



# **Environment, Economy, Housing & Transport Board**

Agenda

Thursday, 29 September 2022  
11.00 am

18 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HZ

There will be a meeting of the Environment, Economy, Housing & Transport Board at **11.00 am on Thursday, 29 September 2022** 18 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HZ.

### **LGA Hybrid Meetings**

All of our meetings are available to join in person at [18 Smith Square](#) or remotely via videoconference as part of our hybrid approach. We will ask you to confirm in advance if you will be joining each meeting in person or remotely so we can plan accordingly, if you wish to attend the meeting in person, please also remember to confirm whether you have any dietary/accessibility requirements. 18 Smith Square is a Covid-19 secure venue and measures are in place to keep you safe when you attend a meeting or visit the building in person.

[Please see guidance for Members and Visitors to 18 Smith Square here](#)

### **Catering and Refreshments:**

If the meeting is scheduled to take place at lunchtime, a sandwich lunch will be available.

### **Political Group meetings and pre-meetings for Lead Members:**

Please contact your political group as outlined below for further details.

### **Apologies:**

Please notify your political group office (see contact telephone numbers below) if you are unable to attend this meeting.

<b>Conservative:</b>	Group Office: 020 7664 3223	email: <a href="mailto:lgaconservatives@local.gov.uk">lgaconservatives@local.gov.uk</a>
<b>Labour:</b>	Group Office: 020 7664 3263	email: <a href="mailto:labgp@lga.gov.uk">labgp@lga.gov.uk</a>
<b>Independent:</b>	Group Office: 020 7664 3224	email: <a href="mailto:independent.grouplga@local.gov.uk">independent.grouplga@local.gov.uk</a>
<b>Liberal Democrat:</b>	Group Office: 020 7664 3235	email: <a href="mailto:libdem@local.gov.uk">libdem@local.gov.uk</a>

### **Attendance:**

Your attendance, whether it be in person or virtual, will be noted by the clerk at the meeting.

### **LGA Contact:**

Emilia Peters  
07776680346 / [emilia.peters@local.gov.uk](mailto:emilia.peters@local.gov.uk)

### **Carers' Allowance**

As part of the LGA Members' Allowances Scheme a Carer's Allowance of £9.00 per hour or £10.55 if receiving London living wage is available to cover the cost of dependants (i.e. children, elderly people or people with disabilities) incurred as a result of attending this meeting.

## Environment, Economy, Housing & Transport Board – Membership

[Click here for accessible information on membership](#)

Councillor	Authority
<b>Conservative ( 7)</b>	
Cllr David Renard (Chairman)	Swindon Borough Council
Cllr Kelham Cooke	South Kesteven District Council
Cllr Mark Crane	Selby District Council
Cllr Jonathan Ash-Edwards	Mid Sussex District Council
Cllr Paul Marshall	West Sussex County Council
Cllr Carl Les	North Yorkshire County Council
Cllr Linda Taylor	Cornwall Council
<b>Substitutes</b>	
Cllr Tony Ball	Essex County Council
Cllr Graham Burgess	Gosport Borough Council
Cllr Imogen Payter	Havant Borough Council
<b>Labour ( 7)</b>	
Cllr Darren Rodwell (Vice-Chair)	Barking and Dagenham London Borough Council
Cllr Martin Gannon	Gateshead Council
Mayor Philip Glanville	Hackney London Borough Council
Mayor Paul Dennett	Salford City Council
Cllr Claire Holland	Lambeth London Borough Council
Cllr Philip Bialyk	Exeter City Council
Cllr Emily Darlington	Milton Keynes Council
<b>Substitutes</b>	
Cllr Anthony Okereke	Royal Borough of Greenwich
Cllr Sharon Thompson	Birmingham City Council
Cllr Thomas Renhard	Bristol City Council
<b>Liberal Democrat ( 2)</b>	
Cllr Pippa Heylings (Deputy Chair)	South Cambridgeshire District Council
Cllr Vikki Slade	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council
<b>Substitutes</b>	
Cllr Stewart Golton	Leeds City Council
<b>Independent ( 2)</b>	
Cllr Loic Rich (Deputy Chair)	Cornwall Council
Cllr Diana Moore	Exeter City Council
<b>Substitutes</b>	
Cllr Jamie Osborn	Norwich City Council
Cllr Ed Gemmell	Buckinghamshire Council
Cllr Paul Hilliard	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council
Cllr Phil Jordan	Isle of Wight Council

## Agenda

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### Environment, Economy, Housing & Transport Board

Thursday, 29 September 2022

11.00 am

18 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HZ

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Item	Page
1. <b>Welcome, Apologies and Substitutes, Declarations of Interest</b>	
2. <b>Building Safety Update</b>	1 - 10
Tim Galloway from Health & Safety Executive to attend	
3. <b>EEHT Board 2022/23, Terms of Reference and Appointments</b>	11 - 16
4. <b>2022/23 Priorities and Work Programme</b>	17 - 26
5. <b>Anticipated upcoming key issues for housing and planning</b>	27 - 36
6. <b>Motion for the Ocean</b>	37 - 42
7. <b>EEHT Updates / Other Board Business</b>	43 - 58
8. <b>Minutes of the previous meeting held on 23 June 2022</b>	59 - 64

**Date of Next Meeting:** Thursday, 17 November 2022, 11.00 am, 18 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HZ



**Meeting:** Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board

**Date:** 29 September 2022

## Building Safety Update

### Purpose of report

For noting.

### Summary

This report aims to update members on the LGA's building safety-related work since the last meeting and suggest some areas to discuss with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). Tim Galloway, Director at HSE will be in attendance at the Board.

### Recommendation/s

That members note and comment on the LGA's building safety related work.

### Contact details

Contact officer: Charles Loft

Position: Senior Advisor

Phone no: 020 7665 3874

Email: [Charles.Loft@local.gov.uk](mailto:Charles.Loft@local.gov.uk)

# Building Safety Update

## Background

1. Since the Board's last meeting, the LGA has continued to monitor the progress of the Building Safety Act's implementation and to plan related improvement work. We have responded to the [Emergency Evacuation Information Sharing \(EEIS\) Consultation](#) and continued to support remediation.

## Fire Safety Act

2. The LGA and National Fire Chief Council (NFCC) are members of a group established by the Home Office to monitor the impact of the Fire Safety Act. The major requirement arising at present is to include external wall systems and fire doors in fire risk assessments (FRAs). The [FRA prioritisation tool](#) will help landlords prioritise the order in which they apply this requirement to their stock. Officers welcome any update on councils' experience.
3. The [regulations](#) implementing the Grenfell Tower Inquiry's Phase One recommendations are coming into force in January

## Joint Inspection Team (JIT)

4. The JIT is expanding to three teams until at least March 2024 and members are encouraged to consider whether any buildings in their area might benefit from a JIT inspection. Contact [Brian.Castle@local.gov.uk](mailto:Brian.Castle@local.gov.uk) with any suggestions or enquiries.

## Building Safety Act

5. On 28<sup>th</sup> June 2022, new leaseholder protections in the Building Safety Act came into effect meaning building owners and landlords are now responsible for making buildings safe and the first port of call to fund any necessary repairs. It is illegal for costs of cladding repairs and those beyond the leaseholder caps for non-cladding defects to be passed to qualifying leaseholders.
6. The explanatory notes to the Building Safety Act are here: [https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2022/30/pdfs/ukpgaen\\_20220030\\_en.pdf](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2022/30/pdfs/ukpgaen_20220030_en.pdf); the leaseholder protections are sections 116-125 and Schedule 8. New Government guidance on the leaseholder protections can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/building-safety-leaseholder-protections-guidance-for-leaseholders>.
7. On 22 September the new DLUHC Secretary of State, Simon Clark, set out his intentions regarding leaseholder costs in a [Daily Telegraph op-ed piece reproduced on the DLUHC website](#). Key points in the piece are:

- 49 of the largest housebuilders have now signed a public pledge to fix unsafe buildings that they developed or refurbished. These pledges will shortly be turned into legally binding contracts.
  - Any housebuilders that fail to act responsibly may be blocked from commencing developments and from being granted building control sign-off for their buildings.
  - DLUHC's Recovery Strategy Unit will be launching legal action against freeholders who are not coming forward and accepting government money to make buildings safe 'very soon'.
8. There is currently a [plethora of consultations](#) around the new building safety regime. Some aspects of this apply to **all** building control – not just Higher Risk Buildings (defined as residential buildings over 18m, HRRBs) – which increases the risk that changes to building control have the potential to slow approvals and impose burdens on councils as regulators. The LGA will endeavour to respond to all of these on behalf of councils and would value member input.
9. The LGA continues to work with NFCC and Local Authority Building Control (LABC) to support the HSE's delivery of the new regime, including setting up the new Building Safety Regulator (BSR).
10. HSE will be presenting its work on the BSR to the Board. It has [a page](#) about the new regulator on its website, where you can sign up to regular bulletins. The implementation timetable for the new regime is as follows

### **April 2023**

- Building registration opens
- New buildings where work is underway must be registered before occupation
- New buildings where work starts on or after 1 April 2023 must follow the gateway approval process during design and construction

### **October 2023**

- Registration deadline for existing occupied buildings
- Building inspector and building control approver registers open (not April 2024 as stated on HSE website)

### **April 2024**

- BSR starts to call in buildings for assessment and issue building certificates

### **October 2024**

- Registration deadline for building inspectors and building control approvers

9. Current issues around the implementation of the new regime that may be of interest to the Board include:
- 9.1. The need to raise awareness among landlords of what will be required of them under the in occupation regime for high rise residential buildings, currently being [consulted](#) upon. Registration is only six months away and needs to be completed a year from now.
- 9.2. The [HSE will regulate the provision of ALL building control services](#).
- It intends to [charge local authorities for inspecting their building control function](#).
  - The HSE has indicated it intends to [require building control regulation to align with CDM regulations](#). Officers are exploring the implications of this but understand it may alter the process for granting building control approval increasing the workload of local authority building control teams and therefore the time taken to approve even relatively minor works. The cost of this to councils and industry is not yet clear.
  - In relation to the above On 3 October, HSE's BSR Programme team will run a presentation outlining the draft Operational Standards Rules (OSRs) that have been introduced through the Building Safety Act. We have promoted this to directors with responsibility for Building Control on 'Operational Standards Rules' (OSRs). The OSRs will apply to local authority building control bodies and registered building control approvers across England from April 2023. The draft OSRs (including proposed monitoring arrangements and strategic context) have recently been published for consultation at [BSR - Operational Standards Rules consultation - Health and Safety Executive - Citizen Space \(hse.gov.uk\)](#).
- 9.3. A clear message about the Registration and validation requirements for building control inspectors is required to ensure they begin to enrol on the necessary training course(s). (LABC's community interest company the Building Safety Competence Foundation (BSCF) has developed an ISO17024 methodology for assessing the competence of individuals. This process is in place and currently is the only UKAS or Engineering Council accredited validation process for building control practitioners).
- 9.4. At present councils have no information about whether building control will have a role in delivering the regulation of 12,000+ existing high rise residential buildings. If building control is to have a role in the assessment process that is planned to begin in April 2024, a decision is needed before April 2023 and HSE needs to consider the financial position of local government and the capacity of the workforce.



9.5. HSE intends to establish a system of regional hubs to provide building control and fire service staff to deliver its regulatory function and is currently discussing the processes with LGA, LABC and NFCC. The intention is to produce an MoU by the end of the year. Members may wish to seek more detail on this process.

## PEEPs

11. On 9<sup>th</sup> August 2022, we submitted our [Emergency Evacuation Information Sharing \(EEIS+\) consultation response](#), in which we argued that the proposal could form the basis of a useful backup to the requirement for Responsible Persons to identify residents who are unable to self-evacuate and make every reasonable adjustment to ensure that they can do so, through the provision of a Personal Emergency Evacuation Plan (PEEP). However, we underlined that EEIS+ should never be Plan A, especially as we are aware that the NFCC has significant reservations about imposing on the fire service any form of EEIS+ which does not have the support of those with operational responsibility for making it work. To do so would be to shift responsibility from RPs to the fire service and fundamentally undermine the principles underpinning the Fire Safety Order.
12. On 24<sup>th</sup> August 2022, a new edition of the industry guide [The Simultaneous Evacuation Guidance](#) (SEG) was published, coordinated by NFCC in partnership with a range of stakeholders. The [fourth edition](#) replaces the third edition published in October 2020. The SEG, which has been put together by fire safety professionals, seeks to actively discourage the ongoing and prolonged use of a waking watch. Key aims of the guide are:
  - Ensuring those with responsibility for buildings fully understand the decision-making process before deciding that a change in evacuation strategy is required
  - Clearer emphasis on resident engagement
  - An end to risk averse 'one size fits all' application of on-site staffing (waking watches or evacuation management) when this is disproportionate to the risk.
13. On 1<sup>st</sup> September 2022, the LGA attended the first Evacuation and Fire Safety Working Group meeting to discuss volunteer assistance for residents who are unable to self-evacuate due to certain protected characteristics. This group will also be used to explore how PEEP's could work more broadly.
14. We are seeking examples of volunteer assistance as a way of delivering PEEP's. If anyone already knows of any schemes like this, contact [Charles.loft@local.gov.uk](mailto:Charles.loft@local.gov.uk)

## Remediation

15. DLUHC [statistics](#) show that by the end of August 2022, 95% (462) of all identified high-rise residential and publicly owned buildings in England had either completed or started remediation work to remove and replace unsafe Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) cladding (98% of buildings identified at 31 December 2019). There has been no change since the end of July. All social sector residential buildings have either completed or started remediation. 99% have had their ACM cladding removed.
16. 438 buildings (90% of all identified buildings) no longer have unsafe ACM cladding systems – an increase of one since the end of July. 385 (79% of all buildings) have completed ACM remediation works – an increase of three since the end of July. This includes 340 (70% of all buildings) which have received building control sign off – no change since the end of July. These figures are changing very slowly.
17. On 28<sup>th</sup> July 2022, the government’s £4.5 billion Building Safety Fund reopened for new applications. Buildings over 18m with cladding issues are eligible to apply for the fund with guidance for applicants available [here](#). More information for leaseholders about the Building Safety Fund and what it covers can be accessed [here](#). Leaseholders can check if they qualify for the cost protections under the Building Safety Act using the government’s new [Leaseholder Protections Checker](#) with [further guidance](#) available. Early indications are that some “missing” buildings have already applied.
18. [Statistics to the end of August](#) show 2824 Private Sector Registrations, covering 3212 buildings. The registration process is a form of pre-approval. Of the 2824 registrations, a total of 2570 (2930 buildings) had been reviewed by the end of August - an increase of 2 (4) since the end of July. Of these:
  - 936 (1018 buildings) were proceeding to an application for funding
  - 291 full applications have been approved and
  - 477 are at Pre-tender stage.
  - 781 (959) have been deemed ineligible and
  - 718 (798) have been withdrawn.
19. 44 applications (45 buildings) were being reviewed and there are 91 (110) where the applicant needs to provide additional information; in 254 (284) additional cases the owner has not responded to requests for more information.
20. The fund also covers the costs social landlords would otherwise pass on to leaseholders. 222 (253) applications have been made. So far 55 (56) have been rejected or withdrawn and 152 (177) approved.

21. £1,484 million has been approved for the remediation of unsafe non-ACM cladding from the Building Safety Fund, of which £1,345 million is for private sector remediation and £139 million for social sector remediation.
22. DLUHC has set up a remediation partners group to look at how remediation can be driven by regulatory activity. As part of this work it is establishing regional meetings between fire services and councils designed to improve information sharing and dovetail working in this area in line with [advice hosted by the LGA](#). The LGA supports this approach as the best way to avoid unnecessary duplication, share intelligence and spread best practice. It has emphasised to DLUHC the primacy of the IRMP and the life-safety role of the FRS. So far a meeting has been held in London and we anticipate other regional meetings will take place later this year.
23. Officers are seeking information from councils that plan to use remediation orders introduced under the Building Safety Act – or would be interested in doing so. Please contact [Charles.loft@local.gov.uk](mailto:Charles.loft@local.gov.uk)

## Improvement

24. The LGA has committed to:
  - Webinars on building safety following the Building Safety Act getting Royal Assent and the commencement of the Fire Safety Act, along with additional resources provided to councils through case studies and publications.
  - Delivery of the building safety political leadership programme (Leadership Essentials) to housing portfolio holders.
  - An E-learning module available to officers and elected members to inform them about councils' duties as one of the regulators supporting the Building Safety Regulator.
  - Work in partnership with HSE to support their programme of engagement with local authorities in areas with High Rise Buildings.
25. A Building Safety [Leadership Essentials](#) event for councillors is being held in person at Warwick University on Tuesday, 18th October – Wednesday, 19th October 2022. For more information or to book, contact: Grace Collins  
Telephone: 020 7664 3054 Email: [Grace.Collins@local.gov.uk](mailto:Grace.Collins@local.gov.uk)
26. Three webinars for officers and councillors ((including from councils with ALMOs) have been arranged, following on from the one on 5 July. These will include sessions from the Home Office on the impact of the Fire Safety Act and preparation for the new regs coming in in January 2023 – and from HSE on the Building Safety Regulator.
  - Monday 7 November 11.30am-1:30pm
  - Monday 19 December 1pm – 3.00pm

- Thursday 9 March 2pm– 4.00pm
27. We are developing an eLearning module on building control, aimed at councillors, portfolio holders and director-level officers. This will be commissioned September/October.

## Other

28. The LGA RAAC awareness campaign is progressing well with over 50 additional councils having completed the DfE RAAC survey as a result of our work. The majority of councils have now completed the survey, which aims to map RAAC cases in schools across England. The LGA will continue to promote this survey to councils over the coming months.
29. DLUHC have now published guidance on the new requirements relating to smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms. Although it is not explicitly referenced in the guidance, DLUHC officials have confirmed that the Regulations do not apply to communal areas. Registered providers of social housing will also be expected to self-refer to the Regulator of Social Housing whilst they remain non-compliant on the basis of not meeting their statutory duties.
- **Guidance for landlords and tenants:**  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/smoke-and-carbon-monoxide-alarms-explanatory-booklet-for-landlords>
  - **Guidance for local housing authorities:**  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/smoke-and-carbon-monoxide-alarms-explanatory-booklet-for-local-authorities>

## Implications for Wales

30. The Fire Safety Act came into force in Wales in [October 2021](#). The new regulations passed under the FSO only apply in England. Building regulations and fire and rescue services are devolved responsibilities of the Welsh Assembly Government, and the main implications arising from the recommendations of the Hackitt Review and the government's response to it are on building regulations and fire safety in England. However, the Welsh government has announced that it will be making the changes recommended in the report to the regulatory system in Wales, and the LGA has been keeping in contact to ensure the WLGA is kept informed of the latest developments in England.

## Financial Implications

31. Although the LGA has set up the Joint Inspection Team, the cost of doing so is being met by DLUHC. The Joint Inspection Team has secured funding for the

next two years which will see it expand significantly. In effect, it will triple in capacity by the end of this financial year.

32. Other work arising from this report will continue to be delivered within the planned staffing budget, which includes an additional fixed term post in the safer community's team to support the LGA's building safety work.
33. The cost of developing PEEPs under the Equalities Act is impossible to quantify as we do not currently know what would be considered reasonable measures.

### **Equalities implications**

34. EEIS+ and PEEPs are directly related to councils' duties under the Equality Act 2010. The group of people affected by building safety issues will be broad and include a wide variety of potential equalities issues.
35. The Evacuation and Fire Safety Working Group includes representatives of disabled residents and communities and the LGA will continue to promote their contribution – we have already done so in the LGA EEIS+ Consultation Response in which we recommended the Home Office should seek advice from those with lived experience on their proposals.

### **Next steps**

36. Officers to take forward improvement work as set out in paragraphs 20-24.
37. Officers to continue to support the sector's work to keep residents safe and reform the building safety system, as directed by members.
38. We are seeking examples of volunteer assistance as a way of delivering PEEPs. If anyone already has any schemes like this contact [Charles.loft@local.gov.uk](mailto:Charles.loft@local.gov.uk)





## Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board 2022/23: Terms of Reference, Membership and Appointments to Outside Bodies

### Purpose of report

For decision

### Summary

This report sets out how the Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board operates and how the LGA works to support the objectives and work of its member authorities.

Members are asked to note the Board's membership and agree their Terms of Reference and nominations to Outside Bodies for the 2021/22 year.

### Recommendation/s

That the Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board:

1. Note the membership of the Board for 2022/23 (**Appendix A**);
2. Agree the Board's Terms of Reference for 2022/23 (**Appendix B**);
3. Note the Board meeting dates for 2022/23 (**Appendix C**); and
4. Agree the Membership of any Outside bodies (**Appendix D**);

### Contact details

Contact officer: Emilia Peters

Position: Member Services Officer

Phone no: 0777 668 0346

Email: [emilia.peters@local.gov.uk](mailto:emilia.peters@local.gov.uk)

## Appendix A

## Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board – Membership 2022/23

[Available in an accessible form here.](#)

<b>Councillor</b>	<b>Authority</b>
<b>Conservative ( 7)</b>	
Cllr David Renard (Chairman)	Swindon Borough Council
Cllr Kelham Cooke	South Kesteven District Council
Cllr Mark Crane	Selby District Council
Cllr Jonathan Ash-Edwards	Mid Sussex District Council
Cllr Paul Marshall	West Sussex County Council
Cllr Carl Les	North Yorkshire County Council
Cllr Linda Taylor	Cornwall Council
<b>Substitutes</b>	
Cllr Tony Ball	Essex County Council
Cllr Graham Burgess	Gosport Borough Council
Cllr Imogen Payter	Havant Borough Council
<b>Labour ( 7)</b>	
Cllr Darren Rodwell (Vice-Chair)	Barking and Dagenham London Borough Council
Cllr Martin Gannon	Gateshead Council
Mayor Philip Glanville	Hackney London Borough Council
Mayor Paul Dennett	Salford City Council
Cllr Claire Holland	Lambeth London Borough Council
Cllr Philip Bialyk	Exeter City Council
Cllr Emily Darlington	Milton Keynes Council
<b>Substitutes</b>	
Cllr Anthony Okereke	Royal Borough of Greenwich
Cllr Sharon Thompson	Birmingham City Council
Cllr Thomas Renhard	Bristol City Council
<b>Liberal Democrat ( 2)</b>	
Cllr Pippa Heylings (Deputy Chair)	South Cambridgeshire District Council
Cllr Vikki Slade	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council
<b>Substitutes</b>	
Cllr Stewart Golton	Leeds City Council
<b>Independent ( 2)</b>	
Cllr Loic Rich (Deputy Chair)	Cornwall Council
Cllr Diana Moore	Exeter City Council
<b>Substitutes</b>	
Cllr Jamie Osborn	Norwich City Council
Cllr Ed Gemmell	Buckinghamshire Council
Cllr Paul Hilliard	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council
Cllr Phil Jordan	Isle of Wight Council



**Appendix B****Terms of Reference: Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board**

1. The purpose of the Economy, Environment, Housing and Transport Board is to provide strategic oversight of the LGA's policy, regulatory and improvement activity in relation to these four broad policy areas, in line with the LGA priorities and any specific regulatory and LGA European lobbying priorities as they relate to this activity.
2. Boards should seek to involve councillors in supporting the delivery of these priorities (through task groups, Special Interest Groups (SIGs), regional networks and other means of wider engagement) operating as the centre of a network connecting to all councils and drawing on the expertise of key advisors from the sector.

The responsibilities of the Economy, Environment, Housing and Transport Board include:

3. Ensuring the priorities of councils are fed into the business planning process.
4. Developing a work programme to deliver the business plan priorities relevant to their brief, covering lobbying, campaigns, research, improvement support and events and linking with other boards where appropriate.
5. Sharing good practice and ideas to stimulate innovation and improvement.
6. Representing and lobbying on behalf of the LGA including making public statements on its areas of responsibility.
7. Building and maintaining relationships with key stakeholders.
8. Involving representatives from councils in its work, through task groups, Commissions, SIGs, regional networks and mechanisms.
9. Responding to specific issues referred to the Board by one or more member councils or groupings of councils.

The Economy, Environment, Housing and Transport Board may:

10. Appoint members to relevant outside bodies in accordance with the Political Conventions.
11. Appoint member champions from the Board to lead on key issues.

**Quorum**

12. One third of the members, provided that representatives of at least 2 political groups represented on the body are present.

### **Political Composition**

- Conservative group: 7 members
- Labour group: 7 members
- Independent group: 2 members
- Liberal Democrat group: 2 members

13. Substitute members from each political group may also be appointed.

### **Frequency per year**

14. Meetings to be held five times per annum.

### **Reporting Accountabilities**

15. The LGA Executive provides oversight of the Board. The Board may report periodically to the LGA Executive as required, and will submit an annual report to the Executive's July meeting.

**Appendix C**

**Meeting Dates 2022/23**

- Thursday 29 September 2022, 11am – 1pm, Hybrid
- Thursday 17 November 2022, 11am – 1pm, Hybrid
- Tuesday 24 January 2023, 2pm – 4pm, Hybrid
- Thursday 21 March 2023, 11am – 1pm, Hybrid
- Thursday 22 June 2023, 11am – 1pm, Hybrid

## Appendix D

## Outside Bodies

Organisation / contact details	Background	Representative for 2022/23	LGA Contact Officer
<p>Canal and River Trust Council</p> <p>Contact:  <a href="mailto:council@canalrivertrust.org.uk">council@canalrivertrust.org.uk</a></p>	<p>Canals and rivers managed by British Waterways in England and Wales, transferred to a charitable trust - now named Canal &amp; River Trust - in April 2012. Within the governance structure of the Trust, a Council has a remit to safeguard the long-term values and purposes of the Trust. The Council helps to shape policy, raise and debate issues, and provide guidance, perspective and a sounding board for Trustees. The full Council will meet two times a year.</p>	<p>Cllr Peter Thornton (previous Board Member) to continue his term until 2024 as nominations to the Council are attached to the individual rather than a role.</p>	<p>Kamal Panchal, Senior Adviser  <a href="mailto:kamal.panchal@local.gov.uk">kamal.panchal@local.gov.uk</a></p>



Environment Economy Housing and Transport Board

29 September 2022

## EEHT Work Programme

### Purpose of report

For decision

### Summary

This report sets out a draft work programme for the EEHT Board for 2022/2023.

### Recommendation/s

1. Members are asked to consider the draft work programme, agree any amendments and a final version.

### Contact details

Contact officer: Eamon Lally

Position: Principal Policy Adviser

Phone no: 07799768570

Email: [eamon.lally@local.gov.uk](mailto:eamon.lally@local.gov.uk)

## EEHT Work Programme

### Background

1. In July 2022 the Board considered an End of Year report for 2021/22 and its broad priorities for 2022/23. This report includes a more detailed work programme in **appendix A** for discussion and approval by the Board.
2. In developing the work programme we have taken into account the Government's policy agendas, the priorities of the LGA as set out in the emerging business plan for 2022-2025 and the ongoing work in which the Board is engaged.

### Implications for Wales

3. Many of the policy issues that come under the remit of the EEHT Board are devolved to the Welsh assembly. We liaise with our colleagues in the Welsh LGA on a regular basis to share information and good practice.

### Financial Implications

4. There are no immediate financial implications

### Equalities implications

5. We will consider Equalities and Diversity as an integrated part of the Board's policy work. To the extent that Government is the author of policy developments, it is intended that the Board reflect on any assessments made by the Government in respect of policy. When the EEHT Board brings forward its own policy it will be necessary for the Board to consider the EDI implications of its policy development. We will work throughout the year to improve the quality of our analysis on these matters

### Next steps

6. We will recirculate and publish a final version of the work programme.

EEHT Objectives 2022/23	Outcomes	Actions	Timelines
<b>Environment</b>			
Environmental reforms	<p>A waste and resource system that meets the needs of local communities and improves the use of resources through a strong focus on waste prevention</p> <p>Local areas have a better understand of the threats to the natural environment and can access opportunities to restore nature</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with Government and with councils on the implementation of the resources and waste strategy, including continuing flexibility for councils to charge for green waste and for new burdens to be fully funded. Consider positive proactive policy work on waste reduction.</li> <li>• Deliver the nutrient and water neutrality policy review, working with councils and national stakeholders</li> <li>• Lobby for recognition of and support for skills and capacity gaps in councils to support the implementation of biodiversity net gain and new responsibilities for local nature recovery</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>October 2022</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p>
Climate change and environmental protection	National/local partnership shaped to meet net zero carbon ambitions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver a programme of work with specific proposals on how to move forward with the ambitious delivery of net zero, through projects investigating ‘whole-place’ decarbonisation, heat and buildings decarbonisation, community engagement and more.</li> <li>• Work with Government to make the Net Zero Forum an agent of change in achieving our shared net zero ambition, including on local capability and capacity, funding, and roles and responsibilities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>September 2022 and ongoing</b></p> <p><b>September 2022 and Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>November 2022</b></p> <p><b>November 2022</b></p>

18 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HZ www.local.gov.uk Telephone 020 7664 3000 Email info@local.gov.uk

Local Government Association company number 11177145

Improvement and Development Agency for Local Government company number 0367557

**Chairman:** Councillor James Jamieson OBE **Chief Executive:** Mark Lloyd CBE **President:** Baroness Grey-Thompson

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop the LGA’s policy positions around the adaptation to climate change, with a focus on partnership and governance.</li> <li>• Continue to engage the Government and across the LGA on the wide range of policy development work on net zero and adaptation.</li> <li>• Focus our activity on decarbonisation heat, buildings and transport.</li> <li>• Explore and share best practice on approaches to decarbonise local transport, including modal shift.</li> </ul>	<p><b>November 2022</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p>
Flooding	Communities better protected from flooding incidents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to seek reforms to the allocation of flood prevention funding</li> </ul>	<b>Ongoing</b>
Air quality	Communities air quality improved in areas where it does not meet national standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represent member’s interest on the clean air provisions of the Environment bill.</li> <li>• Work with Government and councils on implementation of Air Quality measures</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Economy</i></b>			
The LGA’s economy work is spread over a number of boards, with other boards leading on issues such as skills/ employment, culture and tourism, digital connectivity, institutional	High Streets and town centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to influence Government policy for high streets support including High Street Rental Auctions</li> <li>• Explore the future of shopping centres and their evolving role on the high street</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>January 2023</b></p>
	Organising and delivering economic growth support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research good practice in how local economic development support is organised and delivered by councils, especially in the light of changes to LEPs policy</li> </ul>	<b>February 2023</b>



landscape and more rural and urban matters.	Promoting green growth opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research and best practice in how councils can encourage green businesses to support local green and net-zero ambitions</li> </ul>	<b>January 2023</b>
<b><i>Housing planning and Homelessness</i></b>			
Planning reforms	A properly resourced local plan-led system that meets the needs of local communities and supports net zero carbon ambitions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to represent Members' interests as the government brings forwards its reforms through the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill and consultations on secondary legislation and wider policy change.</li> <li>Lobby for government support for resources, skills and capacity gaps in councils to support effective implementation of the reforms</li> <li>Continue to work with officials/CEXs on the strategic implications of the reforms</li> </ul>	<b>Ongoing</b>
Delivering more homes	Councils build more council homes and facilitate the delivery of housing that meets the needs of their local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to make the case for councils to have the powers and funding to deliver more homes that are affordable and meet the needs of communities, including powers to incentivise build out</li> <li>Bolster the LGA's policy position on the reforms needed to ensure the future sustainability of council Housing Revenue Accounts.</li> <li>Work with government and the sector to deliver housing options for refugees</li> <li>Continue to seek reform on Right to Buy including retention of receipts and ability to set discounts locally.</li> </ul>	<b>Ongoing</b>  <b>October 2022</b>  <b>September 2022 and ongoing</b>  <b>Ongoing</b>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore and share best practice on approaches to housing delivery including incentivising build out and council housebuilding</li> </ul>	<b>Ongoing</b>
Social housing quality	<p>The social housing regulation reforms are proportionate, risk-based and deliver improved services for social housing tenants</p> <p>Councils have the necessary skills and resources to decarbonise existing housing and deliver low carbon new housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Represent Members' interests as the government brings forward its social housing regulation reforms through the Social Housing Regulation Bill and consultations on wider policy change.</li> <li>Continue to lobby Government to bring forward funding to build local authority capacity and skills for decarbonisation of homes and capital funding to decarbonise existing homes</li> <li>Work with sector partners and Government to support councils to accelerate housing decarbonisation</li> <li>Promote and deliver the social housing management peer challenge</li> <li>Explore and share best practice in social housing management and tenant engagement</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p>
Housing Improvement Programme	Councils are in a better position to meet their housing challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver round 6 of the Housing Advisers Programme (HAP)</li> <li>Deliver Leadership Essentials on Housing for elected members</li> <li>Deliver a shared learning programme for councils interested in direct delivery</li> </ul>	<p><b>September-January 2023</b></p> <p><b>January 2023</b></p> <p><b>January – March 2023</b></p>

Private Rented Sector	Communities have a safe, secure and high quality private rented sector and reforms result in a fairer sector for both tenants and landlords.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represent Members' interests as the government brings forward its reforms to the private rented sector through legislation and consultations on wider policy change.</li> <li>• Continue to make the case for councils to have the funding, powers and flexibilities to support improvements in the quality of the private rented sector (including how to deliver a decarbonised stock)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p>
Homelessness	Homelessness and rough sleeping reduced and the cost of temporary accommodation is arrested.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to lobby for a policy and financing focus on homelessness prevention.</li> <li>• Deliver a programme with specific proposals on action to change policies creating pressure on councils' provision of temporary accommodation, including welfare reforms.</li> <li>• Support local authorities to utilise evidence and to share best practice and learning with other relevant authorities</li> </ul>	<p><b>October 2022 and ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p>
<b>Transport - A high quality, well managed, low carbon local road network: (IMPROVE)</b>			
Dealing with highways obstruction	Councils have powers to deal effectively with pavement parking and other obstructions on the highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue calling for resolution to pavement parking</li> <li>• Collect and present evidence to Government to align highway obstruction powers with London (i.e., to enable councils outside London to use fixed penalty notices.). We will seek legislative</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>October 2022 (for survey)</b></p>

		opportunities, such as the proposed Transport Bill	
EV charging	Continue to work with OZEV, EST, DfT and others on ensuring local government is adequately supported – financially and with freedoms - to deliver on local ambition for public chargepoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LEVI fund – capital and resource funding are adequate and give maximum flexibility to councils</li> <li>• Barriers identified are tackled</li> </ul>	<b>Ongoing</b>
Highways' maintenance	Councils have sufficient funding to help tackle backlog of road repairs and increase resilience to extreme weather (summer and winter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue calls for increased funding to help tackle backlog of road repairs and increase resilience to extreme weather (summer and winter); undertake winter and summer resilience survey of councils)</li> <li>• Highlight capital cost inflation and resulting impact on council finances and services</li> </ul>	<b>Ongoing and spending review/ budget submissions. Resilience survey – Oct 2022</b>
Freight	That future policy on freight traffic reflects local priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will continue to build on work started in 2022 on last-mile deliveries</li> <li>• Call for mandatory use of specialist sat-nav equipment on HGVs so they do not cause blockages on local road networks.</li> </ul>	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>Transport - A high quality alternative to driving every journey (SHIFT)</b>			
Buses	A National Bus Strategy that delivers for local communities and the ambitions as set out in it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to call for:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ funding to match ambition of the National Bus Strategy and those</li> <li>○ commitments to reform BSOG and rules on ownership of bus companies</li> <li>○ Support measures that help councils and operators to support communities and bus users with cost-of-living pressures</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Active Travel	That councils are able to provide high quality cycling infrastructure with sufficient funding and support from government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with Active Travel England to ensure that councils are adequately supported – both financially, and with expert advice – and that ATE’s inspection activities are proportionate and delivered in a constructive way.</li> </ul>	Ongoing
Micromobility	Raise awareness amongst councils and councillors of new transport trends.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commission good practice advice to supporting councils to deal with illegal scooters and deliver scooter rental schemes as well as car share schemes.</li> </ul>	November 2022
Drones	Ensure future development of policies and regulations for new aviation technology reflects the interests of councils and local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage with the ministerial Future of Flight Group</li> </ul>	Ongoing
<b>Transport - A high quality alternative to making the journey (REDUCE)</b>			
Supporting councils to manage demand for private car use	Councils feel confident in ability to manage and reduce demand for private car use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with LGA improvement team on the successful delivery of the Transport Decarbonisation Action Learning Set programme</li> </ul>	March 2023
Local Transport Plans	Councils are supported in delivering low carbon local transport plans (LTPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to work with DfT and councils on shaping the new Local Transport Plan guidance</li> <li>Continue to call for funding reform that will see less fragmented transport and highways funding, ensuring that local authorities have maximum long-term certainty and flexibility in how they allocate investment</li> </ul>	January 2023 Ongoing
Car share	Raise awareness of the growing opportunities of car-share clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commission good practice advice to supporting councils to deliver/ support car share clubs</li> </ul>	November 2022

Road pricing/ future of motoring taxes	That Government gives priority to making an informed decision on what will replace existing motoring taxes as the country transitions to electric vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We will call for the Government to prioritise the replacement to existing motoring taxes, working with bodies such as sub-national transport boards. We will build on the Board's existing work.</li> </ul>	<b>Ongoing</b>
Parking	Parking policy reflects the transition to EVs and potential impact on road traffic and demand for parking spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We will discuss with BPA, including the adequacy of parking fines as a deterrent to illegal and obstructive parking.</li> </ul>	<b>January 2023</b>



**Meeting:** Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board

**Date:** 29 September 2022

## Anticipated upcoming key issues for housing and planning

### Purpose of report

For information

### Summary

This report provides an update on recent and upcoming policy changes in housing and planning, as well as ongoing challenges for the sector. The following areas are covered: planning reforms; council housebuilding; the future sustainability of housing revenue accounts (HRA); social housing regulation reform, as well as further pressure on housing and homelessness services.

### Recommendation/s

That the Board note this update and provide comments on the identified issues and the future direction of the LGA's lobbying and influencing work in this area.

### Contact details

Contact officer: Jo Allchurch

Position: Senior Adviser – Housing, planning and homelessness

Phone no: 07974 170810

Email: [jo.allchurch@local.gov.uk](mailto:jo.allchurch@local.gov.uk)

# Anticipated upcoming key issues for housing and planning

## Background

1. The supply and quality of all tenures of housing (across the social and private sector – both for rent and sale), including the role of the planning system in delivery remain high on the government’s agenda, as does decarbonisation – both forming key elements of the levelling-up and net zero agendas.
2. The availability, affordability and security of housing is also gaining high interest and importance in the context of the current cost-of-living crisis. Alongside this, our exit from the European Union provides a crucial opportunity to strengthen environmental protections – but it will be vital that this is carefully implemented to ensure that councils can still deliver the new homes and supporting infrastructure that the country needs.
3. For councils, the greatest challenge over the next few years will be the skills, flexibility, capacity and funding to deliver on these significant national priorities in a way that also delivers local place-based ambitions. Without these, councils will be under increasing pressure to make trade-offs locally, which could lead to difficult political decisions having to be made. We anticipate this resulting in some key challenges for our membership over the next couple of years and beyond. These are outlined in further detail in paragraphs 5 to 45.
4. The Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport (EEHT) Board oversee the LGA’s policy work on housing, planning and homelessness. The last 12-18 months has seen some significant wins including:
  - National Right to Buy reforms giving councils greater flexibility on use of receipts to build replacement homes
  - Scrapping of the government’s proposal to update the nationally-set housing need targets (albeit it subject to a 35% uplift for London and 19 other cities and urban centres).
  - Government recognition of need for more social housing and commitment to review how to support councils to deliver more council homes.
  - A revised set of national planning reform proposals which have taken into account a number of the concerns that we have raised on behalf of the sector – this includes scrapping the proposal for all land to be placed in prescribed categories and linked to automatic ‘in principle’ permission in areas identified for development
  - A government commitment to remove the requirement for a rolling five-year land supply to reduce speculative development applications



- A government commitment to increase planning application fees: major applications by 35%; minor applications by 25% (albeit subject to an enhanced planning performance regime)
- A government commitment to a new non-negotiable, locally-set Infrastructure Levy to replace existing development contribution systems
- A government commitment to further announcements on supporting faster build out rates
- Scrapping of government's proposal to lift the small sites threshold below which developers do not need to contribute to affordable housing
- Introduction of natural light and space standard requirements for housing allowed under permitted development rights

## Key Issues

### Planning reforms

5. In May 2022, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities set out the [direction of travel](#) for planning reforms – some of which will be delivered through the [Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill](#), which is currently making its way through parliament and the rest through secondary legislation or policy change.
6. Our most recent briefing on the Bill can be found [here](#). We will continue to work with parliamentarians and civil servants to try and secure changes to the Bill that meet our objectives, as agreed by the EEHT Board.
7. The proposed reforms are a welcome improvement from those proposed in the August 2020 [Planning for the Future White Paper](#). The LGA has continued to raise [concerns](#) about a number of the proposed measures, as well as making a series of recommendations for positive change. It is positive to see that many of the proposals being taken forward reflect a number of our key lobbying asks and policy positions.
8. In particular there is a greater focus on democratic input and community engagement; measures that intend to strengthen the weight of Local Plans and reduce speculative development, as well as proposals to increase planning application fees. Most significantly the proposal for development 'zones', linked to an automatic permission, have been scrapped.
9. We have produced a comprehensive briefing on the proposed reforms (available [here](#)) which sets out our views on the different aspects of the reforms. These can be summarised as follows:
  - Proposals that seek to simplify and standardise the local plan process and limit speculative development applications are welcome. It is good that the new development plan system will be underpinned by greater legal force.

We are concerned that National Development Management Policies could undermine a genuinely local, plan-led system.

- We are concerned about the proposal to deploy Local Plan Commissioners to take over plan-making in some cases. An approach that seeks to understand what the blockages are and seeks to resolve them, for example through a mutually agreed sector-led approach, will be more beneficial in the long-term than the imposition of a plan on an area.
  - The Government must review the resource implications on councils as a result of the new plan-making framework and provide the necessary support to councils. The Government also needs to consider how the Standard Method is currently used and whether it fits with their messaging on involving communities in planning decisions.
  - The removal of the requirement for a rolling five-year land supply as it will curb speculative development and it will give more weight to local plans when making decisions on planning applications. However, to truly strengthen the role of Local Plans, the government should also urgently revoke permitted development rights.
  - We welcome the commitment that the new proposed Infrastructure Levy will be non-negotiable and set at a local level. We will want to work with Government to ensure that it is a success and that it delivers more affordable housing and infrastructure contributions at a local authority level than the existing systems for developer contributions (namely section 106 and Community Infrastructure Levy)
  - We want to see tangible powers brought forward in the Bill to enable councils to encourage developers to build-out.
  - Proposal to increase planning application fees at a national level are welcome, but government should go further by allowing councils to set planning fees locally, in case where national fees do not allow for full cost recovery.
10. There is much to welcome in the new proposals but there are many changes and effective engagement with the sector on the detailed policy development will be key. The accompanying skills and capacity strategy, as well as appropriate levels of funding will also be fundamental to success.
11. One specific element that we envisage will need the most sector input is the proposal for a new non-negotiable, locally-set Infrastructure Levy which will replace the two main mechanisms for securing developer contributions (Community Infrastructure Levy and section 106).
12. The government's ambition is for the new Levy to secure 'at least as much affordable housing as now'. This is laudable, however there is concern that there will inevitably need to be trade-offs between affordable housing and

infrastructure, as the 'pot' is likely to be insufficient to cover everything. This could present a challenge for local politics.

13. There is an expectation from government that councils will be the main funder of upfront infrastructure, for example through borrowing, ahead of Levy receipts being paid by developers following the sale of homes. This is a big concern for councils as it potentially brings with it significant risk and additional borrowing implications. We will be bringing our local authority finance experts into discussions with DLUHC [policy colleagues](#) (in addition to our planning practitioners).
14. The 'Test and learn' approach being proposed for the new Levy is welcome and we will want to ensure that the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) are involved in any support package.
15. Another key concern for councils is the immediate and significant pressures being placed on them through their role as local planning authorities in relation to both water neutrality and nutrient neutrality.
16. In England, Natural England monitors the condition of special habitats and provides advice to local planning authorities. Special habitats are protected by international law, set out in the Habitats Directive, and where habitats are threatened by this nutrient pollution, local planning authorities are being directed to pause all planning decisions in affected areas. This advice is now impacting a significant number of councils (74).
17. Protected habitats are also threatened by water extraction leading to low water levels, which can also lead to advice to pause planning decisions. A small number of councils are impacted by advice on water neutrality, but the challenges of dealing with this issue are significant and may become more prevalent due to the impact of climate change. The LGA is currently running a policy enquiry led by a cross-party group of councillors, reporting into the Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board. This will gather information from stakeholders to examine what can be done across the whole environment and water system to reduce the stresses on fragile habitats. Findings and recommendations will be reported in early Autumn 2022.

#### Council house building

18. The LGA has been campaigning for a number of years for additional government support to enable and empower a national renaissance in council housebuilding to meet the housing needs of local communities.
19. The most recent recognition from government of the need to support councils to build more homes in the Levelling Up White Paper is welcome and there are positive signs that the lifting of the borrowing cap in 2018 is starting to support increased delivery. It will be important given recent political changes in government, to maintain the momentum on our campaigning work in this important area.

20. Right to buy reforms announced last year are expected to help further, but we are yet to see increased completions. Delivery is happening both through Housing Revenue Accounts and through Local Housing Companies (in some places through both) and we are also seeing councils who have not had stock for many years, starting to build again.
21. There is concern that despite local ambitions to deliver more, the council housing system is the scene of a perfect storm of pressure resulting from national, global and local pressures, which will impede the ability of councils to scale up new delivery (this is covered further in the next section). Demand for council housing also continues to rise with almost 1.2 million on housing waiting lists, as well as the additional need to find suitable housing for increasing numbers of refugees so that they can live independently.
22. There also remain a number of existing factors that continue to limit councils' ability to deliver at scale, and at pace. These include: remaining restrictions on use of right to buy receipts; rent caps; access to land and skills and capacity.
23. Proposed changes to the Minimum Revenue Provision legislation could also potentially impact on future housing delivery, particularly where councils are delivering housing through Local Housing Companies – schemes may cease to be viable and therefore not be built out. This is an issue that we are continuing to raise with government and we await the consultation on the new draft regulations, which we hope will address the concerns that we have raised.
24. Councils will also need to continue to demonstrate use of new flexibilities and their appetite to build. As well as continuing to influence the Department for Levelling Up we will also need to make the case for further flexibilities, powers and funding to both the Treasury and Homes England. Our [Future Foundations campaign](#) is helping to promote the benefits of building more council housing.

#### The future sustainability of Housing Revenue Accounts (HRA)

25. This remains a concern for stock-holding authorities. The self-financing settlement in 2012 distributed debt to stock-holding local authorities on the assumption that anticipated rent income would be sufficient to fund works to raise all homes to the Decent Homes Standard (DHS) and maintain them there, and to pay off debt over a 30-year period. The settlement is now ten years old, and its underlying income and expenditure assumptions have both been superseded.
26. To illustrate there a number of new and additional expenditure needs that have arisen since 2012 including:
  - Works and continuing management expenditure to ensure fire and building safety as required by the Fire Safety and Building Safety Acts
  - Works to raise all local authority homes to at least EPC Band C by 2030, paving the way for full decarbonisation by 2050;

- The additional requirements recently proposed to be added to the Decent Homes Standard (Government consultation expected later this year)
  - Additional costs currently arising from materials shortages in the aftermath of COVID, energy cost increases exacerbated by the Ukraine conflict, and rising inflation more generally.
27. The 2012 settlement also assumed HRA income based on annual rent increases of RPI + 0.5% plus an allowance for convergence to formula rents where this had not yet been achieved. This assumption was compromised by Government decisions to scrap convergence and to reduce rents by 1% a year for four years from April 2016, which resulted in an estimated 12% reduction in average rents by 2020-21. Current Government policy limits increases to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) + 1% until 2025.
28. The government have also recently published a [consultation](#) which will apply a new ceiling to maximum rent increases due to the very high rate of CPI inflation. The much higher than expected rate of inflation is placing considerable pressure on many households, including those living in social housing and is likely to continue to do so for many months ahead.
29. The proposal is for a 5% cap, whilst also seeking views on a 3% or 7% cap. This is because CPI was 10.1% in July 2022. If CPI remains at or above this level in September, this would permit social housing rent increases from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024 of 11.1% or more. Government consider that making a temporary amendment to the CPI+1% policy for 2023-24, which will apply to all Registered Providers will provide a backstop of protection for social housing tenants from significant nominal-terms rent increases.
30. In our [response](#) to the consultation launch we recognised the impact that rising living costs are having on social housing residents, but also raised concerns that a new cap on rent increases will significantly impact on housing providers' ability to provide critical services for residents and invest in new and existing homes. We have called for the government to commit to compensate for the impact of lower incomes as a result of any new cap both for 2023/24 and for future years. We will be responding to the consultation and have written to members of the EEHT, People & Places and City Regions Boards to capture further evidence on the impact of the proposals..
31. To illustrate, the impact assessment published alongside the consultation estimates that local authority rental income will be £2.5 billion lower in the 5% rent cap scenario over the period 2023-28. Adding in housing associations providers, the total rental income across all registered providers will be £7.4 billion lower. This is the consequence of the 5% ceiling being triggered in 2023-24 and costs continuing into subsequent years due to the effect of compounding. In contrast, there will be a £4.6 billion monetised benefit for the government arising from lower welfare expenditure (Housing Benefit or the housing element of Universal Credit).

32. In summary, the additional expenditure needs outlined in paragraph 26, combined with the government's policies on rent setting and Right to Buy are increasingly impacting on councils' ability to deliver their responsibilities as local housing authorities, as well as their housing delivery ambitions. As outlined above, it is likely that trade-offs will need to be made between these competing priorities in the current financial climate. Councils would need additional government investment or increased flexibilities to raise additional monies e.g. through increased rents if they were to deliver on all of these government agendas.
33. Council plans to build new genuinely affordable homes, including those for social rent, could also be impacted by the inflationary squeeze at a time when home ownership is becoming more unaffordable, and rents in the private rented sector are going up in many parts of the country. This is likely not only be an issue for councils, but also housing associations, and therefore could impact overall additional affordable housing stock levels across the piece.
34. We have commissioned research to provide a deeper understanding of the scale and cumulative impact of each of these challenges to Housing Revenue Accounts, looking primarily at the next 10 years. This research will provide further evidence to support our ongoing lobbying activity.

#### Social Housing regulation reform

35. Councils manage more than 1.6 million homes, carry out millions of repairs each year and invest billions in housing services.
36. Through our Future Foundations campaign, we are promoting the benefits of social housing and best practice in social housing management and tenant engagement.
37. The Government is now taking a [Social Housing Regulation Bill](#) through parliament which will strengthen the powers of the Social Housing Regulator to improve standards by taking a more proactive, regulatory approach. Our briefing on the second reading of the Bill can be found [here](#).
38. In particular, this will enable the Regulator to undertake periodic inspection of landlords with more than 1,000 homes. We are working closely with government and the Regulator to ensure that there is a proportionate, risk-based approach to any inspection regime.
39. As part of our support offer to councils on this agenda, we launched our [Social Housing Management Peer Challenge](#) offer at the LGA Annual Conference with an Innovation Zone presentation by [South Holland District Council](#), who took part in the pilot peer challenge. This support is being funded by UK government. We have already had a number of approaches from councils interested in taking up this offer.

40. We are making the case to government that a sector-led improvement approach, for example, through use of peer challenges and performance benchmarking, could provide a complementary, or alternative approach to formal inspection.

#### Further pressure on housing and homelessness services

41. In addition to the impact that Covid-19 has had on economic stability, the current cost of living crisis, in particular the rapid and ongoing escalation in energy costs, means that financial pressures for many tenants and homeowners will be further exacerbated. This could result in increasing numbers of people losing their housing, which will put increasing pressures on council homelessness services.
42. Additional pressures are also arising from increasing numbers of homelessness presentations as a result of breakdowns from the Ukraine family visa and sponsorships schemes, which members will be aware of. The most recent [data](#) shows that councils have now accepted homelessness duties for more than 1300 households. We are continuing to make representations to government for policy changes around rematching and funding, which we hope will go some way to alleviating these pressures. On 6 July 2022, the Prime Minister committed to ensuring that Ukrainian families are able to cross over from one visa scheme to another.
43. A number of councils are also raising concerns about increasing private sector rents in many areas across the country, which combined with other inflationary pressures, could result in further presentations from households who can no longer afford to pay their rent. Furthermore, the government is currently [consulting](#) on the introduction of the Decent Homes Standard which currently applies in the social housing sector, to the private rented sector. Whilst the aims to improve the quality of the private rented sector are to be commended and broadly welcomed, there is real concern that if there are not appropriate transition arrangements for implementation, that this could result in an exodus of landlords from the private rented sector. This could have a significant impact on supply, which is already under pressure in many parts of the country, and likely further drive up private rents.
44. There were just over 95,000 households in temporary accommodation at end of March 2022, compared to 92,190 pre-pandemic. Increased levels of homelessness presentations will make an already creaking system worse.
45. The proposed abolition of Section 21 “no-fault” evictions has been welcomed by the LGA and will level the playing field between landlord and tenant. It will allow tenants to challenge poor, and unfair practice, without fear of retaliatory eviction. We welcome this reform, and in addition to providing a fairer PRS through enhanced security of tenure, we are hopeful this will help to prevent many cases of homelessness. The ending of a private rented tenancy was the most common reason for homelessness, accounting for 36.6 per cent of households owed a prevention duty between October and December 2021.

46. However, we have stressed that there need to be effective mechanisms in place to enable landlords the flexibility to recover their property when needed. We have welcomed the reformed grounds for possession for landlords who wish to sell their property and to allow landlords and their close family members to move into a rental property.
47. Members have had recent discussions on the cost-of-living crisis in which the work we are doing to ensure that councils can effectively support struggling households has been explored in detail. One of the key elements to help address this from a housing supply perspective would be an urgent step change in the delivery of council homes, which has been described earlier in this paper.

### **Implications for Wales**

48. Housing, planning and homelessness are devolved functions and therefore there are no implications for Welsh local authorities.

### **Financial Implications**

49. There are no immediate financial implications for the LGA.

### **Equalities implications**

50. This paper covers a broad range of policy issues, which in turn are likely to raise a range of equalities issues. The LGA continues to engage with government to make clear that it is vital that they undertake and publish equalities impact assessments for all proposed policy changes at the outset.
51. The government has not yet published an equalities impact assessment for its proposal to introduce a new ceiling on social housing rent caps. The impact of a ceiling could be widely felt by social housing tenants through reduced services, if appropriate financial mitigation is not provided for social housing providers. A [greater proportion](#) of more vulnerable groups live in the social housing sector compared to other tenures.

### **Next steps**

52. That the Board note this update and provide comments on the identified issues and the future direction of the LGA's lobbying and influencing work in this area.
53. Officers will proceed with delivery of the LGA's work on housing and planning, as directed by the Board.





## LGA consideration of the Motion for the Ocean

### Purpose of report

For decision

### Summary

Earlier this year the LGA Executive was asked to consider moving a Motion for LGA General Assembly, the Motion for the Ocean. Rather than consider at LGA General Assembly, the LGA Executive took the decision to pass this to the Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board for consideration and decision on next steps. This paper presents the options for the LGA to respond to this request, for decision by the Board.

### Recommendation/s

To consider the presented options and determine a way forward

### Contact details

Contact officer: Nick Porter

Position: Senior Adviser, Climate Change and Environment

Phone no: 0778654180

Email: [nick.porter@local.gov.uk](mailto:nick.porter@local.gov.uk)



## LGA consideration of the Motion for the Ocean

### Background

1. Earlier this year the LGA Executive was asked to consider moving a Motion for LGA General Assembly, the Motion for the Ocean. Rather than consider at LGA General Assembly, the LGA Executive took the decision to pass this to the Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board for consideration and decision on next steps. This paper presents the options for the LGA to respond to this request, for decision by the Board.
2. The proposal came from the LGA coastal SIG, led by Cllr Ernest Gibson from South Tyneside Council. The coastal SIG proposed that:
3. “The LGA declares an urgent need for ocean recovery, recognising the essential role of local government in realising a clean, healthy and productive ocean, and all of the direct economic, health and wellbeing benefits it will bring. The LGA recognises that we need ocean recovery to meet our net zero targets, and we need net zero carbon to recover our ocean. The LGA pledges to develop an ocean recovery policy, recognising the importance of ocean literacy and marine citizenship, and to do all in its power to tackle the interconnected climate and ocean crises. The LGA commits to asking government to put the ocean in net recovery by 2030, ensuring that local government and the communities we serve are co-creators in the development of national ocean recovery policy.”
4. This is not an isolated request for the LGA. The SIG has been working with a range of coastal councils and several councils that have declared a motion, many of them basing it around a similar template, and all within the last 12 months. Background to this movement can be found on the [LGA Coastal SIG website](#), including a list of declarations from councils, and [here is an example from South Tyneside](#).
5. LGA officers have spoken with both Cllr Ernest Gibson and with the lead officer of the LGA Coastal SIG to understand more. The SIG is flexible and collaborative and welcoming of LGA support to raise the profile of this initiative.

### Issue

6. There are factors to consider in deciding how the LGA responds to this request. These include but are not limited to: LGA member and officer capacity, prioritisation of issues to press on government, agreement by the LGA



Improvement Board on issues relating to improvement, partnership working in supporting the LGA Coastal SIG.

7. In considering these factors we are presenting the following broad options in responding to the request, for the LGA to:
  - a) Not to adopt a Motion for the Ocean and not progress any further work on this issue
  - b) Not to adopt a Motion for the Ocean, but commit to discussions with the LGA Coastal SIG to explore opportunities for collaboration and awareness raising
  - c) To adopt a Motion for the Ocean, drawing on the motion adopted by councils combined with some commitments to better consider ocean health in existing policy and improvement work (a draft attached in the Annex)
  - d) To adopt a Motion for the Ocean, and to meet all the requests of the LGA Coastal SIG as set out in their original proposal (paragraph 2).
8. Our recommendation is to take forward the option in paragraph 7(c), and to recommend adopting a motion like that in the Annex subject to further comment.

### **Implications for Wales**

9. The LGA Coastal SIG includes Welsh councils, and one Welsh Council has adopted a Motion for the Ocean.

### **Financial Implications**

10. None. Any commitments to be met within existing budgets.

### **Equalities implications**

11. It is important that the LGA's efforts with regard marine health recognise that all communities have equal opportunity to benefit from the ocean and to take responsibility to protect it for the future.

### **Next steps**

12. Lead members to consider the background and issues set out in paragraphs 1 – 6 and to provide a steer on next steps as proposed in paragraphs 7 - 8.
13. Officers to progress as directed.



## Annex

**DRAFT Local Government Association Motion for the Ocean** [note, this is based on existing motions adopted by several councils]

### Why is this declaration needed now?

14. The health of our ocean is inextricably linked with our climate and with human health, wellbeing and prosperity. A healthy ocean is fundamental in regulating the global climate system and is an essential ally in our fight against climate change. The ocean absorbs more than 90% of the excess heat in the climate system as well as absorbing around 20% of annual carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions generated by human activity.
15. However, decades of irresponsible marine exploitation and pollution have led to significant levels of degradation, and this together with the detrimental impacts of our changing climate on marine ecosystems has led to national and global recognition that the world ocean is in crisis. An unhealthy ocean does not absorb or store carbon as effectively as a healthy one, further worsening the impacts of the climate crisis.
16. The UK government's recent Marine Strategy assessment confirms that our marine environment is not healthy. An ocean in crisis is not only bad news for our climate, but also for our local fishing and tourism industries and for the health, wellbeing, and prosperity of our coastal communities.
17. Around the country, our local authorities and their communities are witnessing the ocean crisis first-hand. The impact of the climate crisis on the ocean is profound, from rising water temperatures and changes in ocean chemistry, to sea level rise and increased storms. This is changing what seafood is caught locally, accelerating the erosion of our coastline – increasing the risk to infrastructure and properties, and increasing the risk of flooding and storm damage.
18. Urgent action is needed to halt these devastating changes and recover the health of our ocean to enable it to deliver the full range of benefits, including climate regulation, carbon storage in coastal and marine habitats, coastal protection, a thriving local economy, clean safe recreation and happy, healthy coastal communities. We must play our part in recovering the health of the ocean.
19. The ocean is at the heart of local communities' heritage and economy. From the maritime and marine expertise, new economies linked to renewable energy, all the commercial users of our beaches, to the millions of visitors who come to experience the sight, sound and feel of the ocean. The ocean can play a vital

18 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HZ [www.local.gov.uk](http://www.local.gov.uk) Telephone 020 7664 3000 Email [info@local.gov.uk](mailto:info@local.gov.uk)  
Local Government Association company number 11177145

Improvement and Development Agency for Local Government company number 0367557

**Chairman:** Councillor James Jamieson OBE **Chief Executive:** Mark Lloyd CBE **President:** Baroness Grey-Thompson



role in our economic recovery and we must strive to develop a sustainable and equitable blue economy that delivers both ocean recovery and local prosperity. We must ensure that ocean recovery is embedded in our relevant strategic decision-making, policymaking and budget-setting; as well as being considered in future strategies and plans, including those seeking to improve the health and wellbeing of our residents.

20. Local authorities cannot solve the ocean crisis alone, but we have a crucial role to play.

### **The Local Government Association declares a need for Ocean Recovery**

21. We recognise that we need ocean recovery to meet our net zero carbon targets, and we need net zero carbon to recover our ocean.
22. This LGA pledges to:
- Consider ocean recovery in relevant policy development and advocacy (such as on climate change, nature recovery and wider environment policy)
  - Consider support to council action to lead ocean recovery through existing improvement programmes.
  - Promote the LGA Coastal SIG in its role to provide opportunities for collaboration between councils on matters relating to ocean recovery.
  - Write to the Government with a call to have ambition to put the ocean into net recovery by 2030, and to work with the LGA Coastal SIG to help this happen.





**Meeting:** Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board

**Date:** 29 September 2022

## Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Update Paper

### Purpose of report

For information

### Summary

This paper provides updates on a range of issues within the remit of the Board that are not already covered in other Board agenda items.

### Recommendation

The Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board note the update.

### Contact details

Contact officer: Eamon Lally

Position: Principal Adviser

Phone no: 02076 643132

Email: [eamon.lally@local.gov.uk](mailto:eamon.lally@local.gov.uk)

# Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Update Paper

## Housing, Planning and Homelessness

### *Homelessness Prevention Grant Consultation Submission*

1. The Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities recently announced their intention to change the funding formula for the Homelessness Prevention Grant. It is their intention to simplify the funding landscape and end the current mixed economy which can mean short-term pressures to fund temporary accommodation have to be traded off against the opportunity to invest in prevention. Their first steps towards achieving this have been to open a technical consultation with some suggestions for potential funding formulas which would fit around a multiyear funding approach. We submitted our response at the end of August which was generally supportive of a move towards simplified, multi-year funding but was critical of certain elements such as the use of Area Cost Adjustments and data such as population, which didn't necessarily reflect housing pressures.

### *Rough Sleeping Strategy*

2. The Government published their new Rough Sleeping Strategy on 3rd September. We were pleased to see a number of LGA policy asks featured and a fair amount of crossover with our own report on how to create an effective rough sleeper strategy. In particular,
  - Better access to mental health and drug and alcohol support for people sleeping rough
  - A cross government commitment that no one will leave a public institution to the streets – this includes hospitals, prisons and care
  - More supported housing and Housing First nationally and a commitment to working with Adult Social Care for vulnerable adults who are homeless
  - Embedding the voices of lived experience into policy making
3. Government also unveiled a new Single Homelessness Accommodation Pathway (SHAP) which will deliver 2400 new homes across England to plug a gap in current RSAP and RSI provision. We are expecting a prospectus for councils before the end of the year.

### *Refugee Housing*

4. We have been working closely with DLUHC on a number of key elements to help local authorities house refugees and new arrivals. This includes a potential stock acquisition programme for councils as well as incentives for the private sector.



There is a regular Refugee Housing group which meets weekly to discuss different elements of move on as well as ad hoc groups such as a roundtable with local authorities that have successful private sector schemes to see what is working nationally. Concern continues to grow, particularly as Homes for Ukraine placements stretch on for longer than the initial 6 months. As of the end of August there were 630 Ukrainian households in temporary accommodation

#### *Kerslake Commission Progress*

5. The Kerslake Commission have published their latest progress report informed by the commission board which is attended by LGA Chairman James Jamieson. Within the report there is an ask for central government to consider funding the LGA to expand our peer support programme – which has previously focused on “Everyone In” and the use of temporary accommodation – into a peer review model outside of our usual DLUHC grant. The report has also renewed its asks around a Duty to Collaborate which we are supportive of. The report also highlights cost of living as an ongoing risk to the goal of ending rough sleeping, with the latest London figures from CHAIN showing that rough sleeping is back on the rise despite hitting an eight year low in last Autumn’s statistics.

#### *Cost of Living Roundtable*

6. LGA, National Housing Federation and Homeless Link are joint hosting a ministerial roundtable on the 7th October to “sound the alarm” with ministers, civil servants and other officials that the current cost of living crisis will lead to an increase in homelessness if emergency measure are not considered. Lead members from both EEHT and Resources board have been invited as well as R9 Chief Execs. The roundtable will look at short term solutions, longer term solutions as well as policy levers in both local and national government.

#### *Housing Improvement*

7. The 2022/23 Housing Advisers Programme (HAP) will open for applications at midday on 29 September 2022. This year there are two strands to the programme: in addition to the grant programme this year we will also be running an action learning programme for councils who want to play a more direct role in building more homes in their local area but have minimal or no experience of doing so. Application for both strands of the programme is via an online application form and more information will be available on [the Housing Advisers Programme pages](#) of the LGA website following the launch date.
8. The HAP launch will be supported by an [online event “A guide to applying to the Housing Advisers Programme”](#) taking place on 14 October 2022. This is open to all members and officers interested in applying to the programme, both for grant funding and for the action learning programme.

*Private Renters Inquiry*

9. The Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Select Committee launched a written inquiry and an oral evidence inquiry into reforming the private rented sector, in August and September respectively. The purpose of the inquiry was to examine the Government's proposals set out in its White Paper, which was published in June. We submitted [written evidence](#) and Councillor Darren Rodwell (Vice-chair for the LGA's EEHT Board) gave evidence at the oral evidence session on behalf of the LGA. In addition, we have been working with DLUHC to shape the reforms as they have been brought forward.

*HRA Research – Assessing the New Challenges*

10. Savills were appointed in June to undertake this research. To support the research, a range of stock-holding councils and arm's length management organisations have been interviewed regarding the income and expenditure-related challenges that their Housing Revenue Account is facing. We have now received the initial report for the income research. The findings and recommendations from this research will assist the LGA in its lobbying going forward, including responding to the proposed social housing rent cap consultation.

*Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill – Planning Reforms*

11. The Bill is currently at Committee Stage in the House of Commons. We have set out [our position](#) on the reforms announced in and alongside the Bill, and we continue to [brief parliamentarians](#) as the Bill progresses through Parliament. In addition, we [responded](#) to DLUHC's Compulsory Purchase – Compensation Reforms consultation. The purpose of this consultation was to seek views on the reforms announced in the Bill to reform the Land Compensation Act (1961) and modernise the compulsory purchase order system.

*Decent Homes Standard Consultation*

12. The Government has launched a [consultation](#) on the proposal to expand the Decent Homes Standard to the private rented sector, which runs until 14 October. At present, the standard exclusively covers the social rented sector. The LGA will be responding to this consultation. To support our response, we have engaged with DLUHC officials and other stakeholders in the sector, including via DLUHC-led roundtables for tenant and council groups.

*Social Rent Cap Consultation*

13. The Government has launched a [consultation](#) on a proposal to cap social rent policy for the next financial year. We will be responding to this consultation, which runs until 12 October. To support our response to the consultation, we engaged DLUHC officials and the Housing Finance Advisers Network, which includes

councils with a Housing Revenue Account and arm's length management organisations.

### *Right to Buy Media Story*

14. In August, we issued a [media story](#) voicing the LGA's concerns regarding the sustainability of the Right to Buy Scheme. The central argument was that almost £6 billion has been given out in discounts through the Right to Buy scheme since the size of the discount was increased in 2012, and the Government must allow councils to retain 100% of receipts so that homes that are lost under the scheme can be replaced on a one-for-one basis.

### *Shale Gas Extraction*

15. The Government has announced that the [shale gas moratorium will be lifted](#). The Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Jacob Rees-Mogg has confirmed via a [written ministerial statement](#) that the Government will now "consider future applications for Hydraulic Fracturing Consent with the domestic and global need for gas in mind and where there is local support". Developers will need to have the necessary licences, permissions and consents in place before they can commence operations. The LGA's current position is that local communities should decide, through their democratically-elected councils and the planning system, whether or not to host shale gas operations in their areas. Before they can consider granting planning permission for shale gas applications, councils will also need to be assured that the issues covered by relevant regulatory regimes can, and will, be adequately addressed. This should include potential incidences of seismic activity and water pollution, the disposal of waste water, well construction and well integrity.

## **Climate change**

### *Engaging new Ministers and the LGA Climate Change Task Group*

16. The new Prime Minister has appointed a range of new important political leadership posts in relation to councils and climate change, including a new Minister for Climate. The Climate Change Task Group met with Lord Callanan on 12<sup>th</sup> July. Topics of discussion included spend window for Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund rounds, the number of funding pots, lack of joined up thinking across departments on climate change and the need to get the political Local Net Zero Forum group up and running. Letters are now being sent to Rt Hon Jacob Rees-Mogg MP, the new Secretary of State for Business, Innovation, Enterprise and Skills, and Graham Stuart MP, Minister for Climate, inviting them to meet the task group. Lord Callanan remains a Minister at BEIS.

### *Net Zero delivery review*

17. The Prime Minister has asked Rt Hon Clive Skidmore MP to lead a review into how to most efficiently and rapidly achieve the net zero goal in a pro-business

and pro-growth way. It is understood that the review will conclude before the end of 2022. We are drafting representations to make into the review and are working with Rt Hon Clive Skidmore MP and his team on holding a roundtable meeting with the Climate Change Task Group.

#### *Local Net Zero Forum*

18. The first meeting of the Forum was held on 20<sup>th</sup> June including senior officials from across Whitehall Departments and local government, the LGA is represented on the group and is playing the lead liaison role with BEIS and some coordination role of local government voices on the group. The Forum established three initial Task and Finish Groups to cover – Roles and Responsibilities, Data and Finance. The three groups had their first meeting over the summer and the outputs of which will be discussed at the second LNZF meeting set to take place the beginning of October. The LGA is working with BEIS on the Task and Finish Groups to help ensure maximum value added. The LGA is also continuing to work with BEIS on establishing a political oversight of the officer group, including Ministers and lead LGA members.

#### *Retrofit - Heat and Buildings Decarbonisation by 2050*

19. The LGA has awarded Energy Systems Catapult a project to design an approach whereby local and central government would work together to further enable decarbonisation of heat and buildings up to 2050, building on existing local strategies and bringing them together into a single national framework. It will focus on: the objectives and value added of locally led approaches; the governance and process for how existing and new local strategic approaches can be brought together into a single coherent framework clarifying roles and responsibilities, and how to shift to joined-up multi funding plans for delivering outcomes and market change. The EEHT Board Lead Members will act as a task and finish group to oversee the progress of this work.

#### *Advancing local and central government collaboration in climate change adaptation*

20. The LGA is commissioning a piece of work to investigate, understand and present what local government would like to see from the refreshed National Adaptation Programme (NAP3), and the wider national government policy, regulatory and funding framework, in order to accelerate central and local government's collaboration on place-based adaptation to climate change. The preferred bidder will be selected in October with the project due to complete in the first quarter of 2023. The aim is to draw on the experience of councils in adapting to climate change, including learning from recent extreme weather events (such as heat, and London floods).

#### *Fuel poverty and accelerating the transition*

21. Considering increasing energy costs, we have made representations on the need for Government and councils to work together to rapidly scale investment in

energy efficiency, the transition to renewables, and energy saving advice. We are linking this ask to the establishment of a new partnership delivering the long-term transition to net zero up to 2050. For instance, we have [published research](#) on the options and cost benefits for increasing energy efficiency measures to protect more households from fuel poverty as energy costs increase. We will revisit this considering the impact of the Energy Price Guarantee both in terms of cost/benefits for households and the Government, our modelling suggests Government's intervention to support bills means that it will be directly losing billions through drafty homes. We are also working with other LGA Boards on developing the wider cost of living messages and support, for instance the [LGA's cost of living hub](#), linking welfare, health, housing and other issues.

### *Energy Price Guarantee*

22. In Sept 2022, the Prime Minister announced an energy price cap on gas and electricity unit rates and standing charges for two years, the average cap will be £2,500 per annum per household. This will be welcome help to households although it will still mean, on average, households will pay twice as much on energy as they did two years ago (Feb 2020 price cap was £1,042). The Government is continuing the £400 payment and other additional energy and welfare support.
23. A separate scheme will apply to businesses, charities and public services (incl councils) for six months, with a review for action beyond 6 months to conclude within three months. We are working with the LGA finance and growth teams to understand the impacts of this, and what the asks might be for beyond six months.

### *Green Streets*

24. DG Cities will shortly complete a piece of work that will seek to demonstrate the case for a local approach to decarbonising buildings and transport at the street or neighbourhood level. Through a combination of literature review and interviews identifying national and international best practice, the case will be heavily evidenced and implementable in the UK. The final report will be on the LGA website end September / early October and a webinar to present the findings is planned for the morning of 15 November, coinciding with COP27.

### *Renewables*

25. We are exploring options to refresh our guide to councils on developing renewable energy, the current [LGA Renewable Energy Good Practice Guidance](#) report was published in 2020.

### *Hard to decarbonise homes*

26. In July we [published a report](#) we co-funded with the National Housing Association on Hard to decarbonise social homes. The report examines the decarbonisation

of social homes, looks at why some are harder to decarbonise than other and explores changes required to make hard to treat social homes easier to decarbonise.

#### *Energy Company Obligation (ECO4) Guidance for Local Authorities*

27. The LGA submitted a [short response](#) to the [Draft ECO4 Guidance for Local Authorities](#) from Ofgem in which we argued for a proportion of resources to be used for outreach and engagement with communities to identify those in most need of ECO4, and for a strengthened obligation on energy providers to undertake works in households identified by councils.

#### *COP27*

28. Working with productivity, we are currently preparing communications activity for the build-up and duration of COP27 which will be hosted by Egypt in Sharm El-Sheikh in November 2022. Building on the success of COP26 communications, the focus will be on showcasing exemplar local authority action to address the global climate crisis. We have also prepared a Locally Determined Contribution (LDC) which highlights the role local government plays in mitigating and adapting to climate change. The LDC aggregate's local action and presents it in the same format as a Nationally Determined Contribution to highlight the critical role councils play in addressing this global issue.

## **Waste**

#### *Inflation challenges*

29. Councils are reporting concerns about rising costs and the capacity to make reductions without impacting services, some councils are also reporting concerns about strikes. Defra has issued a survey to councils regarding workforce, costs and capacity challenges in the waste sector. The National Association for Waste Disposal Authorities has issued a similar survey. This is a big issue for the sector, and we will be working with Defra, NAWDO and other networks of council waste teams to understand and disseminate the findings, and to consider recommendations for the next steps working with LGA boards leading on finance and workforce.

#### *Tackling waste crime*

30. We continue to make the case for reforms that will be successful in preventing waste crime. We recently launched research warning that [lenient sentencing guidelines were not a significant enough deterrent](#) which was widely covered in the media. This builds on our recent submissions on waste tracking, waste carriers, and research work on the costs of dealing with fly-tipping.

*Next steps on the Resources and Waste strategy*

31. We continue to work with Defra on the progress of the Resources and Waste Strategy. The Government has set out its next steps on the Extended Producer Responsibility for which payments to councils are due from April 2023/24, and we are pushing for the LGA to have a role on the governance arrangements for the new scheme administrator. However, it is looking increasingly likely that there will be further delays to implementation. We are also beginning to work with councils and Government on the new burdens considerations for proposed food waste collections. There is less certainty about what decisions Government will make on other elements of the consistency reforms (such as Garden waste) and on Deposit Return Schemes. It is also possible that a new Secretary of State may want to revisit some of the objectives the Government were previously working towards. The delays and uncertainties are causing a range of issues for councils seeking to develop long-term strategies.

*DIY waste*

32. In July [we responded to Defra's call for evidence on booking systems at household waste and recycling centres](#), and a technical consultation on preventing charges to households for the disposal of DIY waste at household recycling centres. In our response, we focused on the fact that there is no evidence of higher rates of fly-tipping for councils that have introduced charges for DIY type waste and that the operation of HWRCs is a local matter that is best determined by councils, who are accountable to residents for the way waste and recycling services operate. Further, we are concerned that the consultation suggests a decision has been made to forgo the new burdens process for this policy decision entirely, which is a concern we are taking forward with both Defra and the DLUHC new burdens team. We are working with the National Association of Waste Disposal Authorities to develop an evidence base on the costs of this policy, and the views of councils on its impacts on the ground.

*Persistent Organic Pollutants*

33. The UK is a signatory to the UN Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, an international environmental treaty that aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). Some Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) have been designated as POPs for several years under the Stockholm convention. They were used as flame retardants in products such as domestic seating, cars and electrical goods. These chemicals are also responsible for 100% failure of the Environmental Quality Standard in biota, one of the methods used to assess the health of English rivers. The law requires that POPs in waste are destroyed to prevent lasting environmental harm and impacts on the food chain. This means waste containing POPs must be incinerated and must not be re-used, recycled or landfilled. At the end of August, the Environment Agency (EA) wrote to businesses and local authorities requesting they reply by 31 December 2022 confirming they are compliant with the regulations. Compliance by 31 December

2022 is unlikely to be achieved across England due to several factors including contractual arrangements, suitable incineration capacity, suitable treatment and storage capacity. The LGA is working with council officials, the EA and Defra to bring this issue to a sensible, pragmatic conclusion.

#### *Waste and Emissions Trading Scheme*

34. We have submitted a response to the consultation on extending the [UK Emissions Trading Scheme](#) to council waste services. The response supported the ambition from Defra and BEIS to decarbonise emissions from waste, and argued the first principle of the waste hierarchy is to prevent waste in the first place, and this is where action on net zero must focus.

## **Environment**

#### *Nutrient and water neutrality*

35. We have launched a policy enquiry on nutrient and water neutrality. Both issues relate to river catchment areas and advice to local planning authorities to stop housing development immediately in order to protect weakened natural environments, we have published research on the [impact of this on local housebuilding objectives](#). The enquiry's aim is to bring together councils with a range of partners to explore solutions in the short term and find long-term resolutions to protect the environment. The enquiry is being led by a team of LGA politicians that has now closed its call for evidence via a survey and is now planning roundtable discussions with stakeholders. The enquiry will present recommendations in the Autumn.
36. On 22 September the Government have set out their ambition to [revoke or reform transposed EU laws](#). Reporting suggests that this might include elements of the Habitats Directive which underpins the requirement for nutrient and water neutrality in protected habitats. It might also include recreational disturbance protections.

#### *Biodiversity Net Gain*

37. We continue to work with Defra, Natural England and the LGA's Planning Advisory Service on the planned implementation of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). We are currently planning a conference for councils jointly with Natural England and property developers to explore preparation work, to take place approximately one year ahead of the BNG becoming mandatory. Although, amid delays in progressing proposals it is beginning to look possible that the implementation point may be delayed. It is also not clear what the new Secretary of State's position is on the progression of BNG.



### *Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS)*

38. We continue to work with Defra on this issue and pushing for further guidance and clarity on the ambitions for LNRSs in line with local efforts to lead the local nature recovery. Defra has recently issued communications to councils and is expected to published guidance on how to develop and use a LNRS shortly. We hope to ensure this is useful to councils, and is aligned with other national policy development, including BNG, Environmental Land Management, and so on. However, it is also not clear what the new Secretary of State's position is on LNRS.

## **Economy**

### *Economy update*

39. The economy continues to show signs of stress. The latest [CPI inflation data](#) was published on 14 September 2022 and stood at 9.9% for August; this was down slightly on the July figure as a result of the fall in petrol prices. Rising food prices made the largest upward contribution to the change in the rate. The Bank of England said in a statement in 21 September that the Energy Guarantee is likely to limit significantly further increases in CPI inflation.
40. The impact of inflation will be felt in the [public sector](#). Research by the Institute for Fiscal Studies has suggested that an additional £18 billion would need to be found in each of the next two years to restore public service spending plans to the real-terms levels intended when the plans were set.
41. [Wages](#) are not keeping pace with the increase in prices. In real terms regular pay (annual) fell in the period May to July 2022 by 2.8%.
42. For the period May to July 2022 the [employment rate](#) was 75.4%, which was 0.2 percentage points lower than the previous 3 months and 1.1 percentage points lower than the pre-covid level. The unemployment rate is down 0.2 percentage points to 3.6%, but inactivity is up by 0.4 percentage points to 21.7%, which is 1.5 percentage points above the pre-covid level. A recent report by the Institute for Fiscal Studies looked at the [rise in economic inactivity among people in their 50s and 60s](#). it noted that there have been particularly large increases in the proportions of part-time workers, self-employed workers and workers in their 60s moving out of employment and into economic inactivity during the pandemic. There will be many reasons for this trend, but the IFS report concludes that the change is not driven by health or labour demand issues but rather “looks more consistent with a lifestyle choice to retire in light of changed preferences or priorities”.
43. The new Chancellor is seeking to overturn the perceived Treasury orthodoxy and to place growth as a priority above fiscal discipline (the most senior civil servant in the Treasury, Tom Scholar, has been sacked). The Chancellor is expected to set a 2.5% growth target; a level not seen consistently since before the financial

crisis in 2007/2008. It has been said that the Treasury's long-standing position has been to concentrate on the dangers of deficit spending and the need to control inflation. It is not clear that the Treasury has always stuck to these policy tenets, and there are examples of its capacity to spend, including in response to Covid. The Chancellor is expected to set out a number of measures in a statement on Friday 23 September.

44. The Energy Guarantee announced on 8<sup>th</sup> September is expected to cost £150 billion and together with an expected £30 billion of tax cuts and additional debt servicing costs, this could lead to significant additional bond issuance by the Government (tax cuts and increases in benefits and pensions, as a result of inflation, are likely to have a longer term impact on borrowing levels even after the Energy Guarantee has washed through the system). The yield on gilts has been increasing in recent months, with the benchmark 10-year gilt yield now at 3.27% up from 0.77% in September 2021. At the same time [Sterling has been falling in price against the Dollar](#). It is unusual for this to happen at a time when UK interest rates are rising. The fall in Sterling, which itself has the effect of pushing up inflation, reflects the increase in US interest rates, but also some concern about the strength of the UK economy, which the [BOE](#) expects to go into recession in the fourth quarter of this year and remain in recession in 2023.
45. At its meeting ending on 21 September 2022, the Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee voted to increase Bank Rate by 0.5 percentage points, to 2.25%.

*Identifying and promoting green growth opportunities*

46. The LGA is commissioning a report highlighting the social and economic benefits of having businesses located in a local authority area that provide low carbon and environmental goods and services. The report will be evidence based with case studies and the provider will suggest measures councils can take to make their area more attractive for these businesses to locate in. Focus will be on the supply of goods and services required for the Net Zero transition. Work will commence end September 2022 with a view to completion in December / January.

*Identifying local authority best practice in repurposing shopping centres*

47. The LGA is commissioning a report highlighting the social and economic opportunities and benefits of repurposing shopping centres to reflect the needs of the town centre, the community, the local authority, and the businesses located within their area. The report will be evidence based with case studies and the provider will suggest measures and approaches councils can take to repurpose shopping centres or support the repurpose of shopping centres where their ownership lies solely in the private sector. Work will commence at the end of October with a view to completion in the first quarter of 2023.

## Transport

### *Buses funding*

48. There have been further announcements on Government support for local buses. The first announcement, on 19<sup>th</sup> August, extended the previous support provided by DfT for bus services with an additional upto £130 million available from October 2022 to March 2023 to protect bus routes and travel, which remains at around [75%](#) of pre-pandemic levels.
49. The Transport Minister, Baroness Vere, wrote to local transport authorities (see attached letter) to confirm this announcement, making it clear that the current cycle of providing long-term recovery funding packages is not a sustainable long-term solution. Baroness Vere anticipates “that this will include Local Authorities tendering more services in future to accommodate changing travel patterns or making changes to networks so that demands to travel can be met effectively.”
50. In relation to lower levels of concessionary passengers, the letter states “If concessionary patronage does not increase, and the funding spent on local bus services declines, we have to be clear that Local Authorities should expect funding from the Revenue Support Grant (RSG) to decrease in future Spending Reviews to reflect this position.”
51. Whilst the LGA [welcomed](#) the extension to the Bus Recovery Grant, what councils want to see is the Government back its own National Bus Strategy in full, providing the £3 billion over three years for Bus Service Improvement Plans which have been produced by every local transport authority and local bus operators. This will help to protect and grow bus travel. Fewer than half of places that applied for BSIP funding were successful, and most of those that were received well below what they asked for.
52. It also appears unfair to expect councils to have their RSG decreased given that it is estimated that the national concessionary fares scheme is already underfunded by £700 million. The letter also fails to reflect the structural changes in demand for concessionary fares following the pandemic, with fears of coronavirus safety, reduced bus services and switch to alternative modes cited as key reasons in recent [Transport Focus research](#).
53. On 5<sup>th</sup> September the Government [announced](#) plans to put a £2 cap on single adult bus journeys from January to March 2023, funded via £60 million by Government. This is to assist with the current cost-of-living crisis as well as help to achieving a long-term ambition to reduce fares. We await further details on how this will be funded.
54. Given the recent and ongoing changes in Government it remains unclear who the minister for buses will be going forwards. Once this has been established the LGA will seek to set out the position of councils and how local and central government can work with the industry to secure a more prosperous and longer-

term future for local buses.

#### *Local bus schemes*

55. A number of Metro Mayors, including Greater Manchester, Liverpool City Region and West Yorkshire have announced a maximum adult bus fare of £2 beginning this month.
56. The Greater Cambridge Partnership has issued a proposal for the future bus network in the Cambridge area which includes new bus routes, longer service hours and cheaper fares. Key route corridors would have six to eight buses an hour with hourly rural services, and fares of £1 to travel in the city or £2 in the wider area. To fund the improvements a Sustainable Travel Zone road user charge is proposed that could see drivers pay £5 a day.

#### *Cost inflation*

57. In a [recent press release](#) the LGA highlighted increased costs of undertaking highways work.
58. In partnership with ADEPT (Association of Directors of Economy, Environment, Planning, and Transport) the LGA undertook a snapshot sample survey of ADEPT members to identify the extent of cost inflation relating to highways activities.
59. Our analysis revealed significant inflationary pressures: with figures estimating increases of 21% to 37% in costs of roads maintenance, running and repairing streetlights, and capital works, such as new roads and infrastructure.
60. LGA officers will continue to monitor this and feed into other ongoing work on cost inflation within local government.

#### *TfL funding deal*

61. Transport for London has agreed a financial settlement with the Government until March 2024. £3.6bn of capital investment will be made and ongoing revenue support will be provided should passenger numbers not recover at the budgeted rate.



Department  
for Transport

**Baroness Vere of Norbiton**  
Minister for Roads, Buses and Places

Great Minster House  
33 Horseferry Road  
London  
SW1P 4DR

Tel: 0300 330 3000  
E-Mail: [baroness.vere@dft.gov.uk](mailto:baroness.vere@dft.gov.uk)

Web site: [www.gov.uk/dft](http://www.gov.uk/dft)

19 August 2022

Dear Colleagues,

I am writing to you regarding the continued provision of local bus services. I am grateful for the collaborative approach you and your colleagues have taken in working with the Department on this important issue. I know we all want the best for passengers on bus services up and down the country, and the Government is committed to continuing to support the sector and implement the ambitions in the National Bus Strategy.

Many households are facing pressures due to the rising cost of living and ensuring access to affordable public transport is now more crucial than ever. This combined with significant challenges facing the bus sector, including driver shortages, rising fuel prices and in some areas, limited return of patronage, means that further Government support is required. That is why we have today announced a £130 million extension to the Bus Recovery Grant to continue supporting bus services in England, outside London, for a further six months until the end of the financial year. Individual funding allocations will be communicated separately in due course.

We are clear, however, that the current cycle of providing recovery funding packages from central Government is not a sustainable, long-term option. We need Local Authorities to continue taking proactive action, working collaboratively with the Government and bus operators, using the full range of levers at our disposal, to ensure the long-term provision of financially sustainable, high-quality bus services.

We anticipate that this will include Local Authorities tendering more services in future to accommodate changing travel patterns or making changes to networks so that demands to travel can be met effectively. We will continue to encourage Local Authorities to build in-house capacity and capability to meet this demand, including by providing a capacity support grant in 2022/23 to enable Local Authorities to strengthen their in-house bus teams, and employ at least one dedicated Bus Enhanced Partnership Officer, funded to the end of 2024/25. Our expectation is that they will form a key resource for the new

Enhanced Partnership arrangements between authorities and operators, and have a key role facilitating both parties to deliver bus service improvements.

We also recognise the importance of funding provided for concessionary fares passengers in helping to support the wider bus network. If concessionary funding continues to be paid out at pre-pandemic levels, this funding can be used by operators to maintain and improve services, and we would encourage Local Authorities to support operators in this way, or to instead reinvest this into tendering services.

We know that in some areas patronage levels for concessionary passengers remains lower than for fare-paying passengers. If concessionary patronage does not increase, and the funding spent on local bus services declines, we have to be clear that Local Authorities should expect funding from the Revenue Support Grant to decrease in future Spending Reviews to reflect this position. We would therefore further encourage Local Authorities, working closely with bus operators, to work proactively to get concessionary passengers back on board. I will also be writing to bus operators to set out the role the Government expects them to play.

We will be extending the Statutory Instrument for another year to enable Local Authorities to legally reimburse operators above actual patronage levels for the English National Concessionary Travel Scheme (ENCTS). We will work with you and operators to identify what further measures can be taken to restore ENCTS patronage and payments to pre-Covid levels of funding.

There has been a structural shift in how people work and travel that was not envisaged when the National Bus Strategy was published. In some areas however, bus patronage is approaching pre-Covid levels. We will continue supporting and working with the sector to ensure this recovery continues, and to ensure that this country has high-quality bus networks that meet the needs of the people and communities that rely on them.

Yaws,  
Charlotte

**BARONESS VERE OF NORBITON**

## Note of last Environment, Economy, Housing & Transport Board meeting

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<b>Title:</b>	Environment, Economy, Housing & Transport Board
<b>Date:</b>	Thursday 23 June 2022
<b>Venue:</b>	Online via Teams

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### Attendance

An attendance list is attached as **Appendix A** to this note

Item	Decisions and actions	Action
<b>1</b>	<p><b>Welcome, Apologies and Substitutes, Declarations of Interest</b></p> <p>The Chairman welcomed and introduced Members to the Environment, Economy, Housing &amp; Transport Board meeting.</p> <p>No declarations of interest were made.</p>	
<b>2</b>	<p><b>Active Travel England</b></p> <p>The Chairman introduced Chris Boardman, the interim National Commissioner for Active Travel England (ATE) who briefly outlined the role and aims of ATE.</p> <p>Members made the following comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members raised that there had been local backlash to schemes introduced from emergency active travel funding an</li> <li>• Further concerns were raised over consultations as there seemed to be a “silent majority” who were largely supportive of schemes but had not been accounted for</li> <li>• It was queried how the LGA could support ATE</li> </ul> <p>In response, Chris Boardman made the following comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of the Emergency Active Travel schemes introduced in the pandemic, those that were most well received were those that had been part of a long-term plan and then accelerated</li> <li>• The LGA could help by supporting the training of staff at councils which would help them secure bids to fund schemes</li> <li>• Whilst Electric Vehicles were recognised as one way to produce less emissions, they would not be sufficient to replace all vehicles and there needed to be a focus on active travel too.</li> </ul> <p>The Chairman thanked Chris Boardman for his attendance</p>	
	<b>Decision:</b>	

- Members noted the report and presentation.

### **3 Building Safety Update**

The Chairman invited Charles Loft, Senior Adviser to present the report which outlined the progress on building safety since the last Board meeting. This included progress on the Building Safety Bill, Fire Safety Act and Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans.

**Decision:**

Members noted the update.

The Chairman brought forward agenda item 5 – End of Year Report 2021-22, item 6 – Environment, Economy, Housing & Transport Update / Other Board Business, and item 7 – Minutes of the previous meeting.

### **4 End of Year Report 2021-2022**

The Chairman invited Members to comment on the End of Year Report 2021-2022 which provided an overview of the work of the Board between September 2021 and August 2022 as well as areas of focus to consider in the coming year.

**Decision:**

Members noted the report.

### **5 EEHT Update**

The Chairman invited Members to comment on the report which outlined updates with the Board's remit.

Following a query, Members were advised of progress on the work to lobby for more powers to issue Fixed Penalty Notices as requested by Thurrock Council and consortium of Essex Council. Surveys had been trialled with a number of councils which would shortly go out to all local authorities.

**Decision:**

Members noted the report.

### **6 Minutes of the previous meeting**

The minutes of the meeting held on 22 March 2022 were agreed as an accurate record.

### **7 Energy efficiency in fuel poor households**



The Chairman introduced Nick Porter, Senior Adviser, who presented the report which outlined a proposal to make to government and partners on accelerating improvements in the energy efficiency of homes to reduce energy waste from fuel poor households.

Members made the following comments:

- Decarbonising listed and rural buildings would be a challenge
- It was raised that currently planning permission was being granted for properties that would need to be retrofitted shortly after being built
- Standing charges on energy bills had been increasing which would impact those in poverty even in energy efficient households
- It was suggested that EPC C may not be ambitious enough to help achieve net zero goals.
- Consideration should be given to funding options and creating investible propositions.

**Action:**

That a member working group be formed to assist in the next steps as set out in the report.

**Decision:**

Members noted the report.

## 8 Planning reform

The Chairman welcomed Simon Gallagher, Director of Planning for the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) who gave a summary of aims of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill which included:

- Moving towards a plan led system and away from a speculative development led system which would make it easier for local authorities to be in control.
- Working with communities and incentivising them to want development.
- Modernising the planning service through better digital services.
- Maintaining a regular system of communication to engage with local authorities.

Members made the following comments:

- The proposals were welcomed compared to previous proposals.
- It was queried when councils would be able to have access to infrastructure levy funding.
- National policy seemed to continue to take precedence over local policy which sometimes did not fit local circumstances.
- Permitted development rights had been impeding on local communities and local authorities' ability to have a say and be strategic in developments.

- It was queried what the benefits of a legal requirement for councils to produce design codes.
- There were concerns at implementing the Biodiversity Net Gain and if £4 million of funding to support councils would be enough to resource this.
- The nutrient and neutrality issues which were preventing development of housing seemed to clash with the planning reforms.

In response, Simon Gallagher made the following comments:

- The need to receive the infrastructure levy funding early was recognised as an integral part of development.
- It was hoped that national development management policies would reflect what was already in local plans which would enable local authorities to focus on local concerns and this would be communicated further.
- Permitted development rights were in place to prevent having to wait for long term regeneration schemes and allow quick adaptation.
- Design codes were introduced as many councils were producing their own supplementary plans which had no legal force, under the reforms there would be legally binding design codes.
- Not just generalist skills of core planning officers were important, but specialists in environment were an important part of the process.
- DLUHC were aware of the problem with nutrients and neutrality for development and had been working collaboratively with Natural England.

The Chairman thanked Simon Gallagher for his attendance.

**Decision:**

Members noted the report.

**Appendix A -Attendance**

Position/Role	Councillor	Authority
Chairman	Cllr David Renard	Swindon Borough Council
Vice-Chairman	Cllr Darren Rodwell	Barking and Dagenham London Borough Council
Deputy-chairman	Cllr Pippa Heylings	South Cambridgeshire District Council
	Cllr Loic Rich	Cornwall Council
Members	Cllr Kelham Cooke	South Kesteven District Council
	Cllr Mark Crane	Selby District Council
	Cllr Daniel Humphreys	Worthing Borough Council
	Cllr Paul Marshall	West Sussex County Council
	Cllr Patrick Nicholson	Plymouth City Council
	Cllr Linda Taylor	Cornwall Council



	<p>Cllr Martin Gannon                  Mayor Philip Glanville                  Cllr Ed Turner                  Cllr Cathy Mitchell                  Cllr Emily Darlington                  Cllr Vikki Slade</p> <p>Cllr David Beaman</p>	<p>Gateshead Council                  Hackney London Borough Council                  Oxford City Council                  Warrington Borough Council                  Milton Keynes Council                  Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council                  Waverley Borough Council</p>
In Attendance	<p>Cllr James Jamieson                  Chris Boardman                  Martin Key                  Simon Gallagher</p>	<p>Central Bedfordshire Council                  Active Travel England                  Active Travel England                  Department for Levelling Up, Housing &amp; Communities</p>
LGA Officers	<p>Jo Allchurch                  Calum Davidson                  Charli Fudge                  Katharine Goodger                  Eamon Lally                  Charles Loft                  Kamal Panchal                  Emilia Peters                  Nick Porter                  Hilary Tanner</p>	

