&M Award. The submission expressed strong support for the Personal Memory projects proposal and sought LFB's financial support for the foundation's ongoing work.

The foundation also expressed disappointment that previous communications with LFB had not received a response, and sought assurance of ongoing engagement[8].

4.4.4 OUR POWER HUB CIC

Our Power Hub CIC is a community interest company with deep roots in the Grenfell community. The submission was made by Bobby Ross, who lost his father, Steven Power, in the Grenfell Tower fire. This was one of the most detailed submissions received, addressing all five programme areas and the overarching governance and delivery principles of the project.

A central theme was the importance of core funding for trusted, established community organisations rather than funding restricted to project-specific costs. The submission argued strongly that organisations which had sustained their work over many years - often without adequate resources - should be supported through flexible core grants rather than project-by-project funding that creates uncertainty and administrative burden.

Our Power Hub CIC also raised concern about the threat posed to Canalside House - a community space used by Grenfell-related organisations - by the Kensal Canalside regeneration development, and urged LFB to consider this as a material factor in planning and funding decisions.

The submission expressed support for all five proposals, subject to conditions centring on governance, accountability and the primacy of trusted community organisations in delivery. It emphasised that continuity of relationship with established organisations was essential to rebuilding trust with the Grenfell community.

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[8] Author's note: We understand from LFB that the consultation process has been explained in writing (translated in Italian), which resolved some confusion on the part of the Fondazione. As a result, LFB believe this response has been accepted along with assurances about eligibility for the Grenfell Memory Project grants programme (specifically Personal Memory Grants).

4.4.5 A GRENFELL SURVIVOR (EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE)

A submission was received from a Grenfell survivor who has been involved with the Grenfell community since before the 2017 fire and has engaged extensively with LFB's consultation process over a sustained period.

The submission covered a wide range of issues relating to residents' rights, decision-making, lived experience and building safety, and referenced the submitter's longstanding advocacy work including the SHAH (Social Housing Advisory Hub) project. Key themes included: residents' voices must be at the centre of decision-making; lived experience should be treated as expert knowledge; building safety is inextricably linked to the Grenfell legacy and should inform the Preventing Future Tragedies programme; and accountability and transparency in LFB's use of settlement funds are essential.

4.4.6 A LOCAL VOLUNTARY AND COMMUNITY SECTOR ORGANISATION

This response was submitted via the questionnaire, identified as on behalf of a local voluntary and community sector organisation, but not named.

This submission expressed agreement or strong agreement with all five proposals and provided detailed written comments on the overall approach.

Key themes included: family decision-making should take place free from public pressure and without stipulated timelines; strong governance oversight is essential for any new organisations established through the project; existing grassroots community organisations should be prioritised for core funding over newly established or larger organisations; fire safety should be treated as a long-term culture shift whose impact needs measurement over time; and concern about whether the level of financial commitment associated with the Built Environment strand is sufficient to deliver meaningful change.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The Grenfell Memory Project consultation generated a substantial and evidentially rich response. Across all channels the evidence is consistent: the Grenfell community wants these proposals to go ahead and wants them to work well for those most affected by the fire.

The findings set out in this section draw together the key points emerging from quantitative and qualitative feedback, summarising what the consultation tells us about levels of community support, the key priorities and concerns raised, and the considerations that participants identified as significant for the design and delivery of the programme.

They are provided here to inform decisions about future development and next steps should the Grenfell Memory Project proposals move to implementation.

5.1 COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND CONFIDENCE

The short questionnaire results (N=395) provide a clear and consistent picture: support for all five proposals exceeded 84%, with majorities selecting "strongly agree" in every case.

Disagreement was uniformly low. Three in four respondents (74.7%) agreed that the funding was split in the right way across the proposals; around one in five (18.2%) disagreed.

Ranked by level of overall agreement, the levels of support for proposals are shown in Table 6. These all command high levels of support - with just 7% span of difference across the five programmes set out in the questionnaire (84.7% to 91.8%):

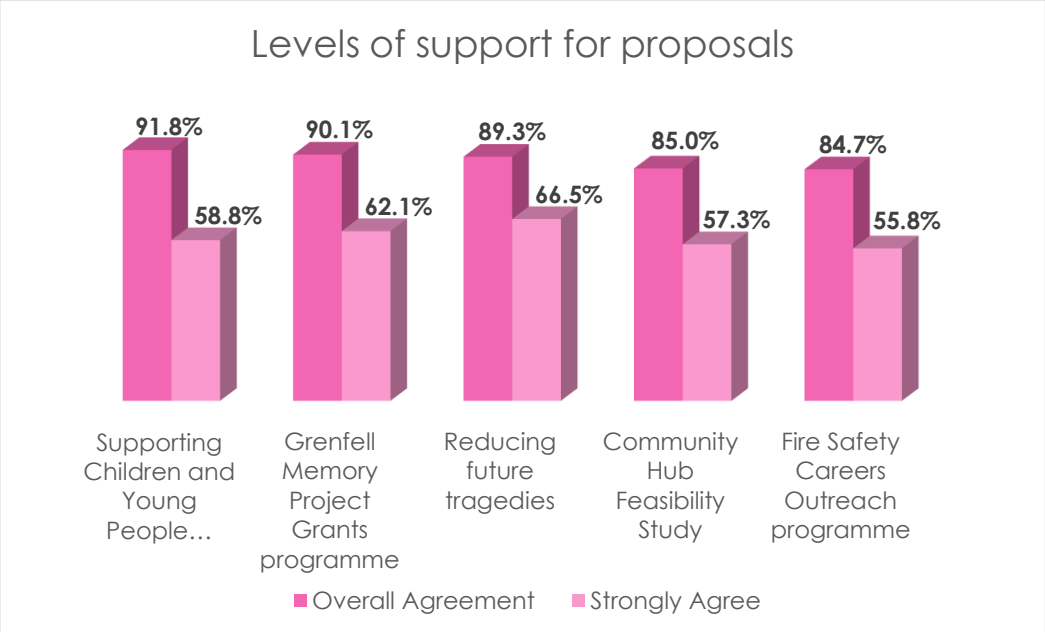


Table 16

Qualitative evidence from the engagement sessions broadly confirms these headline figures, with important nuances for each proposal:

- **The Grenfell Memory Project Grants programme** (three strands: Personal Memory grants, Grants for young people, and Community Resilience grants) attracted strong support across all three strands, though with different emphases and concerns.

  Personal Memory grants were valued for their acknowledgement that Grenfell's impact was felt differently by different people, and that individuals and families should be able to determine what remembrance means for them.

  Grants for young people were broadly welcomed but generated the most detailed discussion of eligibility criteria.

  Community Resilience grants attracted strong in-principle support alongside the most searching questions about governance and the risk of funding favouritism.

- **The Residential and Day Activity programme** was among the most immediately and warmly received proposals in the qualitative dataset. At the Resource Lunch it attracted unanimous support; at Makan it was described as the most positively received element of that session.

  Participants engaged readily with practical questions about design – including SEN inclusion, parental involvement, and the importance of activities being meaningfully different from existing provision.

- **The Fire Safety Careers Outreach programme** attracted genuine and widespread support for its principle, generating some of the richest qualitative discussion in the dataset.

  Participants valued the idea that lived experience of fire safety failure could become a professional asset, and welcomed that the programme was not restricted to young people.

  However, the risk of emotional distress for participants directly affected by Grenfell was raised carefully and consistently in several sessions alongside questions about selection fairness and what meaningful employment outcomes would look like in practice.

- **The Reducing future tragedies** proposal received the highest rate of strong agreement of all five proposals (66.5%), reflecting the moral weight many participants attached to the idea that Grenfell's legacy could help prevent future tragedies.

  Support was, however, accompanied by the substantive concern about financial responsibility noted earlier in the report.

- **The Community Hub Feasibility Study** was the most divided proposal in the qualitative dataset.

Participants with detailed knowledge of the local community asset landscape were strongly supportive, describing the absence of adequate, affordable community space as a longstanding priority for North Kensington.

Others were clear that a hub was not their priority and that funds would have greater impact directed towards youth activities.

Confidence in the proposal was shaped significantly by participants' experience of previous initiatives – including the example of an existing venue cited by some as an example of a community asset that had over time become more commercially focused and less accountable to the community it was intended to serve.

5.2 KEY INSIGHTS

Across the full dataset, several themes recur with sufficient consistency to constitute substantive community findings in their own right. These are not specific to one proposal – they run through the consultation as a whole and reflect priorities and concerns that participants raised independently, across different settings and source types.

- **Mental health is the community's pre-eminent unmet need**. Participants in every session and a significant proportion of written respondents described a community in which specialist mental health needs – particularly for bereaved families, survivors, children, and young people – are acute and inadequately met by existing provision.

  The NHS was described by some as failing to reach all those affected, with cultural, geographic, and funding barriers identified. This theme arose in relation to every proposal, and participants were explicit that programme activities – including fire safety careers and residential trips – could cause harm if mental health support was not built in from the outset.

- **Governance and transparency are conditions of community confidence**. The risk that grants would flow to well-connected organisations and experienced grant-writers – rather than those with the greatest need and the deepest community relationships – was raised multiple times. Some participants described this pattern from their own experience of the North Kensington third sector.

  Independent administration, clear and published criteria, and community involvement in decision-making were consistently identified as essential, not optional.

- **Eligibility criteria should be connected to Grenfell, not defined by age alone**. The proposed age boundaries across multiple proposals – particularly the 16–25 upper limit for young people's grants – were the most frequently challenged design features.

  Participants raised concerns about young people falling just outside the range, those with additional needs, and those with caring responsibilities that had affected their development and opportunities. The principle most commonly asserted was that eligibility should be defined by connection to the Grenfell community rather than by age in isolation.

- **The direct needs of bereaved families and survivors must remain visible within the programme**. Participants expressed concern that a grants programme primarily structured around organisations and community benefit might, in practice, serve those furthest from the fire more readily than those most directly harmed.

  This tension between individual and family-focused support on the one hand, and community-wide programme delivery on the other, was identified across multiple sessions and source types.

- **Sustainability questions were raised consistently**. Participants at multiple sessions – particularly at Grow to Know, raised the question of what happens to activities, organisations, and relationships built under the programme when the five-year funding period ends.

  The concern is that capacity built without a sustainability plan will collapse when funding closes.

- **The question of financial responsibility for professional education was raised directly**. Participants supported the principle of the Reducing future tragedies proposal but questioned why community settlement funds should bear the cost of educating architects, housing officers, and other professionals.

  Several participants argued that professional and regulatory bodies, and government, should be contributing alongside or instead of community funds. RIBA was named specifically as a body that should be involved.

5.3 FUTURE DELIVERY CONSIDERATIONS

The consultation surfaced a number of considerations – raised directly by participants – that are relevant to how the programme is designed and delivered if the proposals are approved. These are presented here as evidence of community expectations and concerns; they are not Verve recommendations.

- **Grant administration**. Across multiple sessions, participants raised the question of who would administer grants and how assessment decisions would be made. At one session LFB shared its current thinking that an independent body might be commissioned to administer and distribute grants, and participants appeared reassured by this.

  Participants were clear that assessment criteria should give meaningful weight to demonstrated community impact, not just organisational capacity, and that assessment processes and decisions should be transparent.

  Community representation in decision-making – particularly for Community Resilience grants – was raised as a substantive concern, not a procedural preference. It should be noted, as indicated elsewhere in this report, that strong concerns were raised about the need to avoid funding favouritism, whereby established organisations, with professional fundraising capacity, tend to be more successful in grant applications, whilst smaller, less formally

constituted groups, often with deep community ties and direct relationships with affected individuals, go unfunded.

- **Eligibility**. The proposed age limits were challenged at multiple sessions. For grants for young people (Proposal 1B), participants called for flexibility – particularly for those with additional needs, those who fall just outside the proposed range, and those whose caring responsibilities have constrained their opportunities.

  Questions were raised about whether eligibility could be defined by connection to Grenfell rather than age alone, with room for exceptions.

  For Community Resilience grants (Proposal 1C), it was noted that some of the most trusted community support is provided by individuals, volunteers, and informal groups who are not registered charities or CICs, and concern was expressed that restricting eligibility to formally constituted organisations could exclude them.

- **Programme design**.
  Mental health support should be mandatorily embedded in the design and delivery of programmes especially in any activities which could trigger distress, such as the Fire Safety Careers Outreach and Children and Young People's programmes.

  The inclusion and participation of **potentially vulnerable groups** should be a design requirement from the outset, including accessible venues, online or hybrid options, learning support and assistive technology. Particularly noted for consideration were the Fire Safety Careers Outreach and Children and Young People's programmes. The groups identified as potentially vulnerable were those with special educational needs, people with disabilities and young carers.

  The programmes should be designed to **ensure meaningful outcomes**. Specific priorities were raised about the Reducing future tragedies proposal including: Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans (PEEPs) for disabled residents, housing and design needs of disabled people in relation to fire safety, and an approach to hoarding that centres support rather than enforcement (ADKC). Some participants expressed the view that the Fire Safety Careers Outreach programme would be more meaningful if there was support for those who participated to get jobs afterwards. Further, the selection process for Fire Safety Careers Outreach programme was raised as a fairness concern, given the per-workshop capacity of 12 places; there was a view that unsuccessful applicants should receive feedback.

- **Community hub**. Participants suggested that the feasibility study scope should include a review of existing community assets across North Kensington before considering new builds.

  Our Power Hub CIC identified Canalside House as an existing community asset potentially under threat from the Kensal Canalside regeneration development and raised this as a relevant factor.

Community governance – specifically, genuine community control rather than nominal involvement – was identified as a requirement for any hub emerging from the study, with Bay 20 cited as a cautionary precedent.

- **Funding split and priorities**. Among the one in five respondents (18.2%) who felt the funding split was not right, the most common direction in qualitative data was towards greater investment in young people and in mental health.

  Several participants and short questionnaire respondents suggested that any unspent or contingency funds should be directed towards youth activities, mental health provision, or Personal Memory grants.

  For the Reducing future tragedies proposal, some participants felt that professional and regulatory bodies should contribute alongside community funding and suggested that the Memory Project grant should be used to encourage additional sector funding rather than replace it.

- **Anniversary grants coordination.** Some participants described the current Grenfell anniversary landscape as crowded, with multiple uncoordinated events making it difficult to give adequate attention to any of them. This was raised specifically in the context of the anniversary element of the Community Resilience grants, with participants suggesting that a coordinated approach could have more impact than multiple smaller events.

6. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – PARTICIPATION IN CONSULTATION

This appendix provides a full record of consultation events held during the Grenfell Memory Project formal consultation. Consultation events (17 events, June–August 2026):

Event	Date	Ward/location	Format	Community Partner	Community focus	Est. participants
VCS Roundtable	4 June 2026	Online	Online roundtable	N Kensington VCS organisations	Voluntary and community sector	10
Autistically Proud session	5 June 2026	Notting Dale	Community session	Autistically Proud	Neurodiverse and SEN communities	8
Pig and Whistle drop-in	17 June 2026	Dalgarno	Drop-in	Dalgarno community	General community	Not recorded
Resource Lunch	18 June 2026	Notting Dale	Community lunch	Lancaster West Residents Association	General community	13
OneHeart Festival	20 June 2026	Dalgarno	Community festival	Youth Alliance	Young people	Up to 300
Avondale Primary drop-in	26 June 2026	Dalgarno	Drop-in	THE SPACE / Avondale Primary	General community	Not recorded [see note]
Artisan Eatery Brunch	25 June 2026	Golborne	Community brunch	Grenfell survivor	Women	12
Almanaar Lunch	7 July 2026	Golborne	Community lunch	Almanaar Mosque	Women; Muslim and BME communities	41
MAKAN Brunch	9 July 2026	Golborne	Community brunch	Grenfell survivor	Women	16
BAY20 community event	11 July 2026	Dalgarno	Community event	EASE / Lancaster West RA	General community	200–300
Trellick Tower Festival	11 July 2026	Golborne	Community festival	Trellick Residents / Festival	Trellick Tower residents	Not recorded
ADKC session	13 July 2026	Online	Online session	Action Disability Kensington and Chelsea	Disabled people	6
Lancaster West seaside trip	18 July 2026	Off-site	Seaside trip	Lancaster West Residents Association	General community / residents	Not recorded
Dalgarno Trust food bank drop-in	23 July 2026	Dalgarno	Drop-in	Dalgarno Trust	General community	Not recorded
Community Lunch / The Space	24 July 2026	Dalgarno	Community lunch	The Space	Young people	15
Pig and Whistle Quiz Night	30 July 2026	Dalgarno	Quiz Night	Grenfell United / Pig and Whistle	Grenfell community	36 (29 Mentimeter)
Grow to Know session	11 August 2026	Colville	Community session	Grow to Know	Youth workers	4

Table 17

Drive-through outreach organisations (18 organisations visited in a single afternoon):

Organisation	Action	Ward
Al-Hasaniya Centre (Moroccan)	Distributed brochures, questionnaires and freebies; Arabic follow-up email sent	Golborne
Oremi Centre (Integrated Mental Health, African/African Caribbean)	Distributed brochures, questionnaires and freebies; 1 person completed online questionnaire; 1 took paper copy	Golborne
Holyfield House North Family Hub	Distributed brochures and questionnaires for display at reception	Golborne
Golborne Medical Centre	Left materials	Golborne
The Salvation Army	No entry - funeral ongoing	Colville/Golborne
St Peter's Church	Distributed brochures and questionnaires	Colville
Kensington and Chelsea Foundation	No staff present; materials left at Museum next door for onward delivery	Notting Dale
The Harrow Club	Distributed brochures, questionnaires and freebies; 1 young person completed paper questionnaire; staff to encourage completion at senior session	Notting Dale
Supported accommodation (next to Harrow Club)	Distributed brochures, questionnaires and freebies; 8 residents	Notting Dale
Venture Community Association	Left resources	Golborne
Pepper Pot	Left materials	Golborne
Local bakery opposite St Helen's Church	Left materials	St Helen's area
Joe's Barber	Materials distributed	-
Café Nero	Materials distributed	-
Pharmacy	Materials distributed	-
North Kensington Library	Distributed box of brochures and questionnaires	-
Mental Health Crisis Unit	Distributed 25 copies	-
St Charles Hospital	Distributed 50 copies	Dalgarno

Table 18

APPENDIX 2 – SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE

YOUR VIEWS MATTER

In response to feedback from close family of the deceased, survivors and other ADR claimants, we are proposing projects totalling **£8.25 million** (including contingency).

1 A five-year Grenfell Memory Project Grants Programme – Total: £5 million over 5 years

A. Personal Memory grants for close family members of the deceased – **£3 million**

B. Young People's grants for young people affected by Grenfell – **£1 million**

Eligible if:

a) aged 16–25 at the time of the fire and part of the North Kensington/Grenfell community, OR

b) aged 30 or under with additional needs*, from the North Kensington/Grenfell community.

(*Additional needs includes disability, social or personal challenges, or hardship)

C. Community Resilience grants for groups disproportionately affected and for grassroots Grenfell Anniversary activities – **£1 million**

◯ Strongly agree ◯ Agree ◯ Neither agree nor disagree ◯ Disagree ◯ Strongly disagree

2 Five year residential and day activity programme – Total £1.5 million over 5 years

Supporting personal development, confidence and life skills for young people aged 11–15 in North Kensington/ Grenfell communities.

◯ Strongly agree ◯ Agree ◯ Neither agree nor disagree ◯ Disagree ◯ Strongly disagree

3 Five year fire safety careers outreach programme – Total £300,000

Fire Safety careers information and advice in the community: Fully funded workshops and a Level 3 Fire Safety Certificate for 12 participants each year, delivered by experienced LFB fire safety professionals.

◯ Strongly agree ◯ Agree ◯ Neither agree nor disagree ◯ Disagree ◯ Strongly disagree

4 Reducing future tragedies – Total £300,000

Developing educational and professional resources using Grenfell case studies to help drive culture change in the built environment.

◯ Strongly agree ◯ Agree ◯ Neither agree nor disagree ◯ Disagree ◯ Strongly disagree

5 Feasibility study for a community hub (Youth focus) – Total £60,000

Exploring whether a youth-focused community hub in the Grenfell catchment area is viable and sustainable.

◯ Strongly agree ◯ Agree ◯ Neither agree nor disagree ◯ Disagree ◯ Strongly disagree

Q Do you think the funding is split in the right way for each proposal above?

◯ Yes ◯ No

Any additional comments?

APPENDIX 3 - SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

The following tables provide the full response distributions for each question in the short questionnaire (N = 395).

Q1 - GRENFELL MEMORY PROJECT GRANTS PROGRAMME (£5 MILLION OVER 5 YEARS)

Response	Count	%
Strongly agree	244	62.1%
Agree	110	28.0%
Neither agree nor disagree	26	6.6%
Disagree	8	2.0%
Strongly disagree	5	1.3%
Total	393	100%

Note: overall agreement 354 respondents (90.1%); base n=393.

Table 19

Q2 - RESIDENTIAL AND DAY ACTIVITY PROGRAMME (£1.5 MILLION OVER 5 YEARS)

Response	Count	%
Strongly agree	230	58.8%
Agree	129	33.0%
Neither agree nor disagree	22	5.6%
Disagree	7	1.8%
Strongly disagree	3	0.8%
Total	391	100%

Note: overall agreement 359 respondents (91.8%); base n=391.

Table 20

Q3 - FIRE SAFETY CAREERS OUTREACH PROGRAMME (£300,000 OVER 5 YEARS)

Response	Count	%
Strongly agree	218	55.8%
Agree	113	28.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	46	11.8%
Disagree	8	2.0%
Strongly disagree	6	1.5%
Total	391	100%

Note: overall agreement 331 respondents (84.7%); base n=391.

Table 21

Q4 - REDUCING FUTURE TRAGEDIES PROGRAMME (£300,000)

Response	Count	%
Strongly agree	260	66.5%
Agree	89	22.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	25	6.4%
Disagree	8	2.0%
Strongly disagree	9	2.3%
Total	391	100%

Note: overall agreement 349 respondents (89.3%); base n=391.

Table 22

Q5 – COMMUNITY HUB FEASIBILITY STUDY (£60,000)

Response	Count	%
Strongly agree	225	57.3%
Agree	109	27.7%
Neither agree nor disagree	35	8.9%
Disagree	13	3.3%
Strongly disagree	11	2.8%
Total	393	100%

Note: overall agreement 334 respondents (85.0%); base n=393.

Table 23

FUNDING SPLIT QUESTION (N=395) - DO YOU THINK THE FUNDING IS SPLIT IN THE RIGHT WAY ACROSS THE PROPOSALS?

Response	Count	%
Yes	295	74.7%
No	72	18.2%
No answer	28	7.1%
Total	395	100%

Table 24

SUMMARY COMPARISON TABLE:

Programme	Overall agreement
Residential and Day Activity programme (Q2)	91.8%
Grenfell Memory Project Grants programme (Q1)	90.1%
Reducing future tragedies (Q4)	89.3%
Community Hub Feasibility Study (Q5)	85.0%
Fire Safety Careers Outreach programme (Q3)	84.7%

Table 25

APPENDIX 4 - LIST OF COMMUNITY PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

Action Disability Kensington & Chelsea

Akoya London

Almanaar Mosque

Artisan Eatery

Autistically Proud

Avondale primary school

Bay 20

Community partner – Grenfell Survivor

EASE/ Lancaster West Residents Association

Grenfell United

Grow to Know

Lancaster West Resident Association

Lancaster West Walkways Residents Association

Makan restaurant

Mr Whippy ice-cream truck

North Kensington Voluntary Sector (Kensington and Chelsea Social Council)

Pig & Whistle Pub and local businesses

The Dalgarno Trust

The SPACE

Trellick Residents Association

Youth Alliance

APPENDIX 5 – SOCIAL MEDIA REACH

NEXTDOOR POLLS:

Six Nextdoor polls generated a combined reach of approximately 5,070 impressions. Individual poll details:

Poll topic	Impressions	Votes (n)	Yes %	No %	Prefer other %
Personal Memory Grants	1,728	25	44%	32%	24%
Young People Grants	1,900	48	58%	27%	15%
Community Resilience	386	8	38%	25%	38% (prefer youth/fire safety)
Reducing Future Tragedies	359	7	57%	29%	14%
Community New Space	355	4	50%	25%	25% (prefer training/memory)
Fire Safety Careers	342	13	77%	15%	8% (unsure)

Response samples for these polls are very small (4–48 votes) and are not treated as representative or statistically significant. They are cited here as evidence of social media outreach activity only.

Table 26

OTHER SOCIAL MEDIA:

Content	Platform	Shares	Views	Clicks	Likes
What we learned infographic	LinkedIn	17	3,354	264	43
We want your feedback	Facebook	85	4,428	31	Unknown
6 days to go countdown post	Facebook	37	3,128	17	Unknown
6 days to go countdown post	LinkedIn	11	1,645	71	30
We want your feedback	LinkedIn	10	1,299	169	42
Nextdoor launch	Nextdoor	N/A	708	N/A	N/A
What we learned infographic	Instagram story	Unknown	2,487	15	N/A
What we learned infographic	Instagram story	Unknown	2,317	11	N/A
What we learned infographic	Instagram story	Unknown	2,168	12	N/A
What we learned infographic	Instagram story	Unknown	2,005	12	N/A
6 weeks to go post	Instagram story	Unknown	3,100	13	N/A
Bay20 & Trellick photos	LinkedIn	6	1,400	-	127
Bay20 & Trellick photos	Facebook	-	8,120	48	-
Brunch flyer Almanaar	Almanaar website	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Launch post Almanaar	Almanaar website	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Launch post	Hotwire	Unknown	395	-	-

Table 27