

Cabinet

Agenda

MONDAY
16 OCTOBER 2023
7.00 pm

MAIN HALL
FIRST FLOOR
3 SHORTLANDS
LONDON W6 8DA

Watch the meeting
live on YouTube:
<https://youtube.com/live/cyU4WWTmbU0?feature=share>

Membership

Councillor Stephen Cowan, Leader of the Council
Councillor Ben Coleman, Deputy Leader
Councillor Rebecca Harvey, Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion and Community Safety
Councillor Bora Kwon, Cabinet Member for Civic Renewal,
Councillor Alex Sanderson, Cabinet Member for Children and Education
Councillor Wesley Harcourt, Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Ecology
Councillor Andrew Jones, Cabinet Member for The Economy,
Councillor Frances Umeh, Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness
Councillor Rowan Ree, Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform
Councillor Sharon Holder, Cabinet Member for Public Realm

Date Issued
06 October 2023

If you require further information relating to this agenda please contact:
Katia Neale, Committee Coordinator, tel: 07776 672 956 or email:
katia.neale@lbhf.gov.uk

Reports on the open Cabinet agenda are available on the Council's website: www.lbhf.gov.uk/councillors-and-democracy

Members of the Public are welcome to attend but spaces are limited. To register for a place please contact katia.neale@lbhf.gov.uk. Seats will be allocated on a first come first serve basis. A loop system for hearing impairment is provided, together with disabled access to the building.



Shortlands

3 Shortlands,
Hammersmith,
London W6 8DA



Closest Underground Station
Hammersmith



Closest Bus Stop
Latymer Court (Stop G)

DEPUTATIONS

Members of the public may submit a request for a deputation to the Cabinet on item numbers **4-7** on this agenda using the Council's Deputation Request Form. The completed Form, to be sent to Katia Neale at the above address, must be signed by at least ten registered electors of the Borough and will be subject to the Council's procedures on the receipt of deputations. **Deadline for receipt of deputation requests: Wednesday 11 October 2023.**

COUNCILLORS' CALL-IN TO SCRUTINY COMMITTEES

A decision list regarding items on this agenda will be published by **Tuesday 17 October 2023**. Items on the agenda may be called in to the relevant Accountability Committee.

The deadline for receipt of call-in requests is: **Friday 20 October 2023 at 3.00pm**. Decisions not called in by this date will then be deemed approved and may be implemented.

A confirmed decision list will be published after 3:00pm on **Friday 20 October 2023**.

Cabinet Agenda

16 October 2023

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3.	DECLARATION OF INTERESTS	
<p>If a Councillor has a disclosable pecuniary interest in a particular item, whether or not it is entered in the Authority's register of interests, or any other significant interest which they consider should be declared in the public interest, they should declare the existence and, unless it is a sensitive interest as defined in the Member Code of Conduct, the nature of the interest at the commencement of the consideration of that item or as soon as it becomes apparent.</p> <p>At meetings where members of the public are allowed to be in attendance and speak, any Councillor with a disclosable pecuniary interest or other significant interest may also make representations, give evidence or answer questions about the matter. The Councillor must then withdraw immediately from the meeting before the matter is discussed and any vote taken.</p> <p>Where Members of the public are not allowed to be in attendance and speak, then the Councillor with a disclosable pecuniary interest should withdraw from the meeting whilst the matter is under consideration. Councillors who have declared other significant interests should also withdraw from the meeting if they consider their continued participation in the matter would not be reasonable in the circumstances and may give rise to a perception of a conflict of interest.</p> <p>Councillors are not obliged to withdraw from the meeting where a dispensation to that effect has been obtained from the Standards Committee.</p>		
4.	FUEL POVERTY STRATEGY	13 - 82
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8. FORWARD PLAN OF KEY DECISIONS

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9. DISCUSSION OF EXEMPT ELEMENTS (ONLY IF REQUIRED)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 - ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Proposed resolution:

Under Section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972, that the public and press be excluded from the meeting during the consideration of an item of business, on the grounds that it contains the likely disclosure of exempt information, as defined in paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of the said Act, and that the public interest in maintaining the exemption currently outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

Cabinet

Minutes



Monday 4 September 2023

NOTE: This meeting was held remotely. A recording of the meeting can be watched at on YouTube at: <https://youtube.com/live/LwNW-wbWOR8?feature=share>

PRESENT

Councillor Stephen Cowan, Leader of the Council
Councillor Ben Coleman, Deputy Leader
Councillor Wesley Harcourt, Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Ecology
Councillor Sharon Holder, Cabinet Member for Public Realm
Councillor Rebecca Harvey, Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion and Community Safety
Councillor Bora Kwon, Cabinet Member for Civic Renewal
Councillor Rowan Ree, Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform
Councillor Alex Sanderson, Cabinet Member for Children and Education
Councillor Frances Umeh, Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness

ALSO PRESENT

Councillor Jose Afonso

1. MINUTES OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON 17 JULY 2023

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet held on 17 July 2023 be confirmed and signed as an accurate record of the proceedings, and that the outstanding actions be noted.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Andrew Jones.

3. DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interest.

4. SPECIAL SCHOOL ORGANISATION AND CAPITAL PLAN

Councillor Alex Sanderson introduced the report setting out an ambitious programme of investment in provision for children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) in Hammersmith & Fulham over the period to 2030.

AGREED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE CABINET MEMBERS:

That Cabinet approves the

1. Special School Organisation and Capital Plan at Appendix 1 of this report.
2. Publication of the documents attached at Appendix 1 of this report.
3. Approves the five-year commissioning plan detailed in the Special School Organisation and Capital Plan at Appendix 1
4. Delegates authority to the Operational Director of Education and SEND to finalise Service Level Agreements with schools to give effect to point 3.

Reason for decision:

As set out in the report.

Alternative options considered and rejected:

As outlined in the report.

Record of any conflict of interest:

None.

Note of dispensation in respect of any declared conflict of interest:

None.

5. THE REFURBISHMENT OF LENA GARDENS SCHOOL SITE FOR ONGOING EDUCATION USE

Councillor Alex Sanderson introduced the report recommending award of the contract for refurbishing the Lena Gardens Primary school site to provide high quality educational facilities for future use to Arc Group Ltd. This investment would support options for the long-term educational use of the Lena Gardens site.

AGREED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE CABINET MEMBERS:

To approve the award of the contract to refurbish Lena Gardens to Arc Group London Ltd. for £823,867.80 plus 10% contingency of £82,387 (total of £906,254.80) funded from School Condition Allocation.

Reason for decision:

As set out in the report.

Alternative options considered and rejected:

As outlined in the report.

Record of any conflict of interest:

None.

Note of dispensation in respect of any declared conflict of interest:

None.

6. COMMUNITY SCHOOLS PROGRAMME DECANT WORKS AND MOBILISATION

Councillor Alex Sanderson introduced the report, which was part of the Community Schools Programme, requesting funds for the refurbishment of Mund Street so that it could be used for pupils decanted from Avonmore Primary School.

Councillor Sanderson expressed her deep concern for the thousands of children around the country unsure whether they would have a school to go to over the next few weeks, due to the lack of investment from the Government in school buildings. She was proud that Hammersmith & Fulham Council was investing in schools as part of the Community Schools programme.

The Leader added that cancelling the Building Schools for the Future Programme initiated this problem.

Councillor Sanderson added that her report entitled Youth Justice Plan would be going shortly to Full Council.

AGREED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE CABINET MEMBERS:

1. To approve the setting up and draw down of a budget of £807,070 (including £30,000 from S106 and £777,070 from general fund borrowing) to refurbish the Mund Street site and specific costs directly related to the decant process for Avonmore.
2. To approve the allocation of £55,660 of School Condition Allocation (SCA) capital grant to support works associated with the specific educational requirements of Avonmore Primary school.

3. To delegate the decision to commit this additional expenditure for the former Fulham Boys Mund Street site to the Director of Education, in consultation with the Director of Children's Services, the Director of Finance and with the Cabinet Member for Children and Education

Reason for decision:

As set out in the report.

Alternative options considered and rejected:

As outlined in the report.

Record of any conflict of interest:

None.

Note of dispensation in respect of any declared conflict of interest:

None.

7. TREASURY MANAGEMENT OUTTURN REPORT 2022/23

Councillor Rowan thanked Phil Triggs, the Director of Treasury & Pensions, and the Treasure Management Team for their excellent work. Despite the significant external financial challenges, the Council met all of its Prudential Indicators, and undertook no new borrowing on the previous year.

The Leader agreed that their tight Treasure Management was part of the Council's Ruthlessly Financially Efficient programme. He thanked the Finance Team as well as the Senior Management Team for investing wisely.

AGREED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE CABINET MEMBERS:

That the Committee note the annual Treasury Management Outturn Report for 2022/23.

Reason for decision:

As set out in the report.

Alternative options considered and rejected:

As outlined in the report.

Record of any conflict of interest:

None.

Note of dispensation in respect of any declared conflict of interest:

None.

8. CAPITAL PROGRAMME MONITOR & BUDGET VARIATIONS, 2022/23 (OUTTURN)

Councillor Rowan stated that this report provided details of the capital programme outturn for the financial year 2022/23. It included £65.8m investment in the existing council homes to ensure compliance and building affordable new homes for residents, £14m in ensuring the safety and the stabilisation of Hammersmith Bridge, and investing £3.2m in the rollout of electric vehicle charging points as part of the Council's Climate and Ecology Strategy.

The Leader added that one of their priorities was investing in social housing and bringing them up to standards. He stressed that the works on Hammersmith Bridge were ongoing, and the bridge was no longer in danger of collapsing. Due to the scale of the task the opening of the bridge would take time and considerably sums of money.

AGREED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE CABINET MEMBERS:

1. To note the capital outturn for the year of £140.1m.
2. To approve the proposed budget variations to the capital programme (2022/23 to 2025/26) as summarised in Table 1 and detailed in Appendix 1.

Reason for decision:

As set out in the report.

Alternative options considered and rejected:

As outlined in the report.

Record of any conflict of interest:

None.

Note of dispensation in respect of any declared conflict of interest:

None.

9. PROVISIONAL REVENUE OUTTURN REPORT 2022/23

Councillor Rowan stated that the council was legally required to balance their budgeted yearly. Despite the fact that the Government grant had been drastically cut and the downturn in the economy the Council not only managed to balance its budget but also created a budget surplus over the last year without any cuts to frontline services. He thanked everyone in the Finance Team and the Senior Management Team.

The Leader reiterated that the Council had maintained over the years the delivery of key services to residents, visitors, and businesses, while introducing new ones, such as free adult social care, the Law Enforcement Team and free

breakfast for primary school children. This was a consequence of being Ruthlessly Financially Efficient.

In relation to Appendix 8, the Housing Revenue Account, Councillor Jose Afonso asked whether leaseholders were being penalised with increases in charges to make up for the lost rent in housing income.

The Leader replied that the service charges for leaseholders since 2014 had been increase at a low rate. Rather than punishing leaseholders the Council was delivering better value for service charges. Value for money was a key issue, particularly now with the cost-of-living crisis.

AGREED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE CABINET MEMBERS:

1. To note the General Fund underspend of £0.340m (0.02% of budget).
2. To note that the draw down from the Housing Revenue Account general balance of £5.543m which was lower than the projected £6,329m.
3. To note the significant reduction of the Dedicated Schools Grant High Needs Block deficit and the remaining cumulative deficit of £4.748m.

Reason for decision:

As set out in the report.

Alternative options considered and rejected:

As outlined in the report.

Record of any conflict of interest:

None.

Note of dispensation in respect of any declared conflict of interest:

None.

10. REVENUE BUDGET REVIEW 2023/24 - MONTH 2

Councillor Rowan Ree introduced the report for the first financial review of 2023/24 (further reports would follow at months 4, 6 and 9) to monitor spending to ensure money was being spent in the most cost-effective way.

AGREED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE CABINET MEMBERS:

1. To note the General Fund financial forecast at Month 2.

2. To note that the position on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) as set out in paragraphs 12 and 13.
3. To note the in-year Dedicated Schools Grant High Needs Block forecasted surplus of £0.401m (thereby reducing the cumulative deficit).
4. To approve General Fund budget changes totalling £1.138m as detailed in Appendix 10. This is being funded using on-going and one-off contingencies (£0.958m) and one-off use of earmarked reserves (£0.180m).

Reason for decision:

As set out in the report.

Alternative options considered and rejected:

As outlined in the report.

Record of any conflict of interest:

None.

Note of dispensation in respect of any declared conflict of interest:

None.

11. KINGS CORONATION YOUTH FUND AWARD REPORT 2023

Councillor Sharon Holder stated that the King's Coronation Youth Fund, launched this year, would allow the Council to award 26 organisations funding to support approximately 48,130 young people across the borough. Youth activities included sport, culture, arts, music, and socialising in positive activities. These opportunities would enrich the lives of young people and keep them safe from anti-social behaviour, crime, and gangs. The costs would be funded by S.106 contributions.

Councillor Jose Afonso welcomed this new Fund which he believed was created by the campaign run by Greg Hands, MP. As this would be funded for two years he asked whether it would be reinstated at the end of this period.

The Leader replied that His Majesty King Charles III was the reason this Fund had been created. As Prince Charles he was already supporting young people as part of the Prince of Wales Trust before becoming king. It was a credit to Kevin McGrath, the Representative Deputy Lieutenant for Hammersmith and Fulham, who worked with the Council to find a project to celebrate His Majesty's coronation and to capture the spirit of his monarchy.

In relation to future funding beyond the two-year period, the Leader added that a legal procurement process would need to be carried out to authorise future spending.

AGREED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE CABINET MEMBERS:

5. To note that Appendix 2 is not for publication on the basis that it contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information) as set out in paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).
6. To provide funding of £706,940 to 26 organisations as outlined in Appendix 1, for 2023/24.
3. That the uncommitted balance of £293,060 be made available for a second round of applications in 2024/25.

Reason for decision:

As set out in the report.

Alternative options considered and rejected:

As outlined in the report.

Record of any conflict of interest:

None.

Note of dispensation in respect of any declared conflict of interest:

None.

12. FORWARD PLAN OF KEY DECISIONS

The Key Decision List was noted.

13. DISCUSSION OF EXEMPT ELEMENTS (ONLY IF REQUIRED)

There was no discussion of exempt elements.

Meeting started: 7.00 pm
Meeting ended: 7.26 pm

Chair

Report to: Cabinet

Date: 16/10/2023

Subject: H&F Fuel Poverty Strategy

Report of: Councillor Wesley Harcourt, Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Ecology; Councillor Rebecca Harvey, Cabinet Member for Community Safety and Social Inclusion

Report author: Esther Harris, Fuel Poverty and Energy Efficiency Lead

Responsible Director: Bram Kainth, Strategic Director of Environment

SUMMARY

This covering report seeks approval from Cabinet of the council's Fuel Poverty Strategy and associated action plan. The strategy sets out the council's approach to reducing rates of fuel poverty in the borough by 2030 and is aligned to the council's 2019 Climate and Ecology Strategy. The strategy has sought involvement from relevant teams across the council, including, but not limited to, Public Health, Asset Management, Cost of Living and Private Housing, and has been informed by views from residents.

Addressing fuel poverty is critical to delivering the Climate and Ecology strategy, ensuring that all residents can afford to heat their homes reasonably and paving the way towards decarbonisation. Additionally, addressing fuel poverty brings with it many benefits that deliver on the council's values and objectives, including improving both mental and physical health outcomes, reducing the financial burden of energy, and improving the quality of H&F's housing stock.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To approve the strategy (Appendix A, with Appendices C and D as annexes) and action plan (Appendix B).
 2. To note the investment required to deliver the strategy, and the current funding gap that exists for future implementation.
 3. To note the links to other developing strategies in the Council, and the dependencies that exist because of this.
-

Wards Affected: All

Our Values	Summary of how this report aligns to the H&F Values
Building shared prosperity	The fuel poverty strategy will address pre-existing inequalities in the borough by improving access to support, improving energy efficiency of homes, and supporting residents in maximising income, with strong links to the Financial Inclusion strategy – ensuring everyone has equal access to affordable energy.
Creating a compassionate council	Fuel poverty tends to have significant impacts on vulnerable residents, in particular there can be significant negative health effects on older residents, children and those with pre-existing health conditions. The action plan attached to the fuel poverty strategy demonstrates the significant support that is intended to be rolled out to these residents, demonstrating compassion.
Doing things with local residents, not to them	The strategy has been drafted with input from a significant body of stakeholders. The action plan reflects a strategy that will seek to bring residents on the Net Zero journey with us, with a strong focus on communication, engagement and outreach.
Being ruthlessly financially efficient	Significant investment is required to achieve Net Zero, and the fuel poverty strategy is one element of this. The strategy focuses on maximising central government funding and focusing on fabric first, which ensures financial efficiency on the route to Net Zero. There are cost savings associated with the work presented, including bill savings for residents, and these will be maximised, whilst work will be undertaken to ensure that the strategy is delivered in the most economic way possible.
Taking pride in H&F	Reducing fuel poverty will have a positive impact on residents' mental and physical environment, with energy efficiency works improving comfort at home. There is potential for additional benefits such as improved air quality if there is a long-term reduction in emissions due to reduced energy demand from increased efficiency in homes. The strategy also seeks to improve engagement, ensuring residents can access improvement opportunities for their own homes and buildings.
Rising to the challenge of the climate and ecological emergency	This strategy is a part of delivering on the council's climate and ecology strategy, which is the comprehensive plan to deliver against this value.

Financial Impact

The cost of delivering the actions proposed in the Fuel Poverty Strategy is estimated at approximately £2m. This will be incurred as one off revenue costs, with approximately £1m being made available as one off grants to residents (for them to implement simple, low-cost energy efficiency measures themselves, such as draft proofing and LED lighting) and the other £1m required to fund more targeted work around improving energy efficiency (such as officers to enforce minimum energy efficiency standards, funding for communications and engagement campaigns, and building a fuel poverty dataset).

This report requests approval for the strategy only, it does not request specific funding at this time. The estimated £2m cost referenced above is included as a guide only, and will be firmed up following completion of further detailed work (meaning this estimated £2m of funding has not yet been identified or secured). Funding for the actions within the Fuel Poverty Strategy will be considered as part of the separate

Climate Finance Strategy currently being developed, and considered as appropriate through the council's existing capital and revenue reporting processes. Wherever possible, the Council will aim to secure grant funding and contributions from third parties to minimise the cost to the Council. The initial engagement and communications will be funded from existing service budgets.

Kellie Gooch – Head of Finance (Environment), 1 June 2023.

Verified by Sukvinder Kalsi, Strategic Director of Finance, 1 June 2023.

Legal Implications

There is no statutory requirement for Local Authorities to produce a Fuel Poverty Strategy or an Action Plan under the Climate Change Act 2008. However, alleviating fuel poverty is important in contributing to the achievement of the Council's objectives, including the delivery of the climate and ecology strategy and helping to prevent adverse health impacts on residents.

The UK has legislation which has set specific targets for the removal of homes from fuel poverty. Under the Fuel Poverty (England) Regulations 2014 the target is to ensure that for people living in fuel poverty, as many as is reasonably practicable of the houses in which such person live have a minimum energy efficiency rating of Band C. This objective is to be achieved by 2030.

H&F council's 2030 target and planned actions are intended to be consistent with, and exceed, the ambitions set out in the Mayor of London's Fuel Poverty Action Plan 2018 and the Climate Change Act 2008, which presently sets a target for the UK to be net-zero by 2050.

The achievement of the objectives in this report are likely to require the procurement of works and services from external providers. In undertaking such procurement the Council must follow, where appropriate, the Council's contract standing orders and at present include the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 in relation to entering into public contracts.

*John Sharland, Senior solicitor (Contracts and procurement)
Dated 20 April 2023*

Background Papers Used in Preparing This Report

None

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Background and strategy summary

1. In 2019, Hammersmith & Fulham Council declared a climate emergency, and set out plans to address this in the Climate and Ecology strategy.
2. Buildings currently make up more than a third of the borough's production-based emissions, and 83% of the council's own production-based emissions

come from heating and lighting council-owned buildings. Therefore, reducing energy demand and decarbonising the H&F housing stock is a key priority to address the climate emergency.

3. However, the transition to a greener and more sustainable council needs to be fair and socially just, recognising the inequalities that exist in the current system, many of which have been exacerbated by the high cost of living and Covid pandemic of the early 2020s.
4. Fuel poverty is defined as the scenario where residents are unable to adequately heat their homes at a reasonable cost. This means they are likely to be living in an inefficient home and are regarded as low income. Fuel poverty demonstrates the inequalities in reaching Net Zero, and thus must be addressed as a pre-requisite to decarbonisation.
5. The government uses the Low-Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) metric to measure fuel poverty. This metric defines a household as in fuel poverty if:
 - a. They are living in a property with an **Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of band D or below** (low energy efficiency), and
 - b. When they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a **residual income below the official poverty line** (low income)
6. Based on the LILEE metric, 11.3% of households in Hammersmith & Fulham were estimated to be in fuel poverty in 2021, equating to nearly 10,000 households in the borough. The near tripling in energy prices since 2020 is likely to lead to increases in fuel poverty, with higher rates of inflation in London potentially leading to disproportionate impacts for the borough. Indeed, more recent data from the ONS on poverty from 2021 shows that 23.3% of residents are living in poverty, significantly higher than the most recent fuel poverty rate. Additionally, fuel poverty rates vary significantly across the borough, with areas in the north of the borough seeing fuel poverty rates of up to 25%.
7. Fuel poverty has significant negative impacts that demonstrate the need to address this issue at pace. Cold, underheated homes pose many risks to both residents' physical and mental health. There is a strong relationship between cold temperatures and cardiovascular and respiratory diseases; with each 1C drop in temperature below 5C, GP consultations for respiratory illness in older people increase by 19%, and hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), commonly linked with fuel poverty, are four times more likely to happen over winter. Cold housing also increases the level of minor illnesses such as colds and flu and exacerbates existing conditions such as arthritis and rheumatism.
8. Additionally, due to the borough's location, there are further risks to health from particulate pollution. Data from the Office for Health Improvements & Disparities shows that the proportion of mortality attributable to particulate pollution is 6.8%, higher than both the London average (6.5%) and the England average (5.5%).¹
9. There are many avenues to addressing fuel poverty, including energy efficiency and retrofit, income maximisation, and improved energy use

¹ [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthoutcomesframework.org.uk/data)

behaviours. The Fuel Poverty Strategy for H&F sets out the route to reducing fuel poverty across the borough through a variety of different support mechanisms, and links to other strategies addressing these areas.

10. The actions seek to fill the gaps and provide both financial support and advice to residents who are struggling with energy bills. The actions of the strategy are split across 4 key areas:
 - a. Improving data
 - b. Linking up services – in particular with the NHS
 - c. Supporting households
 - d. Addressing inequalities
11. There is an attached measurement approach to ensure that the council can effectively monitor progress of the strategy. This includes tracking 7 metrics until 2030, with interim targets and review points to ensure progress is on track.
12. Addressing fuel poverty aligns with the council's vision, building shared prosperity, supporting vulnerable residents to maximise their income and reduce the burden of energy, and demonstrates H&F rising to the challenge of climate and ecological emergency by tackling energy-related poverty and inequalities.

Policy background

13. The government set out the route to ending fuel poverty in its Sustainable Warmth strategy, published in 2018. This set targets of all fuel poor homes reaching EPC E by 2020, EPC D by 2025 and EPC C by 2030.
14. There have been numerous central government schemes providing funding for energy efficiency measures in low-income homes, such as the Home Upgrade Grant and the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund. However, this funding is ringfenced for specific groups of homes, and this leaves gaps in the financial offer currently available for low-income private residents. In particular, the end of the Local Authority Delivery scheme removes any support for low-income residents in the private sector who are on the gas grid, which is the vast majority of H&F's private housing stock.
15. There is some central and local support available to residents struggling with the cost-of-living crisis, in part recognising the increased burden of energy bills in light of price rises. However, similarly to energy efficiency funding, much of this is coming to an end and there is a need to set out the long-term plan for supporting residents struggling with energy bills.

Development of the fuel poverty strategy

16. The Fuel Poverty strategy has been developed by the Climate Unit, in collaboration with the Public Health team. The strategy is aligned to the Climate and Ecology Strategy published in 2019, recognising the need to address fuel poverty directly in order to meet net zero targets.
17. The strategy development has involved consultation across the council, in particular seeking views from teams working directly with vulnerable residents.

18. The strategy also has links to several other council strategies, in particular the Financial Inclusion and Retrofit strategies.
19. The fuel poverty strategy sets to address residents' energy security, ensuring that all residents have access to affordable heating and addressing pre-existing inequalities in the borough. The strategy is therefore focused on providing advice and support to residents on their energy bills and energy use, and funding for energy efficiency measures in private households.
20. Whilst some of the actions in the strategy relate to providing financial support to residents and supporting them in getting into work, this is primarily covered in the Financial Inclusion strategy. Similarly, whilst there is significant work to be carried out on the council's own social housing stock, this is primarily addressed in the Retrofit strategy and as such the Fuel Poverty strategy focuses on private housing retrofit.

Delivering the strategy

21. The strategy has an associated initial action plan. The Climate team will work with other teams across the council, as well as local community groups, charities and partnerships, to deliver the strategy and implement the actions that have been set out.
22. Delivering the strategy will require investment; it is estimated that over 8,000 households are likely to be in fuel poverty, with thousands more struggling, and so the challenge is large.
23. There are numerous obstacles to addressing fuel poverty that the strategy seeks to remove, in particular focusing on the need to ensure residents are brought on the Net Zero journey, and improving communications on climate change, energy and decarbonisation. In order to ensure that the strategy is based on real-world experience, resident engagement will continuously be sought and fed into the planning for future work in the community.
24. Progress on the strategy will be reviewed regularly and there will be a mid-point review in 2026 on overall progress towards the targets and achievement of actions. At this point, the actions and strategy will be refreshed, considering any new policies, regulations or technologies that may have an impact on delivery.

Costs and funding

25. Delivery of this strategy is dependent on the availability of funding and affordability. These actions will require investment, and some of the sources of this are still uncertain. Funding will be sought through different avenues, including central government grant funding.
26. Based on high-level costings, the actions as planned are estimated to cost at least £2m to deliver. The majority of this funding is required to deliver small energy efficiency measures to homes, and if the Council were to offer larger energy efficiency measures this costing would rapidly increase. Additional costs include funding towards officers to enforce MEES regulations, funding for communications and engagement campaigns, and building a fuel poverty dataset.

27. As a separate exercise, a Climate Financial Strategy is currently being developed that looks at the total investment required to deliver on the Council's wider Climate and Ecology strategy. This will include the £2m estimated cost of delivering the proposed Fuel Poverty Strategy. The estimated cost to decarbonise the whole borough will be significant, for which investment will be needed from government, businesses, and residents.

Options appraisal

28. 1. Do nothing

This option is not recommended. The council has adopted an ambitious and challenging target of net zero for the borough by 2030, and net zero cannot be addressed effectively without tackling fuel poverty.

29. 2. Adopt the Fuel Poverty Strategy and Action Plan

This option is recommended. The strategy and action plan are the result of collaborative working with teams across the council and engagement with residents, and present a way forward for addressing fuel poverty, something the council has not had previously.

30. 3. Delay adoption of the strategy to allow further development

This option is not recommended. Residents are already struggling with the impacts of a cold home, and delaying action further will only increase the health implications and impacts of living in fuel poverty. The broad actions needed are well understood, and this strategy offers the flexibility to accommodate a changing policy landscape and evidence base. Many other local authorities already have fuel poverty strategies in place, and the Greater London Authorities (GLA) and Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) both published theirs in 2018. H&F risks missing not only the government targets, but also our own targets set out in the Climate and Ecology strategy.

Reasons for Decision

31. The recommendation provided above is provided on the basis that fuel poverty needs to be addressed in Hammersmith & Fulham, and this must be done at pace. There are significant and concerning impacts of living in fuel poverty, including increased risk of cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses and mental health risks, that demonstrate the need to address the issue and support vulnerable residents.

Equality Implications

32. There are significant pre-existing inequalities in Hammersmith & Fulham, and the fuel poverty strategy will address some of these. In particular, the fuel poverty strategy will provide dedicated support to residents who are vulnerable to the impacts of a cold home.

33. Tackling the climate emergency will help us address local public health inequalities. In H&F, 32% of the reduced life expectancy for the most deprived people is attributable to circulatory and respiratory reasons, which are exacerbated by polluted air, cold homes and extreme heat. Those who live in low-income areas are often the most affected by air pollution and yet also often those least responsible for producing it; in the UK 40,000 people die annually from air pollution-related diseases.
34. The analysis of protected characteristics carried out for the assessment shows that the strategy is expected to have only neutral or positive impacts on protected characteristics. Many characteristics are unaffected by the actions in the strategy, and the distribution of fuel poverty is unrelated to the distribution of the characteristics.
35. A full equalities impact assessment has been carried out for the strategy, and is including in Appendix C.

Risk Management Implications

36. The report recommends adopting a fuel poverty strategy which is an essential component to delivering the Climate and Ecology strategy. The proposed strategy aims to ensure that all residents can afford to heat their homes reasonably and paving the way towards decarbonisation and recognises a number of risks to residents of not addressing fuel poverty.
37. The proposed strategy is in line with the council objectives of rising to the challenge of the climate and ecological emergency, building prosperity, and doing things with and not to local residents.
38. Adopting the strategy brings with it many benefits that can deliver on the council's values and objectives, including improving both mental and physical health outcomes, reducing the financial burden of energy, and improving the quality of H&F's housing stock.

David Hughes, Director of Audit, Fraud, Risk, and Insurance
Dated 20 April 2023

Climate and Ecological Emergency Implications

39. The adoption of a fuel poverty strategy and associated action plan are critical to progressing and communicating the council's programme for achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions and supporting vulnerable residents. This strategy provides clarity on the council's intentions, supports the council to engage with residents and partners on action needed within the wider borough, and provides an evidenced basis for action against fuel poverty, investment in the agenda, and applications for external support and funding, particularly around energy efficiency.

*Implications verified by: Esther Harris (Fuel Poverty and Energy Efficiency Lead),
Hinesh Mehta (Assistant Director Climate Change)*

LIST OF APPENDICES

- A. Fuel Poverty Strategy
- B. Fuel Poverty Strategy – Action Plan
- C. Fuel Poverty Strategy – Annex 1
- D. Fuel Poverty Strategy – Annex 2
- E. Fuel Poverty Strategy Summary
- F. Fuel Poverty Strategy: Equalities Impact Assessment

Fuel Poverty Strategy

2023 – 2030

Hammersmith and Fulham Council



Joint strategy between the Climate Unit and Public Health

Foreword

Hammersmith & Fulham Council is dedicated to tackling fuel poverty and ensuring every resident can stay warm and healthy. We know how difficult this has become during the cost-of-living crisis. To help our residents, we were the first local authority to offer universal free school breakfasts, so no child goes hungry. We abolished home care charges for Older People and Disabled People and have frozen or cut service charges across the council in real terms. In 2022-2023 alone we secured £10 million worth of Cost-of-Living support by being ruthlessly financially efficient.

But we aren't going to stop there. That's why this H&F Fuel Poverty Strategy outlines a plan to engage with all fuel poor homes and slash fuel poverty rates across the borough by 2030.

What is Fuel Poverty?

The Government define a household as being in fuel poverty if they are:

- Living in a home with an Energy Performance Certificate rating of D and below, and
- Will be pushed under the poverty line by paying their energy bills.

Generally speaking, a household is in fuel poverty if its tenants struggle to pay their energy bills and keep their home heated to a comfortable level. In Hammersmith & Fulham about 11.3% of residents are in fuel poverty, compared to 13.4% across all of England. The council have set a target to reduce this to less than 5% of residents in each ward across the borough by 2030.

Why do we need to act?

We believe every resident should have the ability to stay warm and healthy without the fear of putting themselves into poverty. Cold homes can pose many health risks to residents including an increased chance of developing heart and lung related diseases. Poorly heated homes can also have a negative impact on residents' mental health and leave them feeling isolated. These issues often have the biggest impact on the most vulnerable in our community.

At Hammersmith & Fulham Council, two of our core values are being a compassionate council and building shared prosperity for all. To live up to these values and ensure the good health of every H&F resident, it is vital we tackle fuel poverty.

What are the Council going to do?

Our Fuel Poverty Strategy outlines four key objectives we want to achieve by 2030.

- 1. Reduce bills for residents** by improving the energy efficiency of H&F housing.
- 2. Improve how we identify fuel poor residents** to maximise the levels of support we offer.
- 3. Develop services that help fuel poor residents** through the council and other organisations.
- 4. Empower residents to access services** and spread awareness of the help available.

To achieve these objectives, we're identifying residents who are most in need and ensuring they have a pathway out of fuel poverty. In October 2023, we'll be launching our Winter Ready Homes scheme to help residents improve the energy efficiency of their homes. We're also working with partners at the National Energy Foundation and Groundworks to ensure all residents have access to the help they're entitled to.

1. Strategy on a page

What do we need to do?

Objective 1: To reduce bills for residents by improving the energy efficiency of the H&F housing stock, reducing carbon emissions from housing, and improving air quality.

Objective 2: To improve the process for identifying fuel poor residents and provide targeted support in the short and long term.

Objective 3: To develop, improve and maximise existing services that support fuel poor residents within the council and through other organisations including the voluntary and community sector.

Objective 4: To empower residents to be aware of support that is available and how they can

How will we do it?



Context

In 2019, Hammersmith and Fulham Council announced a **climate and ecological emergency**, shortly followed by the Climate and Ecology strategy, setting out the pathway to 2030. Since this strategy was published:

- The **Covid pandemic and cost of living crisis** have severely impacted residents of the borough, with job losses, increasing bills and rising prices of essentials like food.
- **Inflation peaked at over 11%** in October 2022, with research showing that underlying inflation for local prices in London has consistently been found to track 1.5 percentage points higher than the national figure.
- **Energy prices have risen threefold since 2020**, causing inflated energy bills across the country, and prompting the introduction of the Energy Price Guarantee (EPG) to protect individuals from the full extent of the crisis.

2. The future of fuel poverty in H&F

2030 Vision

In 2030, all residents will be able to heat their homes comfortably and affordably, and in cases where they cannot, support is in place and available via the Council. Support from the Council is well known and provides critical support to residents in challenging times. H&F is committed to ending fuel poverty in the borough.

Residents will understand the benefits of energy efficiency, both from a personal perspective through bill reductions and a warmer home, and from a societal perspective, through reduced energy use and thus reduced emissions. Residents are conscious of their energy use, and make sure to turn off lights, maximise boiler efficiency and use efficient appliances and heat sources. Residents can make use of reduced bills to heat their homes more in really cold times, improving both comfort and mental health.



There is a reduction in rates of cold-related illnesses in the borough, in particular the rate of respiratory and cardiovascular conditions is now low. Generally, residents feel comfortable and warm in their homes and their home situation does not exacerbate existing conditions, such as arthritis. Residents are confident in the warmth of their home and are happy to have visitors, reducing social exclusion. Having security over their energy bills means that residents' mental health is positively affected.

Residents are actively seeking ways to make sure their home is 'green', investigating options to move away from gas heating. The Council are supportive and encouraging of residents in decarbonising their homes, and support and funding is provided for those that do not have the financial means to make improvements.

Overall, energy bills are no longer a primary concern in terms of household expenses, and residents know how to seek support in cases where they are struggling.

The next year in H&F

The publication of this Fuel Poverty Strategy is an indication of the drive to make change, and the need to take action in light of the energy price and cost of living crises. In the next year, we plan to:

1. Run an **H&F small energy efficiency measures scheme** that will empower residents to improve their own energy efficiency and achieve bill savings on their own terms.
2. **Increase the presence of fuel poverty support in the borough** by running energy advice and support sessions, coordinating with the Cost-of-Living team to provide holistic support to residents.
3. Work with external groups to **seek funding** to support community-based projects supporting residents in become more fuel secure.
4. **Expand promotion of available funding** to support retrofit and energy efficiency works.
5. Launch the **fuel poverty dataset** and begin to use this for targeting.
6. **Reach all homes** through leafletting and other broad campaigns.

3. Background

a. What is fuel poverty?

A household is said to be in fuel poverty when residents cannot afford to heat their home to a reasonable level. This means that they are unable to, or will struggle to, pay their fuel bills. **In 2022, the energy price crisis has exacerbated fuel poverty, with the Joseph Rowntree Foundation reporting that 4.7million people are behind on their bills.**

When fuel poverty escalates to the point of emergency, this is called **fuel crisis**. Generally, fuel crisis is exclusive to those who pre-pay for energy, as if they do not have the funds to top up then they will be left in the cold and dark. Someone is defined as in fuel crisis if they are unable to pay for energy now or will be unable to pay within 48 hours. Fuel poverty and fuel crisis are not mutually exclusive; someone with an EPC C or above could be in fuel crisis, however they would not be defined as in fuel poverty, whilst someone else could be experiencing long term issues with energy bills and be in fuel poverty, but not have reached the point of fuel crisis.

Households are defined by Government to be in fuel poverty under the Low-Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) metric if¹:

- They are living in a property with an **Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of band D or below** (low energy efficiency), and
- When they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a **residual income below the official poverty line** (low income)

The latter part of the definition can show the difference between a household's income and the income they need to be no longer considered fuel poor. This is known as the fuel poverty gap. In light of the current energy price crisis, it is worth noting that **the LILEE fuel poverty definition will omit many households living in a property with EPC C or higher nevertheless struggling to pay energy bills.**

b. What causes fuel poverty?

Fuel poverty can be caused by 3 main factors:

1. Household income - a household with low-income may have serious competing financial pressures. For example, needing to choose between heating and eating. Many opt to forego heating their home.
2. Household energy requirements - if the property is energy inefficient, more energy is required to heat the property. Some households may have illnesses or disabilities that rely on an energy intensive routine.
3. Fuel prices – household energy bills are likely to be nearly double 2020 levels in winter 2023/24¹ due to the recent spike in gas and electricity prices. Fuel prices can have a significant impact on fuel poverty by increasing the unit cost of the energy required.

The recent spike in energy prices means that it's likely fuel poverty will have increased significantly this year due to factor 3, although statistics reflecting this are yet to be published by Government due to a time lag in the data publication.

c. What is the impact of fuel poverty?

¹ [Martin Lewis: What the energy price cap change means for you](#)

Cold, underheated homes pose many risks to residents, in particular to both physical and mental health, and are associated with excess winter deaths – this is defined as ‘the increase in mortality during winter months (December to March) compared with non-winter months (the preceding August to November and the following April to July)’². **There is a strong relationship between cold temperatures and cardio-vascular and respiratory diseases; with each 1C drop in temperature below 5C, GP consultations for respiratory illness in older people increase by 19%, and hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), commonly linked with fuel poverty, are four times more likely to happen over winter.**³ Studies have also found that countries with more energy efficient housing have lower excess winter deaths, and that they are almost three times higher in the coldest quarter of housing than in the warmest quarter.⁴

As well as long-term health conditions, cold housing also increases the level of minor illnesses such as colds and flu and exacerbates existing conditions such as arthritis and rheumatism. Additionally, cold homes can have a negative impact on mental health and wellbeing, with **a quarter of adolescents living in cold housing at risk of multiple mental health issues**, compared to 5% of adolescents who have always lived in warm housing. Residents of cold homes also report an impact on social activities, for example they may not want to invite friends over because the house is cold or only a small part is heated, which also has a negative impact on mental health and wellbeing by leading to social isolation.⁵

d. What do current rates of fuel poverty look like?



In 2022, it was estimated that 13.4% of households in England are fuel poor under the LILEE definition, equating to approximately 3.3 million homes. The average fuel poverty gap across England was estimated at £338 per household. Over the same period, the average fuel poverty rate in London was 11.9%, with an average fuel poverty gap of £223 per household.⁶ **In H&F specifically⁷, 11.3% of households were estimated to be fuel poor in 2021** under the LILEE definition, which equates to 9,738 households within the Borough.

² Excess winter mortality in England and Wales: 2020 to 2021 (provisional) and 2019 to 2020 (final) [Excess winter mortality in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/statistics/excess-winter-mortality-in-england-and-wales)

³ National Energy Action, Under One Roof: [NEA-Under-One-Roof-FULL-REPORT-FINAL-Feb-19-1.pdf](https://www.nea.org.uk/under-one-roof)

⁴ The Health Impacts of Cold Homes and Fuel Poverty: [the-health-impacts-of-cold-homes-and-fuel-poverty.pdf \(instituteofhealthequity.org\)](https://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/publications/health-impacts-of-cold-homes-and-fuel-poverty)

⁵ NICE guidance on cold homes: [Excess winter deaths and illness and the health risks associated with cold homes \(nice.org.uk\)](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/NG191)

⁶ The latest ONS data on fuel poverty at LA level is for 2021 and does not take into account the increases in energy prices since 2021 (ref: [Annual fuel poverty statistic report: 2023 – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/annual-fuel-poverty-statistic-report-2023)) Fuel poverty statistics are based on data from the English Housing Survey (EHS) which is modelled with data from other sources. Note in 2020/21 there were issues due to the pandemic in sample size covering London.

⁷ The total number of households in H&F used as part of this dataset is 85,897. Where it was possible the new wards boundaries have been used. To carry out some parts of this analysis data has been recalculated to fit the new ward boundaries.

The near tripling in energy prices since 2020 will have led to significant increases in fuel poverty rates, even using the LILEE definition that excludes any household living in a property rated EPC C or higher. Higher rates of inflation in London could lead to a disproportionate impact on the capital and thus H&F, with research showing that underlying inflation for local prices in London has consistently been found to track 1.5 percentage points higher than the national figure.⁸ Indeed, **the ONS's data on poverty from 2021 shows that 23.3% of H&F residents are living in poverty, significantly higher than the fuel poverty rate in the borough (11.3%) and higher than the average poverty rate across England (20.1%).**⁹

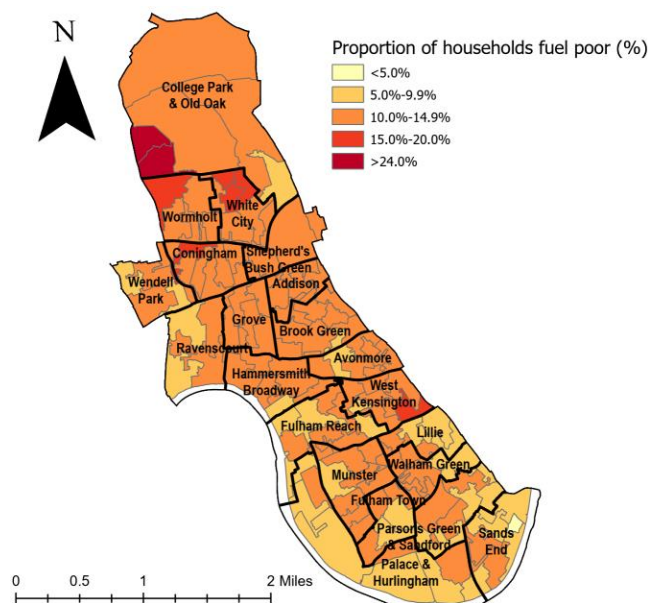


Figure 1 - Fuel poverty rates mapped by LSOA, including ward boundaries

Looking at the geographical distribution of fuel poverty using 2021 data (Figure 1), fuel poverty rates are higher in the more deprived wards in the north of H&F, with College Park and Old Oak having the highest overall fuel poverty rate at 15.6%; notably higher than the average rates both nationally (13.4%) and in London (11.9%).

e. How can this be addressed?

As mentioned earlier, there are three key causes of fuel poverty: household income, the energy demand of the property, and energy prices. Whilst the council does not have control over how energy prices are set, this still means that there are some clear methodologies to reduce fuel poverty, in particular:

- **Maximising household income** – this includes ensuring residents are accessing all benefits and financial support they are eligible for, as well as supporting people into work where this is possible.
- **Improving energy efficiency** – this means retrofitting housing to ensure that residential buildings are efficient, reducing energy demand and thus both reducing bills for residents and reducing energy waste and carbon emissions related to heating and powering a home.

H&F's fuel poverty strategy will seek to use both of these methodologies to ensure a reduction in the rates of fuel poverty across the borough by 2030. The objectives set will reflect the key pathways out of fuel poverty and the action plan will set a clear strategy for achieving these.

More detailed analysis and information of fuel poverty can be found in Annex 1.

⁸ Research by City Hall: [Research shows Londoners are worst affected by soaring inflation | London City Hall](#)

⁹ ONS data on health conditions and poverty: [Estimating the number of people with cardiovascular or respiratory conditions living in poverty, England - Office for National Statistics](#)

4. Policy context

a. Summary of current support services

There are different ways to address fuel poverty, both directly and indirectly. Most of the national policy in this area is focused on improving energy efficiency and energy performance, targeting funding to homes on the lowest incomes. Government efforts to improve energy performance are split into regulation, setting rules for individuals on the energy performance and other standards they must reach, and grant funding, providing government money to support the improvement of energy efficiency. Since the recent spike in energy prices, H&F has been dedicated to alleviating fuel poverty in the borough and has sought to tackle this issue through the establishment of its Cost-of-Living crisis team, the Green Doctors scheme, and by seeking additional funding through streams like energy bill support. In addition to securing funding from national government, the council also continues to work closely with public institutions including the National Energy Foundation to secure the best outcomes for its residents.

Historically, H&F has sought central government funding to support investment in energy efficiency within the borough. H&F has previously been involved in all phases of the Local Authority Delivery (LAD) Scheme, the first phase of the Home Upgrade Grant (HUG), and the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund demonstrator project. Additionally, the council has recently promoted the Greater London Authority's Warmer Homes scheme, a version of the HUG and LAD schemes. All of these schemes have delivered measures to residents to support them making their homes warmer and cheaper to heat. H&F intends to continue tapping into government support where available.

A summary of the broader types of fuel poverty support is detailed in Figure 2. Further details of these support services can be found in Annex 2.

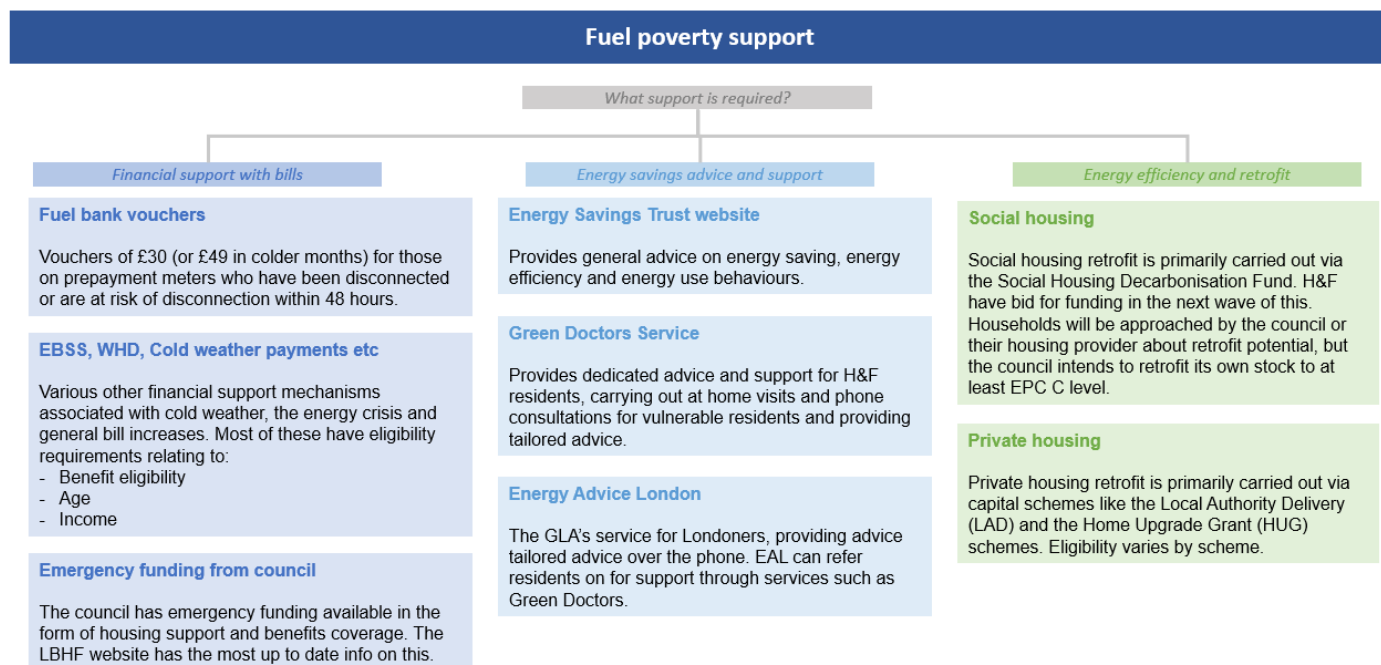


Figure 2 - Fuel poverty support services

b. Gaps in provision

Whilst there is some support in place, **government investment is significantly below what is needed to reach the targets it has set.** Data from the English Housing Survey estimates that the cost of getting all homes to C (where possible) is over £94bn. This cost does not include the additional support that might be required in the interim before energy efficiency can be installed,

such as additional bill support and a broader campaign for awareness. Meanwhile, the government's Help for Household website states that so far, the government has only invested £12bn in energy efficiency related schemes. Additionally, the vast majority of the support available does not extend beyond immediate support during the current cost of living crisis. This means there is a lack of a forward look and long-term planning for energy efficiency and reducing fuel poverty. In terms of fuel poverty, all of the support currently available from the government is focused on homes below EPC C only. Whilst this aligns with the formal LILEE definition, this is a particular concern as there are likely to be people living in homes above this level that are still struggling given current energy prices and therefore represents a large gap in the government support available.

Local councils are in a difficult position as there is a significant funding gap to make up for.

In particular, the support provided by the government is very short term in nature, which makes it difficult to effectively plan. Additionally, mirroring the situation nationally, there is an absence of support for those struggling with fuel poverty in homes with an EPC C or higher, where these groups may be seeing significant bill increases due to current energy prices. In H&F, greater awareness of the issues surrounding fuel poverty is needed, and the actions of this strategy will reflect efforts to scale this up. The council will work to secure funding across different energy efficiency schemes, as there are areas where the council can fully capitalised on support available. H&F are also working closely with public institutions including the National Energy Foundation to maximise the assistance it provides residents. The decision tree in Figure 3 demonstrates the gaps in the current provisions.

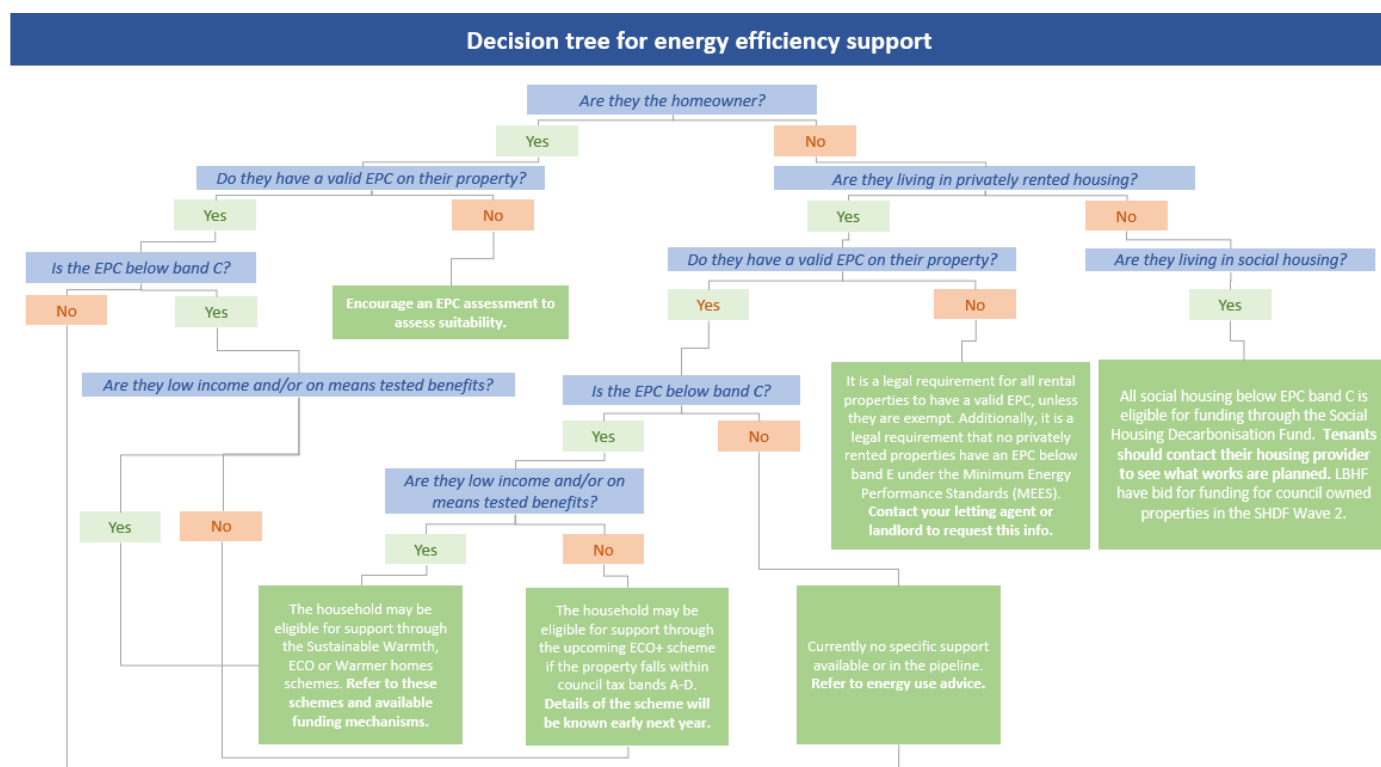


Figure 3 - Decision tree for energy efficiency support

5. Setting objectives

In the long-term, **the intention of this strategy is to reduce rates of fuel poverty in the borough so that everyone can afford to heat their homes appropriately.** Improving rates of fuel poverty will require significant effort on communicating the different avenues for support, working on identifying fuel poor homes, and working with the community to develop a better understanding of fuel poverty and the ways to reduce the impacts.

H&F has over 9,000 residents who are considered fuel poor by the LILEE definition, and potentially a much larger number are struggling with energy bills given current prices. Reducing the number of these and providing long term support to vulnerable residents is a key priority for the council to ensure a reduction in inequalities, as the fuel poor community correlates with those with protected characteristics, and to ensure stability in residents' finances.

With this outcome in mind, exploration of the needs of the council has led to the development of the following objectives:

Objective 1: To reduce bills for residents by improving the energy efficiency of the H&F housing stock, reducing carbon emissions from housing, and improving air quality

One of the most effective ways to reduce fuel poverty is to improve energy efficiency, improving the thermal performance of buildings and making them easier and cheaper to heat, and reducing energy demand. Improving energy efficiency includes things like installing insulation, installing low carbon heating systems, or improving energy use behaviours. H&F will encourage the uptake of energy efficiency schemes run by central government and will work to improve energy use advice and promote the services that offer this. Reducing energy demand has a direct impact on the environment, reducing carbon emissions associated with housing.

What are the concerns in this area?

- H&F's **housing stock is old and inefficient**, with around 90% of homes being solid walled and around a third built before 1900, and this means it is traditionally difficult to retrofit. There is a need for significant investment in the housing stock to ensure that overarching climate objectives can be met, such as Net Zero by 2030. Reducing the council's carbon emissions requires a reduction in emissions from council-owned properties, which currently make up 83% of total emissions.
- One of the key concerns in this area is **take up of measures**. Retrofit requires access to peoples' homes and can be invasive and disruptive. The nature of the home-by-home approach to most retrofit, designed as each home will have individual requirements, means that energy efficiency works on an opt-in basis by default. Ensuring understanding of energy efficiency measures and emphasising the benefits that they can bring across the borough and among residents is critical to the success of retrofit in H&F, to minimise resident refusal.
- Another key concern is **installer capacity**; there has been higher demand for energy efficiency measures and retrofit in recent years as government has rolled out several schemes providing funding for these works. However, this increased demand, combined with impacts on business from the Covid pandemic, has meant there has been a strain on the supply chain to actually deliver these works. H&F's retrofit strategy will address installer capacity and ways to address this within the borough.

Objective 2: To improve the process for identifying fuel poor residents and provide targeted support in the short and long term

One of the main challenges to addressing fuel poverty is identifying affected households. There is a significant time lag in the publication of data on fuel poverty, and this data relates to the formal LILEE definition, rather than the broader understanding of fuel poverty. EPC data can be used to help identify these homes, and H&F will investigate further data sources that could also be used. Additionally, there are pre-existing community networks and charities that the Council works with, who have direct contact with residents that H&F will tap into to help improve the targeting of support. We will strengthen our relationship with the voluntary and community sector to improve our reach. Given the current cost of living crisis there is a need for immediate support for vulnerable residents and improving the identification process will help target the available services to those who need them most. H&F will provide additional help to residents in the short-term, including additional advice services and financial support.

What are the concerns in this area?

- The **data available on fuel poverty is limited and tends to have a time lag of around 2 years**. This means that the current fuel poverty dataset produced by government does not account for the recent spike in energy prices and the impact this has had on tenants and homeowners.
- Additionally, this data does not provide the granular data needed to enable targeting of residents. There is a need for a better, more comprehensive set of data that covers the borough at a granular level to indicate where there may be higher rates of fuel poverty, in particular homes that may be difficult to reach through other routes.

Objective 3: To develop, improve and maximise existing services within the council that support fuel poor residents

There are numerous services within the council supporting fuel poor residents, however there is more that needs to be done to reach all those in need within the community. Currently, the key support available on fuel poverty is the Green Doctors, who provide free and impartial advice on energy use and energy efficiency. There are also various support services available through the community, such as Crosslight debt advice and AgeUK's energy bill advice. The H&F strategy to improve these services will include building on the work these charities do and ensuring that there is clear communication of what support is available.

What are the concerns in this area?

- There is a need to **ensure that fuel poverty and the impacts of this are being considered in all elements of H&F's service provision to residents**.
- This means ensuring there is link up between the different teams and voluntary and community organisations that support fuel poor residents in various capacities, such as the cost-of-living team, public health team and climate team. Ensuring link up will enable different teams to learn from each other and build a network of fuel poverty support.

Objective 4: To empower residents to be aware of support that is available and how they can take action independently

In order to meet our Net Zero goals and provide complete support during the cost-of-living crisis, H&F residents need to be able to access the available support, know what this looks like, and take independent action to improve their situation. This includes accessing support on energy efficiency

and carrying out works, taking advantage of debt and energy advice services and support mechanisms where appropriate and necessary, and to understand the benefits, including the links between fuel poverty and health and fuel poverty and climate change in particular. The Council needs to prioritise clear advertisement and communication of resources to enable visibility to residents, and thus empower them to take action on these areas.

What are the concerns in this area?

- Residents are not always clear on the **links between fuel poverty and health, and the key benefits that energy efficiency and retrofit works can provide them.** Demonstrating and communicating these benefits and ensuring that these communications have a wide reach will help ensure residents understand the need to take independent action. This will include providing clear advice on the LBHF website, working closely with comms and digital teams.
- **The systems in which residents have to navigate are complex and require support.** The Council will work to reduce the barriers to residents in accessing financial support on energy efficiency and related issues, including providing clear systems and support that they can access and joined up services across different Council areas.

6. Action plan

The strategy has outlined the need for significant action on fuel poverty within the borough. The council is looking at actions across the 4 key areas highlighted in the strategy on a page, and specific actions to address each of these areas are detailed below:

1. Increasing our reach

What do we want to do?

*We want to be able to **identify the residents most in need of support** and make sure we can get help to them. We want to do this in a targeted way, ensuring that households are prioritised, and we understand their needs. We want to make sure we have a **pathway to getting out of fuel poverty** that is based on evidence and data and is built with residents in mind.*

How will we do it?

- a) Build and maintain a fuel poverty dataset based on granular data from sources such as the EPC database
- b) Develop a set of metrics to help highlight co-vulnerabilities with fuel poverty and broaden the understanding of fuel poverty
- c) Use database to identify households and areas likely to be at risk of fuel poverty and target services to these areas, including leafletting and in-person energy advice
- d) Create a trajectory of local targets for reducing rates of fuel poverty and improving energy efficiency
- e) Carry out an assessment of the emissions from fuel poor households and develop a trajectory for reducing these by 2030

2. Maximising our resources

What do we want to do?

*We want to ensure that **efficiency** is built into all of our fuel poverty services. We want to make sure that teams across the Council know how to support residents struggling with their energy bills, particularly those working directly with residents on a daily basis. We want to make sure that fuel poverty support is **visible and accessible** through different channels within the Council.*

How will we do it?

- a) Ensure maximisation of resources by linking up relevant services for fuel poor residents, including a referral system to the Climate Unit from areas directly interacting with residents
- b) Provide training to members of the council to ensure staff are aware of the ways to support fuel poor residents, particularly those working directly with vulnerable residents
- c) Run fuel poverty surgeries within local communities, providing key information on the services and support available for the most vulnerable
- d) Work with the GLA to adopt a cross-London approach to campaigning for better energy efficiency

3. Supporting households

What do we want to do?

*We want to **empower residents** to take energy efficiency into their own hands, providing support in understanding the different measures and the available funding sources. We want to **support the set-up of community energy services** and make sure these are accessible to all residents. We want residents to **understand the risks of fuel poverty** and make sure they understand how they can access support.*

How will we do it?

- a) Encourage residents to check they have an up-to-date EPC on their property
- b) Improve awareness of energy efficiency schemes through communications and better information on the H&F website and provide residents with energy saving advice and support through services such as Green Doctors
- c) Investigate the provision of community energy services such as solar networks and communal heat pumps, and seek co-funding through local businesses looking to improve sustainability
- d) Carry out a campaign to raise awareness of fuel poverty and improve understanding of the impacts, including highlighting the support available across health, cost of living and housing

4. Addressing inequalities

What do we want to do?

*We want to ensure that residents who are already subject to vulnerabilities are not stretched further than others with energy bills. We want to make sure that **all services are equally accessible** across different groups in society, and that these are linked into pre-existing networks in communities. We want to **maximise the use of government funding** to drive forward energy efficiency work that will support in reducing inequalities across the borough.*

How will we do it?

- a) Improve enforcement of regulation protecting fuel poor tenants, for example the PRS MEES regulations
- b) Support residents in maximising their incomes and ensuring all eligible benefits are claimed
- c) Ensure protected characteristics are taken into consideration
- d) Continue to apply for central government funding for energy efficiency works, including future phases of the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund
- e) Work with leads of related strategies, in particular the food and financial inclusion strategies, to ensure inequalities are addressed across the board

a. What will this look like in practise?



A comprehensive **fuel poverty dataset** that will allow us to identify residents in need and track progress against targets.

A **long-term trajectory** of how we will remove fuel poverty from Hammersmith & Fulham, and the impact that this will have on emissions.

Training on fuel poverty for frontline staff and contractors interacting with residents, to ensure that services are properly linked up.



A **referral system** that will allow colleagues in the Council to direct residents to fuel poverty support through the Climate team and beyond.

In person energy advice sessions and fuel poverty surgeries to support residents in managing their household energy bills and accessing funding for



An **engagement campaign** highlighting the impacts of fuel poverty and the support available using various engagement methods including physical materials like leaflets, webinars, and social media.

Making residents aware of landlords' obligations to improve energy efficiency and improving our presence to support them in acting on this.

Take a **holistic approach** to addressing fuel poverty that considers the interlinks with other types of poverty and ensure this is built into ways of working.



b. When will this happen?



In the next year

There are key actions happening in the next year, in particular:

1. **Expand promotion of available government funding** to support retrofit and energy efficiency works.
2. Run an **H&F small energy efficiency measures scheme** that will empower residents to improve their own energy efficiency and achieve bill savings on their own terms.
3. **Increase the presence of fuel poverty support in the borough** by running energy advice and support sessions, coordinating with the Cost-of-Living team to provide holistic support to residents.
4. Work with external groups to **seek funding** to support community-based projects supporting residents in become more fuel secure.
5. Launch the **fuel poverty dataset** and begin to use this for targeting.
6. **Reach all homes** through leafletting and other broad campaigns.

In the next three years

In the next three years, we will reach our 2025 enabling targets and 2026 targets. By this point we will have:

- **Engaged 50% of fuel poor homes** through targeted communications, including in-person advice sessions and home visits. This will be making use of the fuel poverty dataset, which will have multiple uses within the next 3 years.
- **Rates of fuel poverty will be below 10% in all wards** of the borough, reducing some of the current inequalities.

In the long term

By 2030, we will have:

- **Engaged all homes** in fuel poverty through targeted communications, including in-person advice sessions and home visits.
- **Rates of fuel poverty will be below 5% in all wards** of the borough, reducing some of the current inequalities.
- **The number of homes in fuel poverty is drastically reduced** as the support available has been widely communicated and residents are accessing help on both income maximisation and energy efficiency.

The strategy is aligned with the Climate and Ecology strategy, which sets out plans until 2030.

The below table details how each of these actions will work to achieve the objectives set out in section 5.

Objective	Key actions to meet objective
To reduce bills for residents by improving the energy efficiency of the H&F housing stock, reducing carbon emissions from housing and improving air quality	2d, 1e, 3c, 4d, 1d
To improve the process for identifying fuel poor residents and provide targeted support in the short and long term	1a, 1b, 1c
To develop, improve and maximise existing services within the council that support fuel poor residents	2a, 2b, 2c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4e
To empower residents to be aware of support that is available and how they can take action independently	3a, 3b, 3d

Achieving these objectives will require collaboration across teams within the Council, and some of the actions link in with other strategies. The table below demonstrates the collaboration that will be undertaken to ensure effective delivery of the action plan.

Action area	Sub-action	Strategic link	Departmental link
1	a	N/A	Business Intelligence, Public Health
1	b	N/A	Business Intelligence, Public Health
1	c	N/A	Business Intelligence, Public Health
1	d	N/A	Business Intelligence, Public Health
1	e	N/A	Business Intelligence, Public Health
2	a	Financial Inclusion, Food	Cost of Living
2	b	N/A	N/A
2	c	N/A	Cost of Living
2	d	N/A	Greater London Authority (GLA, External)
3	a	Retrofit	Asset Management
3	b	Retrofit	Asset Management
3	c	N/A	N/A
3	d	N/A	Communications and Engagement
4	a	Retrofit	Private Housing, Asset Management
4	b	Financial Inclusion	Economy, Cost of Living
4	c	Equalities	Equalities
4	d	Retrofit	Asset Management
4	e	All	Economy, Cost of Living

7. Measurement

In order to ensure that this strategy is a success, the objectives will need to be assessed against different metrics. There are several defined measures of fuel poverty that can be tracked to look at progress, however these tend to ignore the broader definition of fuel poverty and therefore may miss key areas of progress. This means a suite of metrics is needed to ensure that progress can be tracked holistically, and to ensure that residents are not excluded from support and guidance due to not falling under the strict definition of fuel poverty. Thus, there are some key areas we will want to be able to monitor over time:

- Homes moving out of fuel poverty
- Homes changing EPC bands through energy efficiency and retrofit measures
- People seeking support through services such as Green Doctors
- How many homes have been **reached** by the council through outreach campaigns and other engagement*
- How many homes have been **engaged** by the council through outreach campaigns and other engagement*

* It is important to note the difference between these two areas. When we talk about **reaching** residents, this is through broad engagement that captures multiple groups. We would not expect this to be in depth engagement, and we would not necessarily expect responses or further engagement from residents who have been reached. When we talk about **engaging** residents, this is through targeted engagement seeking to reach specific groups of people. This will capture engagement with groups that are traditionally hard to reach through broader campaigns, for example those that are digitally excluded. Here we would expect the Council to have specific interaction with these residents, yielding a response and potentially action. This means this engagement is traditionally more resource and time intensive. Examples of this are provided in Figure 4.

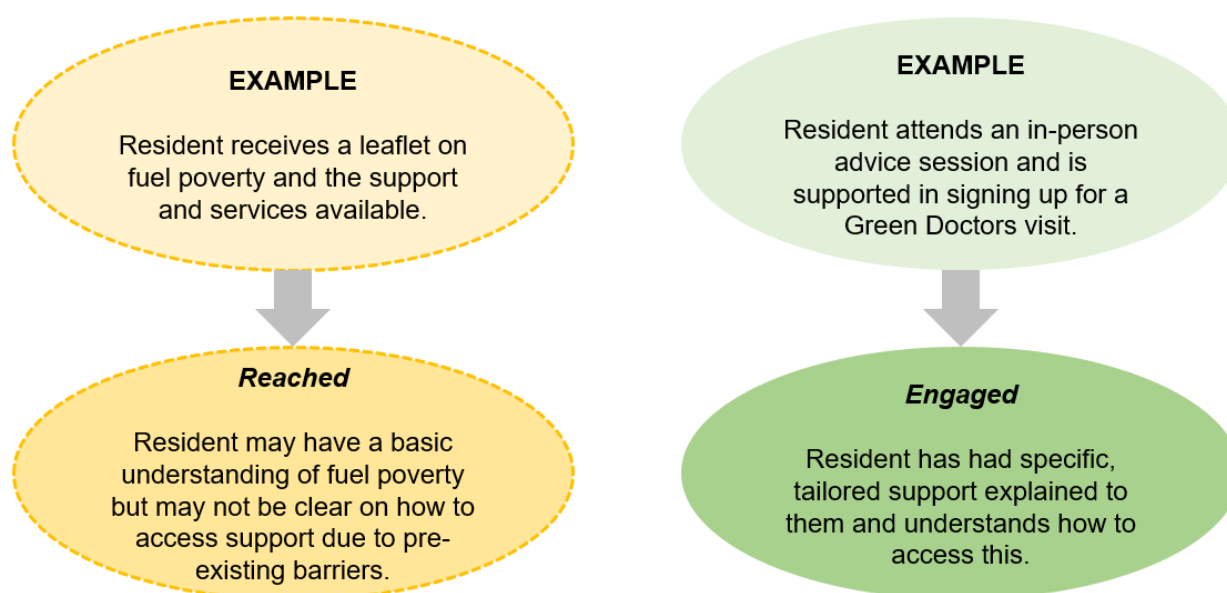


Figure 4 - Examples of reaching vs engaging.

In order to achieve the objectives, set out in section 5, progress on all of these areas is required. Thinking about how these could be transferred to useful and measurable metrics requires consideration of the data requirements and thus the ease of monitoring. Additionally, the regularity of monitoring and the review points for this strategy need to be factored into the measurement plan.

Metrics

Based on the data available currently, and what the council will be able to collect, the proposed metrics to monitor progress against the fuel poverty strategy are presented in Table 3. These are split into 'Outcome' and 'Enabling' metrics. 'Outcome' metrics are those that demonstrate the desired outcome; in the case of this strategy, reducing fuel poverty. 'Enabling' metrics are those that contribute to achieving the desired outcome but do not demonstrate the outcome directly; for example, the number of people reached through leafletting doesn't tell us about any action that has been taken, but it tells us what the council has done to enable action where possible.

Table 1 - Proposed metrics to monitor fuel poverty strategy progress

Metric	Outcome / Enabling	Data owner
Total number of homes in fuel poverty	Outcome	Climate Unit
% in fuel poverty by ward	Outcome	Climate Unit
% of residents with cold-related health issues	Outcome	Climate Unit/Public Health
Number of low-income private homes (below EPC C) retrofitted through external schemes	Enabling	Asset Management
Homes reached through broad engagement, including leafletting	Enabling	Climate Unit
Homes engaged through targeted communications, including (but not limited to) in-person advice sessions, home visits and resident forums	Enabling	Climate Unit
Number of Green Doctor visits	Enabling	Groundwork (managed through Climate Unit)

Whilst reducing carbon emissions from buildings is also a desired outcome of this strategy, this will not be tracked directly in relation to this strategy. Emissions reductions primarily come from the installation of energy efficiency measures and retrofit works to improve properties, as well as switching to low carbon heating systems. In terms of fuel poverty, improvements to homes often don't lead to long term carbon savings as energy use behaviours also change accordingly, meaning households are able to appropriately heat their homes where they weren't previously. Progress of retrofit and related works, and thus the associated carbon savings, will be tracked through the council's upcoming retrofit strategy.

Timelines and review points

This strategy sets out H&F's intentions on addressing fuel poverty until 2030, when a review of the strategy will take place to assess what next steps are needed. In order to make sure the borough remains on track for targets set for 2030, reviews against the strategy and associated action plan will be carried out in 2024, 2025 and 2026. This will seek to assess the progress made so far and evaluate whether the original targets set continue to be realistic. This will also reflect the resource available to fuel poverty at the time of review. Interim targets for 2026 will also be set to provide a benchmark to compare against at the initial review stage. More broadly, progress will be reviewed annually by the Energy Efficiency Taskforce.

Targets

With a set of metrics in place and a plan for reviewing these set out, targets have been set for monitoring the progress of this strategy. These are designed to be ambitious but also realistic, recognising the many barriers to removing people from fuel poverty. In particular, these targets take into consideration the challenges associated with engaging residents on energy efficiency and fuel poverty issues, including:

- The complexity of energy issues and energy efficiency. The energy market itself is difficult to understand, and energy efficiency knowledge is complex and currently not well communicated. Many residents will require dedicated support in applying for energy efficiency schemes or for financial support, which is significantly more resource intensive than broader engagement campaigns run previously, such as leafletting. Linked to this, resourcing then becomes a challenge. This is discussed in more detail below.
- Understanding the data is a significant challenge in engaging fuel poor residents and is why improving data is a key part of this strategy. There is a need to develop a fuel poverty dataset that highlights where the need in the borough is for energy support, as this currently does not exist. Without this, the Council will be unable to effectively target fuel poor residents, and this may lead to a scattered approach that does not engage the right residents.
- Residents who are traditionally difficult to reach through broad engagement campaigns due to communication barriers, such as digital exclusion and English as a second language.

Table 4 sets out the targets for each metric, as well as the current starting point and the frequency of monitoring. Here, the frequency of monitoring is primarily dictated by the data availability.

Table 2 - Targets and interim targets for the fuel poverty strategy metrics

Metric	Current position	2026 interim target	2030 target	Frequency of monitoring
Total number of homes in fuel poverty	8,250	< 6,000	TBC	Annual
% in fuel poverty by ward	Highest ward currently has a rate of 15.8%	< 10%	< 5%	Annual
% of residents with a cardiovascular or respiratory health condition	8%	N/A – too short of a time period for significant health impact	< 5%	Annual
% of low income private ¹⁰ homes (below EPC C) retrofitted through external schemes ¹¹	N/A	50%	100%	Monthly
Homes reached through broad engagement, including leafletting	N/A	100% overall (2024)	N/A – all reached by interim	Monthly
Homes engaged through targeted communications, including (but not limited to) in-person advice sessions, home visits and resident forums	N/A	50% (2025)	100% (2028)	Monthly
Number of Green Doctor visits	TBC	TBC	TBC	Quarterly

Resourcing

In order to achieve these targets, in particular the enabling targets around outreach and engagement, it is likely additional resource will be required across the Council and partner organisations. The Council Climate Team will consider this and seek funding and approval through a business case for further resource and support dedicated to fuel poverty, where appropriate. This will likely include officers dedicated to both reaching and engaging residents on fuel poverty,

¹⁰ The targets reflect private homes only, as the Council's own housing stock is addressed in the Retrofit Strategy.

¹¹ These targets are dependent on the provision of central government funding and financing schemes to support residents in carrying out retrofit and energy efficiency works. In the absence of sufficient funding, the Council will work to provide resources and support to residents.

energy efficiency, and related issues. In addition, the Council will maximise the potential of outreach through services and external organisations that already engage people who are likely to be in fuel poverty.

Monitoring, evaluation, and accountability

Progress against these metrics will be monitored, and an assessment of overall progress made at the 2024, 2025 and 2026 review points. In order to hold this strategy to account for the proposals made, an Energy Efficiency Taskforce has been established, formed of key members of the council who are involved in energy efficiency and fuel poverty related work. This group will monitor and critique the progress made, ensuring actions are followed and action owners held to account.

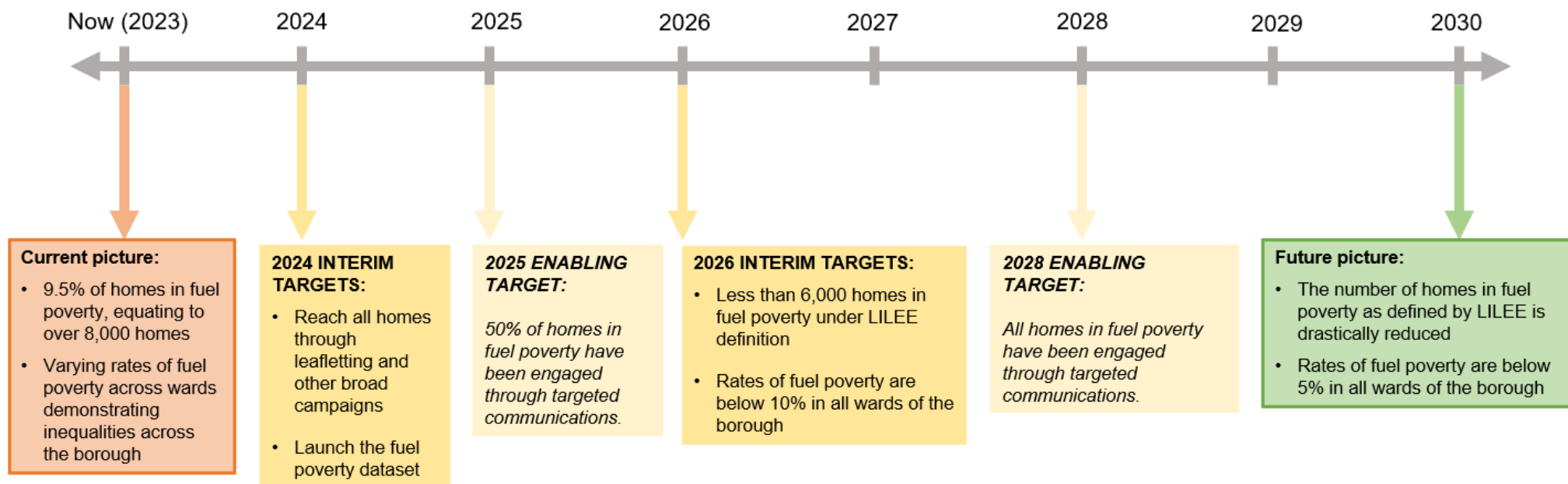


Figure 5 - The targets timeline; setting out the trajectory for achievement.

The targets timeline

Figure 5 sets out the targets over time, including interim targets and enabling targets. As discussed previously, the main and interim targets demonstrate the desired outcome, and the enabling targets facilitate this. The enabling targets here are focused on engagement and ensuring that all residents are aware of the support available through the Council. The main and interim targets are focused on the goals for reducing fuel poverty across the borough, in particular in reducing this in areas that currently experience very high levels of fuel poverty.

8. Developing the strategy

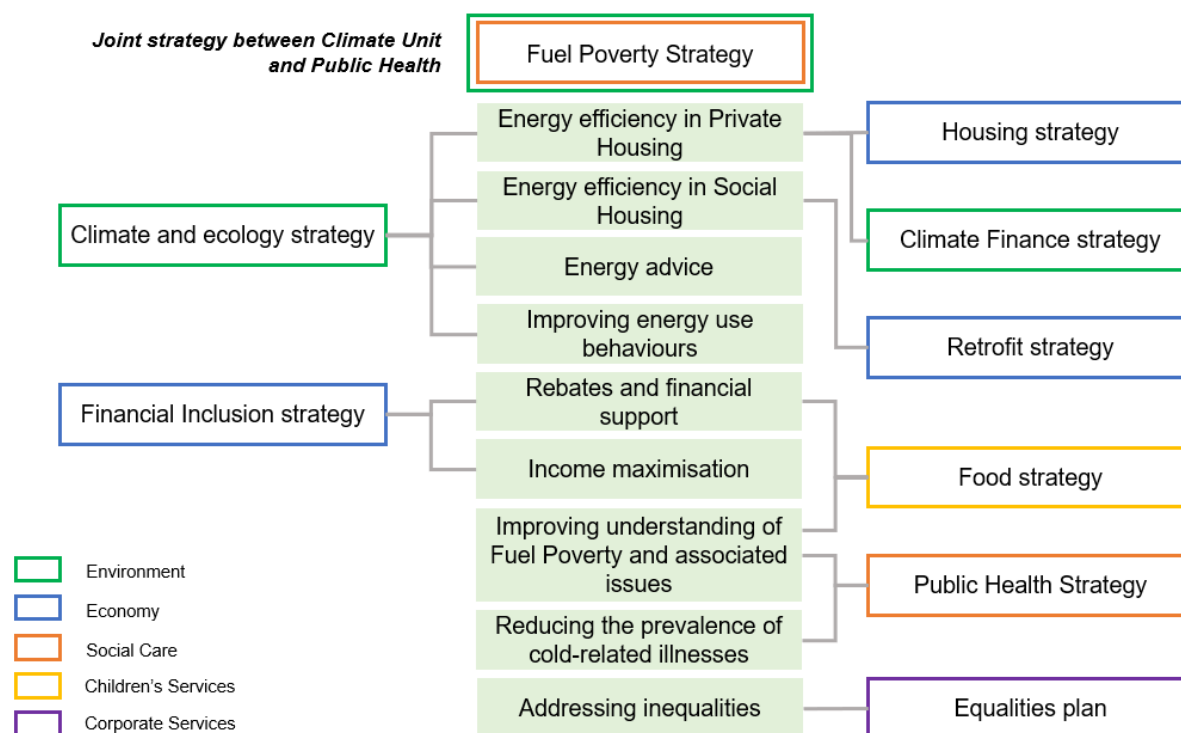
Hammersmith & Fulham's Fuel Poverty Strategy has been developed by the Climate Unit, in collaboration with the Public Health team. The strategy is aligned to the climate and ecological emergency called by the council in 2019, and the associated strategy to reach net zero by 2030. **H&F recognises that it will not be possible to reach net zero without addressing fuel poverty directly**, and this strategy seeks to outline how we will approach this issue and the actions we will take.

The strategy development has involved **consultation across the council**. In particular, views were sought from key teams working on areas of poverty and supporting vulnerable residents. An assessment of the needs of residents was sought through recent data on demand for services across various teams. This included consultation with¹²:

- Cost of Living
- Policy and Project Management Office (PMO)
- Asset Management
- Public Health
- Private Housing

As well as consultation with relevant teams, in developing the fuel poverty strategy, H&F sought to **link this to other relevant strategies**, ensuring that these can work together to deliver the overarching objectives. In particular, the following strategies were considered and aligned where necessary, and the links set out in Figure 6:

- Climate and Ecology strategy
- Equalities plan
- Food strategy
- Industrial strategy
- Retrofit strategy
- Financial Inclusion strategy



¹² This list is not exhaustive.

In order to ensure alignment, discussions were held with the leads of each strategy to identify areas of overlap and opportunities to link actions. The Fuel Poverty strategy has been presented at the Cost of Living working group, set up to support those struggling with the cost-of-living crisis, and the Climate Strategy Implementation Group to ensure relevant stakeholders were aware of the ongoing and upcoming work. The action plan set on in section 8 reflects and recognises the collaborative working across the Council that has contributed to this strategy.

Additionally, views and evidence were sought externally to the council through our resident and business networks. This involved direct discussion with residents on their needs and concerns and views from charities based on their experience as service providers, to ensure real-world, lived experience is factored into the strategy. This engagement helped to ensure **the strategy was informed by a true understanding of the needs of residents**. The key avenues to this engagement were:

- Discussions with charities working directly with residents in H&F to understand where the areas of concern are in terms of the support needed
- Understanding resident concerns more broadly through engagement with Tenant and Resident Associations and schools

An assessment of the services the council provides currently and the support available from central government was carried out in developing the strategy, to evaluate the support currently available and identify gaps. This will enable the council to target actions and funding towards the areas and residents most in need of additional support. Outlines of the current national and local contexts are provided in sections 4 and 5 respectively.

Action area: Increasing our reach

Action	1a) Build and maintain a fuel poverty dataset based on granular data from source such as the EPC database	1b) Develop a set of metrics to help highlight co-vulnerabilities with fuel poverty and broaden the understanding of fuel poverty	1c) Use database to identify households and areas likely to be at risk of fuel poverty and target services to these areas, including leafletting and door knocking campaigns	1d) Create a trajectory of local targets for reducing rates of fuel poverty and improving energy efficiency	1e) Carry out an assessment of the emissions from fuel poor households and develop a trajectory for reducing these by 2030
When	Draft dataset available for strategy	Draft metrics available for strategy By review point (2026) will want to have reviewed and confirmed these metrics and made an assessment of how easy these are to assess	Mapping should start once strategy is released, finding fuel poverty hotspots and areas to target (particularly in the context of tackling inequalities)	High level trajectory set out in strategy Detailed underpinning trajectory to be mapped out in FY23/24 as data is analysed further	High level emissions data included in strategy, including major sources of council emissions Detailed underpinning trajectory to be mapped out in FY23/24 as data is analysed further
Work required	- Work with BI team to integrate, iteration of dataset itself to ensure it's as useful as possible	- Metrics to be identified and data assessed - Metrics to be recognised in Climate and broader Council KPIs	- Volunteers for detailed engagement - Development of comms materials specific to promoting the council services	- Utilisation of data to work out realistic targets, likely working closely with the asset management and private housing teams	- Utilisation of data to work out realistic targets, likely working closely with the asset management and private housing teams

Action area: Maximising our resources

Action	<i>2a) Ensure maximisation of resources by linking up relevant services for fuel poor residents, including a referral system to the Climate Unit from areas directly interacting with residents</i>	<i>2b) Provide training to members of the council to ensure staff are aware of the ways to support fuel poor residents, particularly those working directly with vulnerable residents</i>	<i>2c) Run fuel poverty surgeries within local communities, providing key information on the services and support available for the most vulnerable</i>	<i>2d) Work with the GLA to adopt a cross-London approach to campaigning for better energy efficiency</i>
When	As soon as possible following publication of the strategy - some maximisation starting pre-publication	As soon as possible and should be rolled out over FY23/24 and FY24/25	Start in FY23/24 and monitor successes to reevaluate for following FY	Long term strategy dependent on the GLA, but this should be a starting this year
Work required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring teams working directly with residents know about fuel poverty support, e.g. Green Doctors - Link up with the food referral system, which directs people to the fuel bank foundation funding - Training to individual teams working closely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designing of a training course on fuel poverty and energy efficiency for council officers - Develop list of key teams and engage these with training offer - Schedule training and deliver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with cost of living team to pilot these at a Welcome Hub event - Roll out a schedule of events where there will be someone to talk about fuel poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GLA led, but will involve lobbying central government and London-wide promotional campaigns

Action area: Supporting households

Action	<i>3a) Encourage residents to check they have an up to date EPC on their property</i>	<i>3b) Improve awareness of energy efficiency schemes through communications and better information on the H&F website, and provide residents with energy saving advice and support through services such as Green Doctors</i>	<i>3c) Investigate the provision of community energy services such as solar networks and communal heat pumps, and seek co-funding through local businesses looking to improve sustainability</i>	<i>3d) Carry out a campaign to raise awareness of fuel poverty and improve understanding of the impacts, including highlighting the support available across health, cost of living, and housing</i>
When	Will be actioned as early as possible	Campaign to start from FY23/24	Will be actioned pre the 2026 review	Campaign to start from FY23/24
Work required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As part of broader EE campaign, encourage new EPC assessments - Carry out specific campaign on raising awareness of EPCs and why it's important to have one - Fund EPCs for those who cannot afford the assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the website is up to date, pages are appropriately linked and easy to access - Run a broader campaign of awareness across the borough, including printed material such as leaflets - Targeted engagement with fuel poor residents to support them in accessing grant funding and financial support, including in-person advice sessions and home visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate and promote the provisions of community energy services - Utilise the Climate Alliance to seek out green minded businesses - Develop different projects that could be funded independently 	Very interlinked to 3b, with the differentiation being EE vs FP more generally.

Action area: Addressing inequalities

Action	4a) Improve enforcement of regulation protecting fuel poor tenants, for example the PRS and MEES regulations	4b) Support residents in maximising their incomes and ensuring all eligible benefits are claimed	4c) Ensure protected characteristics are taken into consideration	4d) Continue to apply for central government funding for energy efficiency works, including future phases of the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund
When	ASAP	Already in progress but needs continuation and link up from a fuel poverty perspective - should be actioned in 23/24 for follow through in all years	Continuous work needed throughout duration of strategy	As and when funding is available, likely: - SHDF Wave 2 continued or Wave 3, from 2025 onwards
Work required	- Ensure data is in place to be able to identify non-compliant landlords - Support recruitment of enforcement officers	- GLA are producing a benefits checker tool which helps to ensure everyone is receiving the correct benefits, which we will capitalise on	- Targets are set across wards, so where inequalities exist, targets are 'blind' to this this means more work will be required in particularly vulnerable wards, and targeting should reflect this	- Will remain aware of funding that is available, and work with asset management team to tap into this

Action area	Action reference	Action	When	Wider benefits
Increasing our reach	1a	Build and maintain a fuel poverty dataset based on granular data from source such as the EPC database	Q4 23/24	All Climate areas, Housing
Increasing our reach	1b	Develop a set of metrics to help highlight co-vulnerabilities with fuel poverty and broaden the understanding of fuel poverty	Q4 25/26	All Climate areas, Housing
Increasing our reach	1c	Use database to identify households and areas likely to be at risk of fuel poverty and target services to these areas, including leafletting and door knocking campaigns	Q2 24/25	Housing
Increasing our reach	1d	Create a trajectory of local targets for reducing rates of fuel poverty and improving energy efficiency	Q4 24/25	Housing
Increasing our reach	1e	Carry out an assessment of the emissions from fuel poor households and develop a trajectory for reducing these by 2030	Q4 24/25	Housing, Energy
Maximising our services	2a	Ensure maximisation of resources by linking up relevant services for fuel poor residents, including a referral system to the Climate Unit from areas directly interacting with residents	Q3 23/24	Cost of Living, Policy, Housing
Maximising our services	2b	Provide training to members of the council to ensure staff are aware of the ways to support fuel poor residents, particularly those working directly with vulnerable residents	Q3-Q4 23/24	Cost of Living, Policy, Housing, other frontline staff
Maximising our services	2c	Run fuel poverty surgeries within local communities, providing key information on the services and support available for the most vulnerable	Ongoing	Cost of Living, Policy
Maximising our services	2d	Work with the GLA to adopt a cross-London approach to campaigning for better energy efficiency	Ongoing	Housing
Supporting households	3a	Encourage residents to check they have an up to date EPC on their property	Ongoing	Housing, Regulatory Services
Supporting households	3b	Improve awareness of energy efficiency schemes through communications and better information on the H&F website, and provide residents with energy saving advice and support through services such as Green Doctors	Q3 23/24 and ongoing	Housing, Regulatory Services
Supporting households	3c	Investigate the provision of community energy services such as solar networks and communal heat pumps, and seek co-funding through local businesses looking to improve sustainability	Q2 24/25	Housing, Climate Alliance, Energy
Supporting households	3d	Carry out a campaign to raise awareness of fuel poverty and improve understanding of the impacts, including highlighting the support available across health, cost of living, and housing	Ongoing through winter periods	Housing, Public Health, Cost of Living
Addressing inequalities	4a	Improve enforcement of regulation protecting fuel poor tenants, for example the PRS and MEES regulations	Ongoing	Regulatory Services
Addressing inequalities	4b	Support residents in maximising their incomes and ensuring all eligible benefits are claimed	Q4 23/24 and ongoing	Cost of Living, Benefits
Addressing inequalities	4c	Ensure protected characteristics are taken into consideration	Ongoing	EDI
Addressing inequalities	4d	Continue to apply for central government funding for energy efficiency works, including future phases of the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund	Ongoing	Housing

APPENDIX C - Annex 1 – Further background information

a. What is fuel poverty?

A household is said to be in fuel poverty when residents cannot afford to heat their home to a reasonable level. This means that they are unable to, or will struggle to, pay their fuel bills. **In 2022, the energy price crisis has exacerbated fuel poverty, with the Joseph Rowntree Foundation reporting that 4.7million people are behind on their bills.**

The government uses a formal definition of fuel poverty in order to aid measurement and to benchmark targets. Prior to 2014, households were considered to be in fuel poverty when more than 10% of their income was spent on fuel (energy) bills, and this is still the case in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. However, following an independent review of fuel poverty commissioned by the then Conservative and Liberal Democrat coalition government and conducted by Professor John Hills at the London School of Economics, the definition was changed to a Low-Income, High Costs (LIHC)¹ indicator. The independent review 'Fuel Poverty: a framework for future action'¹ recommended changing the definition in large part because comparing a household's income to their energy needs against a fixed margin is highly sensitive to fuel prices². For example, higher income households could be spending more than 10% of their income on energy bills if energy prices are high.

In 2021, the Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) released an updated fuel poverty strategy 'Sustainable Warmth – Protecting Vulnerable Households in England'. This provided an update to the fuel poverty indicator, replacing the LIHC indicator with the current **Low-Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE)** indicator. These changes to definitions mean that historical changes in fuel poverty rates are very hard to map, with the 2014 change causing a reduction in the number of households reported to be in fuel poverty.

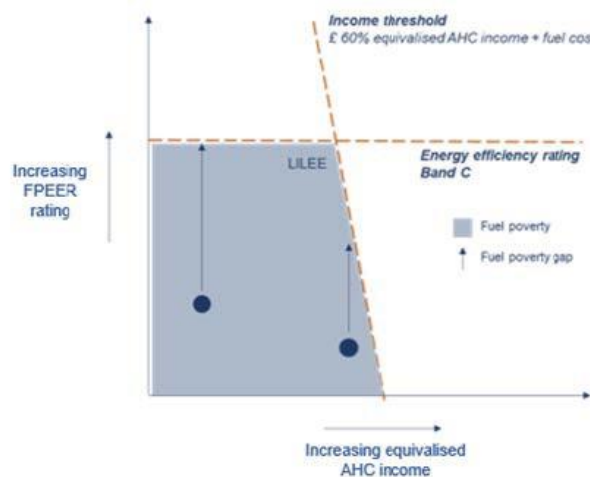


Figure 1 - Graphic demonstrating the criteria for a home to be in fuel poverty (Source: BEIS Fuel Poverty Statistics)

Households are now defined to be in fuel poverty if³:

- They are living in a property with an **Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of band D or below** (low energy efficiency), and
- When they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a **residual income below the official poverty line** (low income)

The latter part of the definition can show the difference between a household's income and the income they need to be no longer considered fuel poor. This is known as the fuel poverty gap. In light of the current energy price crisis, it is worth noting that **the LILEE fuel poverty definition will omit many households living in a property with EPC C or higher nevertheless struggling to pay energy bills.**

¹ Fuel Poverty: a Framework for Future Action (2013). Department of Energy & Climate Change. [Fuel Poverty: a framework for future action - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/274811/fuel-poverty-framework-for-future-action.pdf)

² Getting the measure of fuel poverty (2012). Final Report of the Fuel Poverty Review: Summary and Recommendations. Professor John Hills. [4663-fuel-poverty-final-report-summary.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/274811/fuel-poverty-review-final-report-summary.pdf)

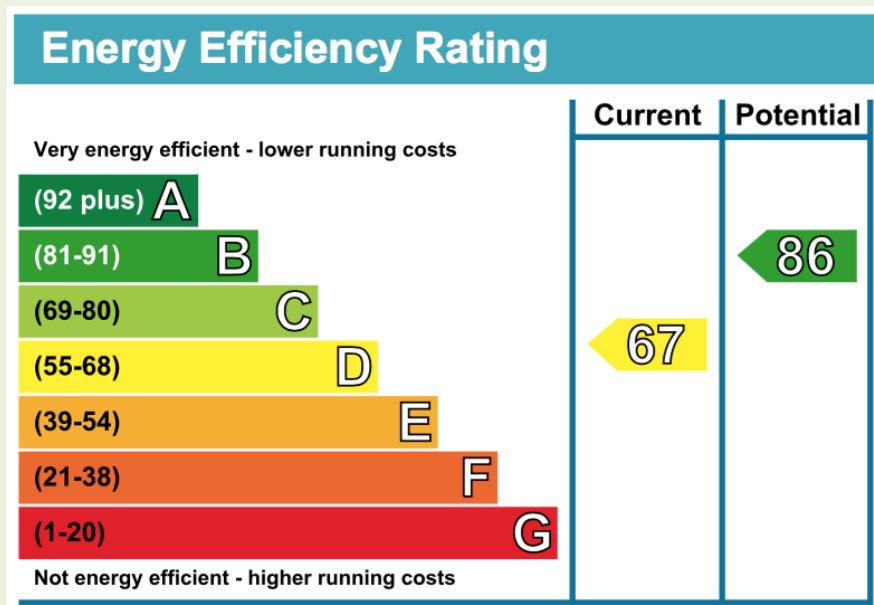
³ Fuel poverty statistics (2022) department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. [Fuel poverty statistics - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fuel-poverty-statistics)

Energy efficiency metrics

Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) provide a summary of the energy performance and level of energy efficiency of a property and are issued to a property following an assessment by an energy assessor. An EPC rating is the outcome of the assessment, which is a rating between A-G indicating how energy efficient the property is, **with A being the most efficient and G being the least efficient**. The average rating in the UK is band D.

The EPC rating is based on a metric called the **Energy Efficiency Rating (EER)**. The **EER metric is based on the cost of heating a home**, with an A rated home being the cheapest to run and a G rated home being the most expensive to run. The rating is calculated based on the energy demand of the property using the Standard Assessment Procedure, a government methodology for assessing and comparing the energy performance of properties, which benchmarks energy use compared to floor area and combines this with fuel cost data.

EPCs provide estimates on running costs for a home, as well as recommendations on how to improve energy efficiency and reduce energy bills. EPCs also provide an assessment against the Environment Impact Rating (EIR), which assesses the likely CO2 emissions from a property based on its efficiency.



When fuel poverty escalates to the point of emergency, this is called **fuel crisis**. Generally, fuel crisis is exclusive to those who pre-pay for energy, as if they do not have the funds to top up then they will be left in the cold and dark. Someone is defined as in fuel crisis if they are unable to pay for energy now or will be unable to pay within 48 hours. Fuel poverty and fuel crisis are not mutually exclusive; someone with an EPC C or above could be in fuel crisis, however they would not be defined as in fuel poverty, whilst someone else could be experiencing long term issues with energy bills and be in fuel poverty, but not have reached the point of fuel crisis.

b. What causes fuel poverty?

Fuel poverty can be caused by 3 main factors:

1. Household income - a household with low-income may have serious competing financial pressures. For example, needing to choose between heating and eating. Many opt to forego heating their home.

2. Household energy requirements - if the property is energy inefficient, more energy is required to heat the property. Some households may have illnesses or disabilities that rely on an energy intensive routine.
3. Fuel prices – household energy bills are likely to be nearly double 2020 levels in winter 2023/24⁴ due to the recent spike in gas and electricity prices. Fuel prices can have a significant impact on fuel poverty by increasing the unit cost of the energy required.

The recent spike in energy prices means that it's likely fuel poverty will have increased significantly this year due to factor 3, although statistics reflecting this are yet to be published by Government due to a time lag in the data publication.

c. What is the impact of fuel poverty?

Cold, underheated homes pose many risks to residents, in particular to both physical and mental health, and are associated with excess winter deaths – this is defined as ‘the increase in mortality during winter months (December to March) compared with non-winter months (the preceding August to November and the following April to July)’⁵. **There is a strong relationship between cold temperatures and cardio-vascular and respiratory diseases; with each 1C drop in temperature below 5C, GP consultations for respiratory illness in older people increase by 19%, and hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), commonly linked with fuel poverty, are four times more likely to happen over winter.**⁶ Studies have also found that countries with more energy efficient housing have lower excess winter deaths, and that they are almost three times higher in the coldest quarter of housing than in the warmest quarter.⁷

As well as long-term health conditions, cold housing also increases the level of minor illnesses such as colds and flu and exacerbates existing conditions such as arthritis and rheumatism. Additionally, cold homes can have a negative impact on mental health and wellbeing, with **a quarter of adolescents living in cold housing at risk of multiple mental health issues**, compared to 5% of adolescents who have always lived in warm housing. Residents of cold homes also report an impact on social activities, for example they may not want to invite friends over because the house is cold or only a small part is heated, which also has a negative impact on mental health and wellbeing by leading to social isolation.⁸

Fuel poverty could potentially have implications for pre-existing inequalities in the borough, too. Analysis has been carried to assess the prevalence of different protected characteristics, presented in Figures X. This analysis shows that the north of the borough has higher rates of disabled residents, who may be more vulnerable to fuel poverty due to their disability, as well as higher proportions of Black, Asian and other ethnic minority residents, residents whose gender identity is different to that assigned at birth, and residents following a religion.

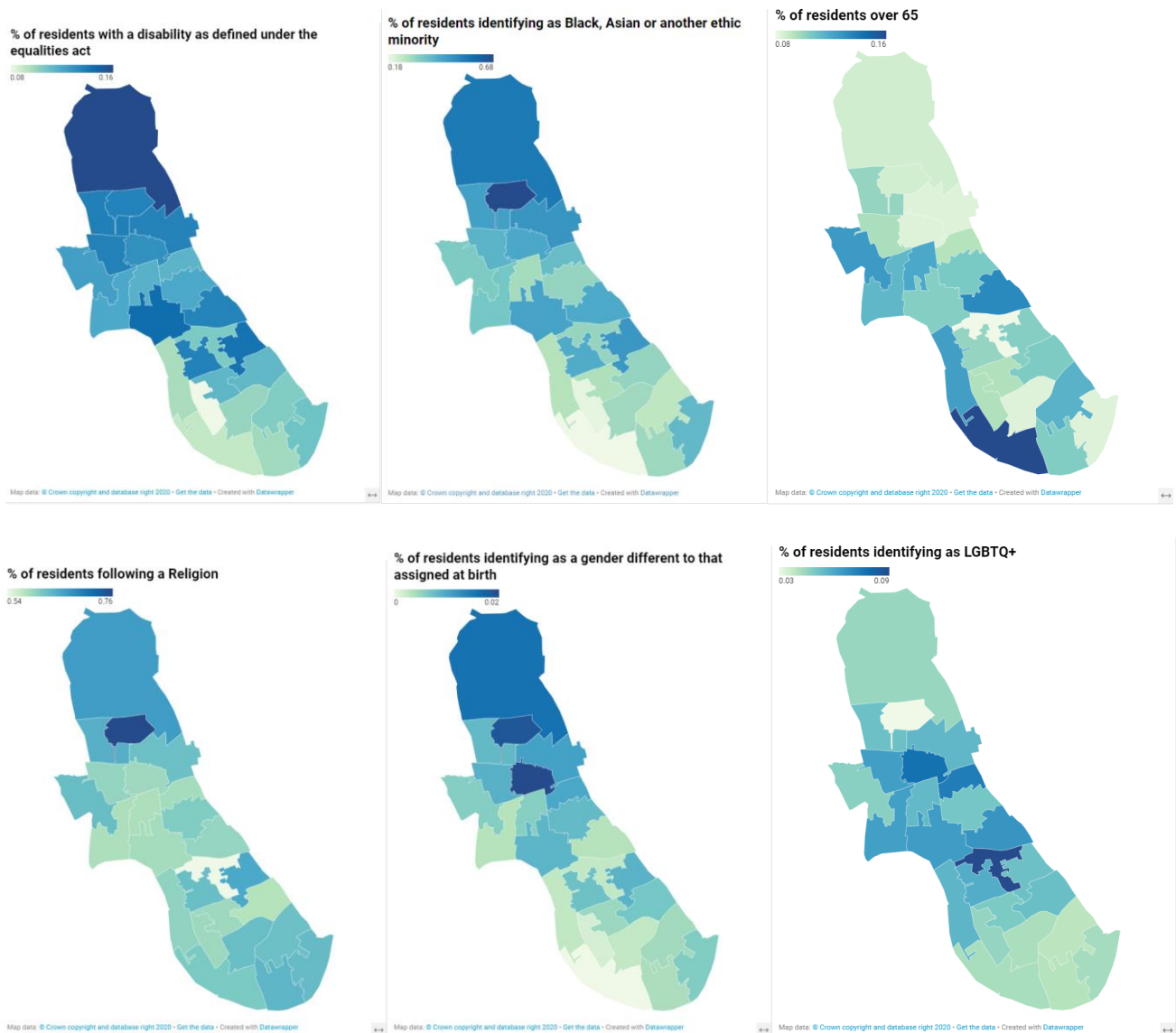
⁴ [Martin Lewis: What the energy price cap change means for you](#)

⁵ Excess winter mortality in England and Wales: 2020 to 2021 (provisional) and 2019 to 2020 (final) [Excess winter mortality in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

⁶ National Energy Action, Under One Roof: [NEA-Under-One-Roof-FULL-REPORT-FINAL-Feb-19-1.pdf](#)

⁷ The Health Impacts of Cold Homes and Fuel Poverty: [the-health-impacts-of-cold-homes-and-fuel-poverty.pdf \(instituteofhealthequity.org\)](#)

⁸ NICE guidance on cold homes: [Excess winter deaths and illness and the health risks associated with cold homes \(nice.org.uk\)](#)



Fuel poverty is a financial pressure on residents, which can cause issues in other areas of life. Fuel poverty co-exists alongside other financial pressures and could cause issues with accruing debt and sacrificing other bills to pay for energy. Residents in fuel poverty will likely need broader financial support and so reducing bills to reduce the overall burden is a key priority.

Cold homes can also cause issues within the property. Underheating a home can damage the building fabric, for example damp and condensation forming in cold areas of the home. Condensation forms when moist air comes into contact with a cold surface, like a wall or a window. Condensation can lead to mould growth, which can exacerbate pre-existing health conditions such as asthma, as well as damaging the property structure and potentially increasing maintenance costs.

Finally, inefficient homes generally require more energy to heat as a higher proportion of this is lost through poorly insulated walls and windows. This means that energy inefficient homes also lead to large amounts of energy waste, increasing climate warming carbon dioxide emissions and reducing air quality.

d. What is the situation nationally and in London?

In 2021, it was estimated that 13.4% of households in England are fuel poor under the LILEE definition, equating to approximately 3.3 million homes. The average fuel poverty gap

across England was estimated at £338 per household. Over the same period, the average fuel poverty rate in London was 11.9%, with an average fuel poverty gap of £223 per household.⁹ Both in London and nationally, the fuel poverty rate has decreased since 2019, however this could be attributed to the change in survey methods between these years.¹⁰ Additionally, given the current energy price crisis, the rate is likely to have increased markedly since this data release, especially using the old 10% definition.

In terms of progress towards the fuel poverty target and interim targets, the government failed to meet the target for all homes to reach Band E by 2020, however progress has been made towards all targets (as shown in Figure 3).

Fuel poverty target	2010 progress	2019 progress	2020 progress
Band E or above by 2020	91.5	97.4	97.2
Band D or above by 2025	64.6	88.8	90.1
Band C or above by 2030	14.6	47.8	52.1

Figure 2 - National progress towards fuel poverty targets

There is limited data that reflects the impact of the Covid pandemic and the energy price crisis, so it is difficult to get a view of the present situation. **In 2022, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation reported that 4.7million people were behind on their bills.** Experimental data released by the Office for National Statistics uses 2021 Census data to look at the prevalence of poverty and cold-home related illnesses¹¹. This report found that **20.1% of people living in England are experiencing poverty**, and 2.5% of people are both living in poverty and suffering from a cardiovascular or respiratory condition that may make them more vulnerable to the effects of a cold home.

e. What is the situation in H&F and why?

In H&F specifically¹², 11.3% of households were estimated to be fuel poor in 2021 under the LILEE definition, compared to 13.4% nationally and 11.9% in London. The data shows no strong trend over time – note, however, the earlier point about changing definitions of fuel poverty meaning that it is difficult to track fuel poverty over time. This equates to 9,738 households within the

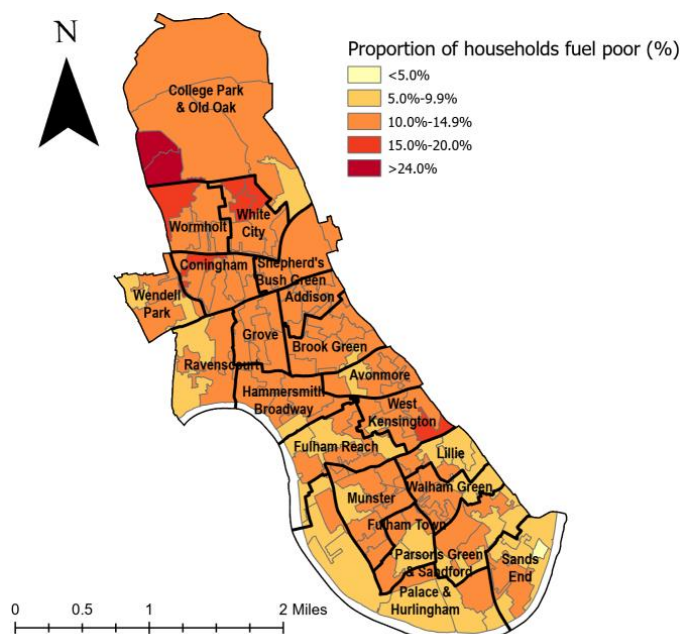


Figure 3 - Fuel poverty rates mapped by LSOA, including ward boundaries

⁹ The latest ONS data on fuel poverty at LA level is for 2021 and does not take into account the increases in energy prices since 2021 (ref: [Annual fuel poverty statistic report: 2023 – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)). Fuel poverty statistics are based on data from the English Housing Survey (EHS) which is modelled with data from other sources. Note in 2020 there were issues due to the pandemic in sample size covering London.

¹⁰ The 2020/21 data was collected during the Covid pandemic which necessitated a change in survey methods. These have affected the sample achieved and data recorded and as such the sharp fall in London may not be a true estimate of the rate of change between these years.

¹¹ Estimating the number of people with cardiovascular or respiratory problems living in poverty, Office for National Statistics (2022): [Estimating the number of people with cardiovascular or respiratory conditions living in poverty, England - Office for National Statistics](#)

¹² The total number of households in H&F used as part of this dataset is 85,897. Where it was possible the new wards boundaries have been used. To carry out some parts of this analysis data has been recalculated to fit the new ward boundaries.

Borough.

The near tripling in energy prices since 2020 will have led to significant increases in fuel poverty rates, even using the LILEE definition that excludes any household living in a property rated EPC C or higher. Higher rates of inflation in London could lead to a disproportionate impact on the capital and thus H&F, with research showing that underlying inflation for local prices in London has consistently been found to track 1.5 percentage points higher than the national figure.¹³ Indeed, **the ONS's data on poverty from 2021 shows that 23.3% of H&F residents are living in poverty, significantly higher than the fuel poverty rate in the borough (9.5%) and higher than the average poverty rate across England (20.1%).**¹⁴

Looking at the geographical distribution of fuel poverty using 2021 data (Figure 4), fuel poverty rates are higher in the more deprived wards in the north of H&F, with College Park and Old Oak having the highest overall fuel poverty rate at 15.6%; notably higher than the average rates both nationally (13.4%) and in London (11.9%).

Why does fuel poverty look like this in H&F?

As previously discussed, fuel poverty is caused by 3 main factors; the energy demand and performance of a property, the income of the householders, and energy prices. The first two of these factors can explain a lot of the pattern of fuel poverty we see in H&F. In terms of energy prices, over 90% of the borough are connected to the gas grid, with the majority of the remaining stock powered solely by electricity. Given that both gas and electricity prices have been affected in the energy price crisis, this is likely to have increased rates of fuel poverty, although data evidencing this is not yet available.

The two wards with the highest rates of fuel poverty are Wormholt and White City and College Park and Old Oak. These two boroughs also have the lowest median household incomes in the borough, as well as the highest rates of housing benefit claimants. This indicates the deprivation seen in the north of the borough and suggests that household income could be a key driver of fuel poverty in these areas. **Additionally, the wards with the highest rates of fuel poverty also reported the highest rates of 'Bad' or 'Very bad' general health in the 2011 census, suggesting correlation between cold homes and poor health.** Census data shows that 68% of those in the borough reporting 'Bad' or 'Very bad' health are living in socially rented housing, demonstrating the need for council intervention in the owned stock.

EPC data provides information on the current energy performance and efficiency of properties, and this data supports the idea that income is the driver of fuel poverty in the north of the borough. Energy performance is inherently linked to various property characteristics, in particular the type of walls, the fuel source, the age of the property and the level of insulation. Whilst Wormholt and White City and College Park and Old Oak have the highest rates of fuel poverty in the borough, the levels of insulation (wall, loft and glazing) are above the borough averages, and the rates of properties with the lowest energy performance (EPC E, F and G) are below the borough average. Additionally, these two wards have the lowest rates of properties built before 1900, with older properties tending to be the hardest to retrofit.

In contrast, Parsons Green and Walham has the highest median income in the borough, but also has the highest rate of homes with the worst energy performance ratings. However, the fuel poverty rate is below the borough average at 7.5%. Additionally, nearly 50% of homes in this ward were built pre-1900, suggesting the issue here is more to do with poor energy performance due to

¹³ Research by City Hall: [Research shows Londoners are worst affected by soaring inflation | London City Hall](#)

¹⁴ ONS data on health conditions and poverty: [Estimating the number of people with cardiovascular or respiratory conditions living in poverty, England - Office for National Statistics](#)

older and naturally less efficient properties, rather than financial pressures. This suggests that different types of support will be more appropriate in different areas of the borough.

How does this affect different protected characteristics?

Fuel poverty is a measure that highlights vulnerability in society. As such, it is inherently linked to other measures of vulnerability in society, and within this, protected characteristics. Census data can allow us to look at the areas of the borough with higher proportions of groups with protected characteristics, which shows a strong correlation with the areas of the borough with higher rates of fuel poverty. Wormholt and White City and College Park and Old Oak have the highest proportion of black, Asian and other ethnic minority residents within the borough, with less than half of the ward populations identifying as White. In terms of disability, boroughs with higher rates of fuel poverty also have higher rates of those living with a long-term health problem or disability; Wormholt and White City, College Park and Old Oak, and Town are the three wards with the highest rates of long-term health problems and disabilities, with more than 15% of residents reporting one of these issues (above the 13% average for H&F).

f. How can this be addressed?

As mentioned earlier, there are three key causes of fuel poverty: household income, the energy demand of the property, and energy prices. Whilst the council does not have control over how energy prices are set, this still means that there are some clear methodologies to reduce fuel poverty, in particular:

- **Maximising household income** – this includes ensuring residents are accessing all benefits and financial support they are eligible for, as well as supporting people into work where this is possible.
- **Improving energy efficiency** – this means retrofitting housing to ensure that residential buildings are efficient, reducing energy demand and thus both reducing bills for residents and reducing energy waste and carbon emissions related to heating and powering a home.

H&F's fuel poverty strategy will seek to use both of these methodologies to ensure a reduction in the rates of fuel poverty across the borough by 2030. The objectives set will reflect the key pathways out of fuel poverty and the action plan will set a clear strategy for achieving these.

g. Fuel poverty and climate change

Fuel poverty contributes to climate change, albeit the interaction is complex. The Fuel Poverty strategy is a supporting strategy to H&F's broader Climate and Ecology strategy, which was published following the announcement of the climate and ecological emergency in 2019. The Fuel Poverty strategy has been published to provide detail of the specific actions that the council will take to address fuel poverty and support groups that are particularly vulnerable to both volatility in energy prices and the negative impacts of a cold home. Some of these actions will have an associated positive impact on emissions.

The government encourages a 'fabric first' approach to decarbonisation of domestic buildings, and this is being applied to H&F's owned stock. In terms of retrofit, this means addressing the building fabric and construction before addressing the heating system and fuel source. Improving the building fabric means energy efficiency measures such as insulation, double glazing and draught proofing. These measures help to reduce the energy demand of a property by reducing the heat wasted through leaky walls and windows, as discussed earlier. This is the focus in terms of fuel poverty, given the need to reduce energy demand in order to reduce bills. This can be seen as the yellow stage in Figure 5.

To fully decarbonise domestic buildings, heating systems need to be moved from fossil fuels to greener sources of energy. This can be seen in the green stage of Figure 5. The primary lever for doing this at the moment is installing heat pumps, which are powered by electricity, thus following an electrification pathway to Net Zero. Heat pumps are around 3 times more efficient than a standard gas boiler, and so can reduce energy demand significantly, as well as providing a green alternative to fossil fuels. However, systems such as heat pumps work best in homes that are appropriately insulated, therefore it is advisable to carry out fabric measures first before addressing the heating system. Installing a heat pump in a home that does not have sufficient insulation will likely mean that the efficiency of the heat pump is not fully realised.

Given the cost of electricity at the moment, a move from a gas boiler to an electric heat pump might lead to an increase in bills for equivalent warmth, despite the efficiency gains of a heat pump. The expectation is that, as the electricity grid becomes greener, the cost of electricity will come down. However, in the absence of a reduction in electricity prices, the focus for fuel poor homes should be on improving building fabric to ensure bill reductions. It is worth noting that in the case of fuel poor homes in particular, improving building fabric might not necessarily lead to long-term carbon savings. Many fuel poor residents underheat their homes due to affordability, and this means that once their home is appropriately insulated, they may choose to heat their home more than they did previously, as it is now more affordable to keep their home warm.

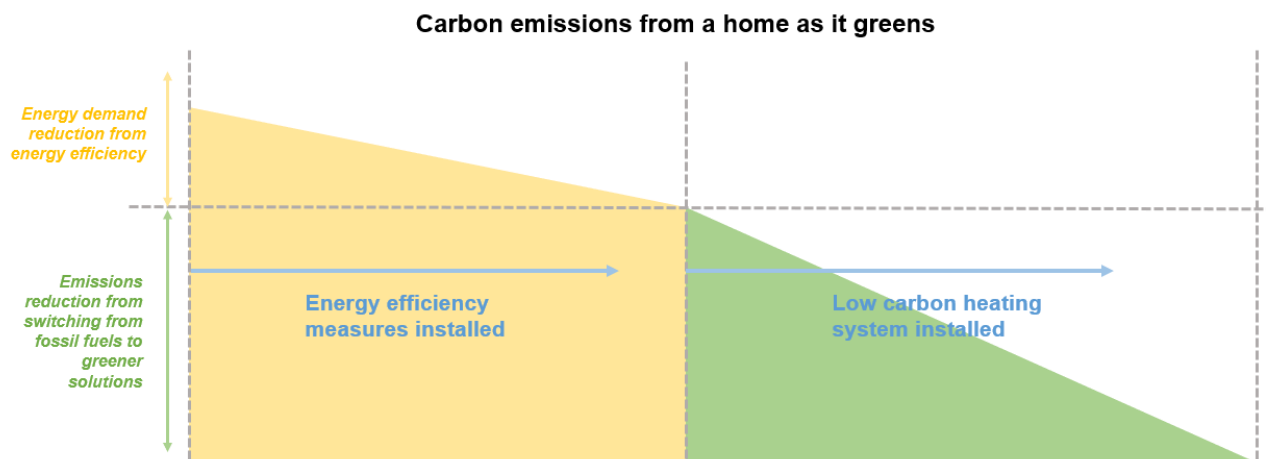


Figure 4 - Diagram showing how carbon emissions reduce with different parts of the home decarbonisation

APPENDIX D - Annex 2 – Additional policy context

National policy context

There are different ways to address fuel poverty, both directly and indirectly. Most of the government policy in this area is focused on improving energy efficiency and energy performance, targeting funding to homes on the lowest incomes. Government efforts to improve energy performance are split into regulation, setting rules for individuals on the energy performance and other standards they must reach, and grant funding, providing government money to support the improvement of energy efficiency. There has been an increased focus on fuel poverty related issues recently due to the spike in energy prices, and this has meant government has provided additional funding towards things like energy bill support. Additionally, government has set several targets in this area, including targets for getting all homes to certain standards and targets for the reduction of fuel poverty and carbon emissions.

a. What are the targets and regulations?

The Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act of 2000 made it an obligation for the Secretary of State to enact regulations that will aid fuel poor households. This saw a target date set, of 31 December 2030, to identify fuel poor households and ensure they're improved to the energy efficiency rating of at least Band C, with interim targets of Band D by 2025 and Band E by 2020.¹ By definition, fuel poor households are removed from fuel poverty when they reach Band C and thus these are targets to move towards the end of fuel poverty under the LILEE metric.



Figure 1 - Graphic demonstrating the government's fuel poverty targets for England

More broadly, there are multiple acts, standards and regulations relating to energy efficiency and fuel poverty:

- The **Decent Homes Standard** defines what is a decent home and provides guidance on how to ensure properties reach this criteria. The definition includes being in a 'reasonable state of repair', having 'reasonably modern facilities and services', and providing a 'reasonable degree of thermal comfort'². This definition was first introduced in 2006 and is currently undergoing a review to explore whether a change in the definition and criteria is required.³ In the government's 2021, Net Zero Strategy, they committed to considering

¹ Burges Salmon, (2015). *Government publishes draft regulations to tackle fuel poverty by 2030* [Online]. burges-salmon.com. Available at: <https://www.burges-salmon.com/news-and-insight/legal-updates/government-publishes-draft-regulations-to-tackle-fuel-poverty-by-2030> (Accessed: 7 June 2022).

² Department. for. Communities. And. Local. Government: London (2006) 'A Decent Home: Definition and guidance for implementation', Housing, Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7812/138355.pdf (Accessed 13 June 2022).

³ Dept. for. Levelling. Up. Housing and Communities, Ministry. of. Housing, and Communities. &. Local. Government, (2021). *Decent Homes Standard: review* [Online]. gov.uk. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/decent-homes-standard-review> (Accessed: 13 June 2022).

introducing a long-term regulatory social housing energy performance standard, subject to consultation.

- The **Energy Act of 2011** aims to tackle barriers to investment in energy efficiency, enhance energy security and enable investment in low carbon energy supplies. Specifically on private rented homes, the Energy Act set out the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES), which came into force in April 2020 to ensure that homes rented out in the PRS had to achieve a minimum of an EPC E. Landlords are required to spend up to £3,500 reaching this target before they can apply for an exemption. In December 2020, the government consulted on increasing this standard to EPC C, with a requirement for landlords to spend up to £10,000 reaching this target. The government has not yet published its response to this consultation. Additionally, the act made it illegal for landlords to refuse reasonable request from tenants for energy efficiency improvements when they are eligible for financial packages such as ECO.
- The **Housing Act of 2004 introduced the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS)**. It states that ‘any residential premises should provide a safe and healthy environment for any potential occupier or visitor’. In terms of fuel poverty related hazards, it discusses damp and mould, and says homes should be warm and dry with ventilation systems beyond that of opening windows (as this causes heat loss and therefore an increased need for fuel). Adequate heating and insulation would aid the prevention of dampness and mould as well as the reduction of fuel poverty. It also discusses cold homes and states that a healthy indoor temperature is around 21°C and health risks begin once temperatures reach 19°C and below. It has observed that excess winter deaths occur more often in dwellings of low energy efficiency ratings: the properties’ thermal insulation, the fuel type and the design of the heating and ventilation systems. It states homes need adequate thermal insulation, appropriate, efficient and well-maintained heating systems adequate for the dwelling size and controls against draughts and excess ventilation.⁴
- The **Energy Security Bill** was introduced in 2022, partly in response to the energy supply crunch that resulted from the Covid pandemic and Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. It sets out a support package on energy bills, incentives to grow domestic energy production, and limited measures on energy efficiency and clean heat. The details of the support available are discussed in section 3b.
- Relatedly, through the **Climate Change Act 2008**, the government committed to setting carbon budgets; these are 5-yearly targets on the amount of carbon emissions the UK can emit. These budgets are broken down by sector, and the domestic sector is expected to reduce as part of the mission to reach Net Zero by 2050. The Climate Change Committee (CCC) provides independent advice to government on how the budgets are set and provides evidence to demonstrate the need for the reductions. The budgets mean that there will be an expectation that the carbon emissions from domestic homes will reduce, meaning energy efficiency and low carbon heating systems will become increasingly important, not just for ending fuel poverty, but also for reaching Net Zero targets.

⁴ Office. of. the. Deputy. Prime. Minister: London, (2006) ‘Housing Health and Safety Rating System’, Housing, Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/15810/142631.pdf (Accessed 13 June 2022).

Our recommended path for total UK emissions

The recommended UK Sixth Carbon Budget and 2030 NDC

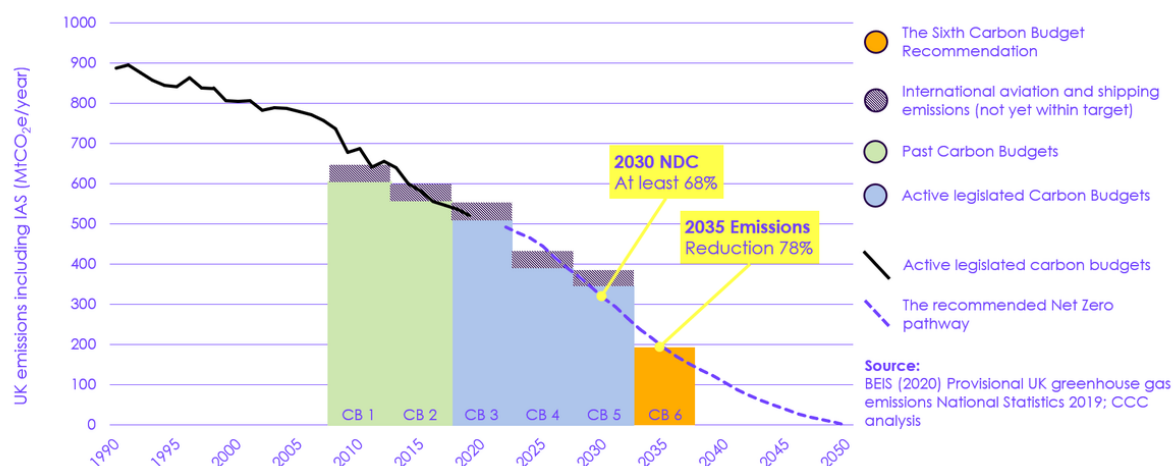


Figure 2 - Climate Change Committee's recommendations on setting carbon budgets, including historic budgets and their targets⁵

Finally, there are relevant strategies to the H&F's fuel poverty strategy. In 2021, Government published a national fuel poverty strategy, 'Sustainable Warmth: protecting vulnerable households in England'⁶, which sets out the support and regulation in place from a central government perspective. This was shortly followed by the government's Net Zero strategy, setting out the pathway to a greener UK and demonstrating the significant work needed to decarbonise buildings. In 2018, the Greater London Authority published their 'Fuel Poverty Action Plan', detailing the specific issues and support in London. The GLA's action plan targets three main interventions:

1. Boosting the **incomes** of people in fuel poverty in London by supporting benefits uptake campaigns, referral services and programmes that provide direct advice and support to the fuel poor.
2. Increasing the **energy efficiency** of London's homes so they are better insulated and use less energy.
3. Tendering for the delivery of an **energy supply company**, aiming to offer fairer energy bills to Londoners as soon as possible.

Programmes such as the GLA Warmer Homes service being implemented in H&F (see section 4) have been developed as a result. However, the third priority, on energy supply, has been deferred due to the partial failure of the energy supply market. All of the specific systems of support detailed in these strategies is summarised in section 3b and section 4.

b. What funding and support is available?

In the domestic sector, there are various schemes available to assist those in fuel poverty or struggling with poor energy efficiency:

Table 1 - Central government support available for fuel poor residents

Type of intervention	Scheme	Eligibility			Offer	Timescale
		EPC/fuel type	Income/demographic	Tenure		

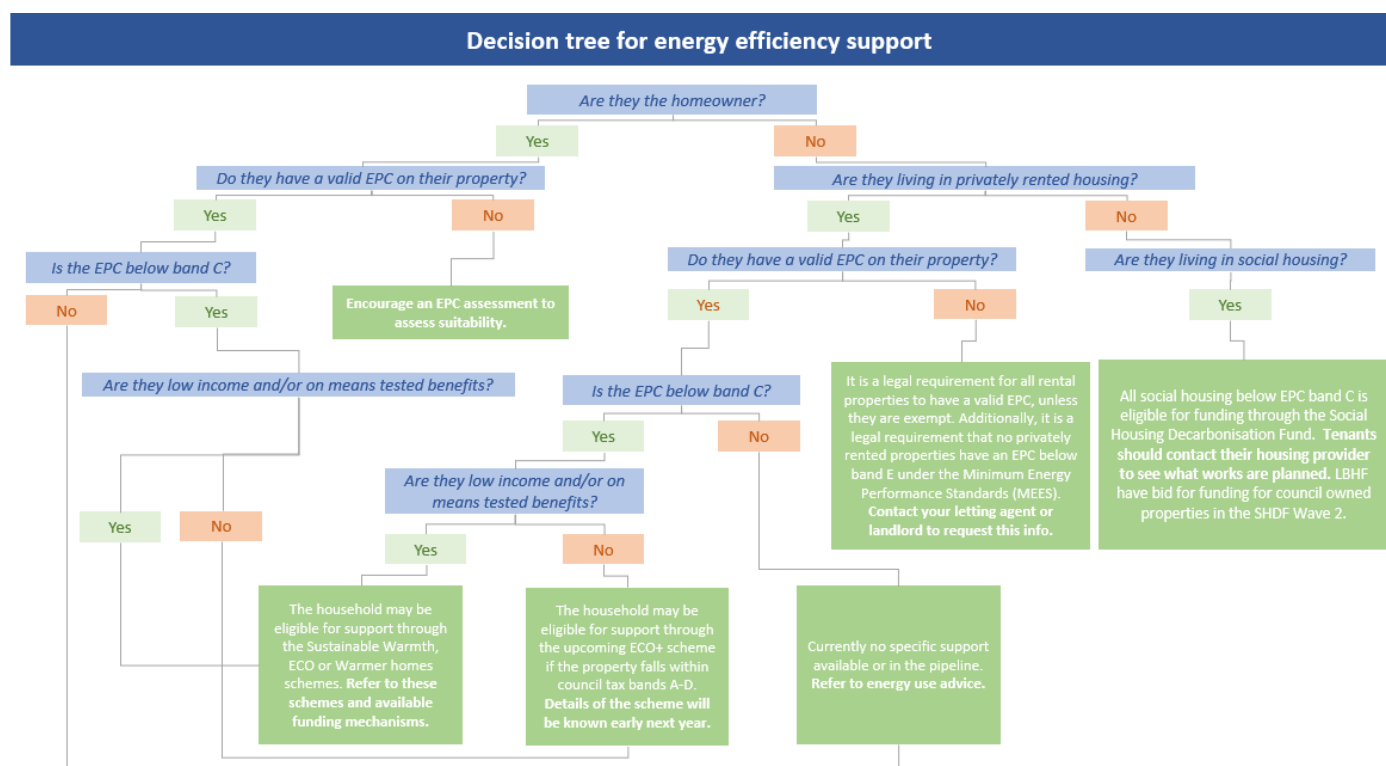
⁵ Climate Change Committee:

⁶ Government fuel poverty strategy: [Sustainable warmth: protecting vulnerable households in England](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sustainable-warmth-protecting-vulnerable-households-in-england) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Energy efficiency grants	Energy Company Obligation	EPC D or below	Means tested benefits, OR a household income below £31,000 pa, OR vulnerable occupants	All	Measures funded by energy supplier through levies	2026
Energy efficiency grants	Local Authority Delivery (LAD) scheme	EPC D or below On gas grid	Low income	Private rented and owner occupier	Up to £10,000 grants to install energy efficiency measures	2023
Energy efficiency grants	Home Upgrade Grant (HUG)	EPC D or below Off gas grid	Low income	Private rented and owner occupier	Up to £25,000 grants to install energy efficiency measures and low carbon heating systems	2025
Energy efficiency grants	Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF)	EPC D or below	None	Social housing	Up to £32,000 grants to install energy efficiency measures and low carbon heating systems	2025
Rebates and price reduction	Energy Price Guarantee	N/A	N/A	N/A	Caps energy prices such that the average fuel bill is £2,500 for the winter of 22/23 (10.3p/KWh for gas, 34p/KWh for electricity)	Winter 2022/23 only
Rebates and price reduction	Warm Home Discount	None	Designed for residents vulnerable to a cold home, defined by certain benefits or with certain health conditions	N/A	£150 rebate	2026
Rebates and price reduction	Cold Weather Payments	None	Designed for residents vulnerable to a cold home, defined by certain benefits or with certain health conditions	N/A	£25 for each 7-day period with temperatures below a certain temperature (varies regionally)	2023
Rebates and price reduction	Winter Fuel Payments	None	Pensioners born before 26 th September 1956	N/A	£100 - £300 (depending on age and eligibility)	No end date
Rebates and price reduction	Cost of Living payment	None	Households on means tested benefits	N/A	£650	Winter 2022/23 only
Advisory services	Help for Households	None	None	N/A	Online support and advice	Ongoing

This landscape is complicated, with many different schemes operating in the same sector. A breakdown of the differences between these schemes, particularly with regard to the eligibility requirements, is provided below. To simplify this further, a decision tree of what support can be provided to resident based on key eligibility criteria is also provided.

	ECO+	ECO	LAD	HUG	SHDF
EPC	D, E, F, G	D, E, F, G for owner occupier E, F, G for private rented	D, E, F, G	D, E, F, G	D, E, F, G
Tenure	Private housing	Private housing	Private housing	Private housing	Social housing
Fuel type	All	All	On gas grid	Off gas grid	All
Low income	No income requirement for most – based on council tax bands A-D Same income requirements as main ECO scheme for low income element	Low income defined by being a recipient of means tested benefits LA flex route allows local authorities to declare suitable homes based on slightly more flexible income criteria	Low income defined as a joint household income of less than £31,000 OR a member of the household is a recipient of a means tested benefit	Low income defined as a joint household income of less than £30,000	None – living in social housing is the requirement



c. Gaps in provision

Whilst there is some support in place, government investment is significantly below what is needed to reach the targets it has set. The government's own data from the English Housing Survey estimates that the cost of getting all homes to C (where possible) is over £94bn. This cost does not include the additional support that might be required in the interim before energy efficiency can be installed, such as additional bill support and a broader campaign for awareness. Meanwhile, the government's Help for Household website states that so far, the government has only invested £12bn in energy efficiency related schemes. Additionally, the vast majority of the support available does not extend beyond immediate support during the current cost of living crisis. This means there is a lack of a forward look and long-term planning for energy efficiency and reducing fuel poverty, as is highlighted in the timescale column of Table 1. In terms of fuel poverty, all of the support currently available from the government is focused on homes below EPC C only. Whilst this aligns with the formal LILEE definition, this is a particular concern as there

are likely to be people living in homes above this level that are still struggling given current energy prices and therefore represents a large gap in the government support available.

Hammersmith and Fulham policy context

a. What are the targets?

H&F's climate and ecology strategy sets out the route to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 for the borough. 36% of the borough's production-based emissions come from homes, mostly from gas heating, whilst 83% of the council's own emissions come from heating and powering the council owned housing stock. In order to reduce these emissions, homes must form a key part of the strategy, and within this there must be consideration for fuel poverty. H&F's 2022-2026 business plan also committed to switch all council housing tenants from top-up electricity prepayment meters to smart meters and direct debit, which will support in reducing fuel debt that can increase the impact of fuel poverty.

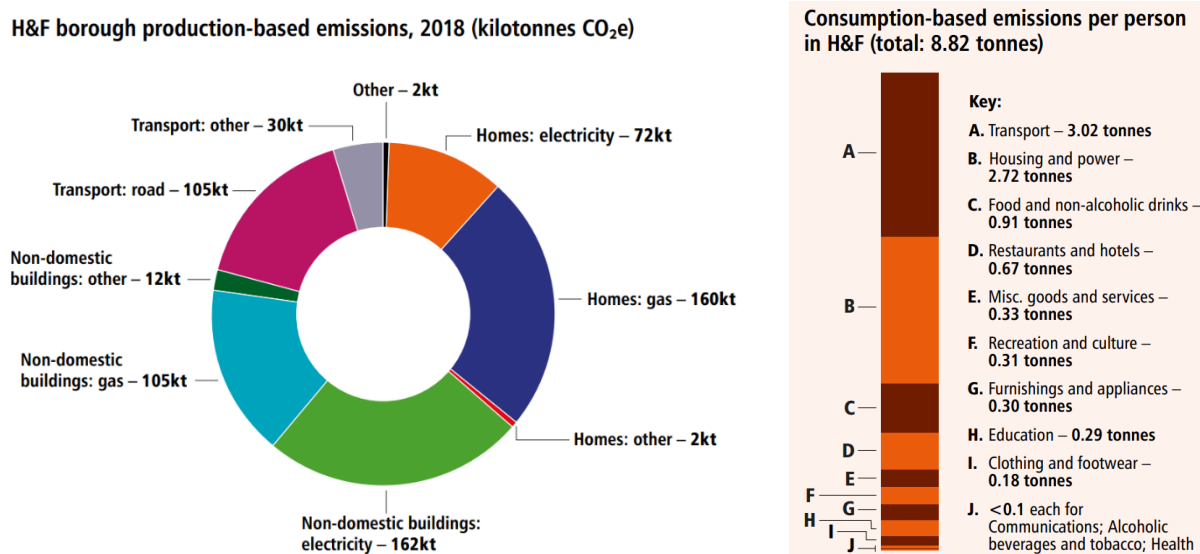


Figure 3 - Left: H&F borough production-based emissions. Right: Consumption-based emissions per person. As reported in the H&F Climate and Ecology strategy

b. What funding and support is available in H&F?

Historically, H&F has sought central government funding to support investment in energy efficiency within the borough. H&F has previously been involved in all phases of the Local Authority Delivery (LAD) Scheme, the first phase of the Home Upgrade Grant (HUG), and the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund demonstrator project. Additionally, the council has recently promoted the Greater London Authority's Warmer Homes scheme, a version of the HUG and LAD schemes. All of these schemes have delivered measures to residents to support them making their homes warmer and cheaper to heat. H&F intends to continue tapping into government support where available.

Table 2 - Local support available for fuel poor residents

Type of intervention	Scheme	Eligibility			Offer	Timescale
		EPC/fuel type	Income/demographic	Tenure		
Advisory services	Green Doctors	None	Long term health conditions or disabilities OR Aged 65 and over OR Households with	None	Free phone consultations and homes visits to eligible people, offering advice on	Ongoing

			children under 5		changing behaviours, basic energy efficiency measures and referrals to other relevant support	
Rebates and price reduction	Fuel vouchers	Pre-payment meter residents	Cut off or likely to be cut off within 48 hours, or unable to pay alongside food bills	None	£30 top-up vouchers in a 6-month period. Vouchers are increased to £49 during colder months.	Ongoing
Energy efficiency grants	Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF), Wave 2	EPC D or below	None	Social housing	Funding of up to £32,000 grants to install energy efficiency measures and low carbon heating systems	2025

c. Gaps in provision

As discussed earlier, the government provision of support is not sufficient to meet the scale of the challenges presented by fuel poverty and energy efficiency. This makes it difficult for local councils as there is a funding gap to make up. In particular, the support provided by the government is very short term in nature, which makes it difficult to effectively plan. Additionally, mirroring the situation nationally, there is an absence of support for those struggling with fuel poverty in homes with an EPC C or higher, where these groups may be seeing significant bill increases due to current energy prices. In H&F, greater awareness of the issues surrounding fuel poverty is needed, and the actions of this strategy will reflect efforts to scale this up. Additionally, the council will work to secure government funding across different energy efficiency schemes, as there are areas where the council has not yet fully capitalised on what is on offer.

H&F 2030

FUEL POVERTY STRATEGY

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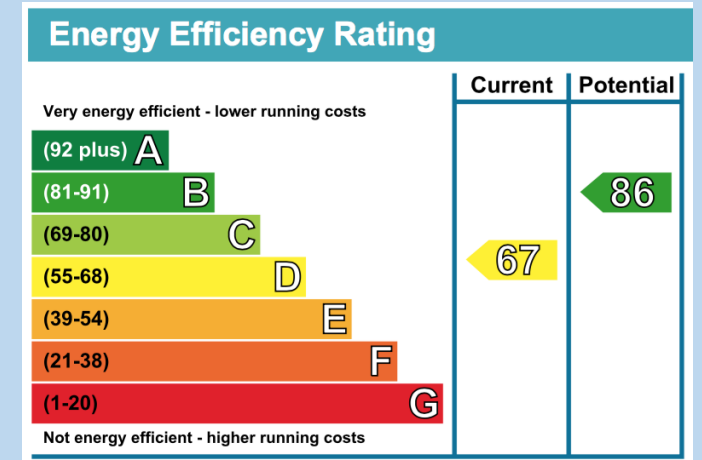
Tracking Progress

Timelines

References

What is fuel poverty?

- **Someone is in fuel poverty if they are unable to afford to adequately heat their home.** This means people in fuel poverty are often unable to, or will struggle to, pay their energy bills.
- The government uses a metric called **Low Income Low Energy Efficiency** to define fuel poverty. A household is in 'defined' fuel poverty if:
 - They are living in a property with an **Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of band D or below** (low energy efficiency)
 - When they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a **residual income below the official poverty line** (low income) ¹
- When fuel poverty escalates to the point of emergency, this is called **fuel crisis**. A person is in fuel crisis if they are unable to pay for energy now, or will be unable to pay within 48 hours.

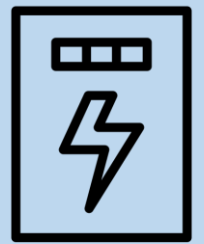
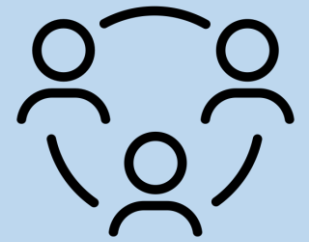


*This is an example of what you might see on your Energy Performance Certificate. **The Energy Efficiency rating is based on the costs to heat your home – the higher the rating, the cheaper it is expected to be to run your home**, with A being the highest rating. Every rented property in England is expected to have a valid EPC, and you can ask your landlord or managing agent for sight of this.*

What causes fuel poverty?

Fuel poverty is caused by three main factors:

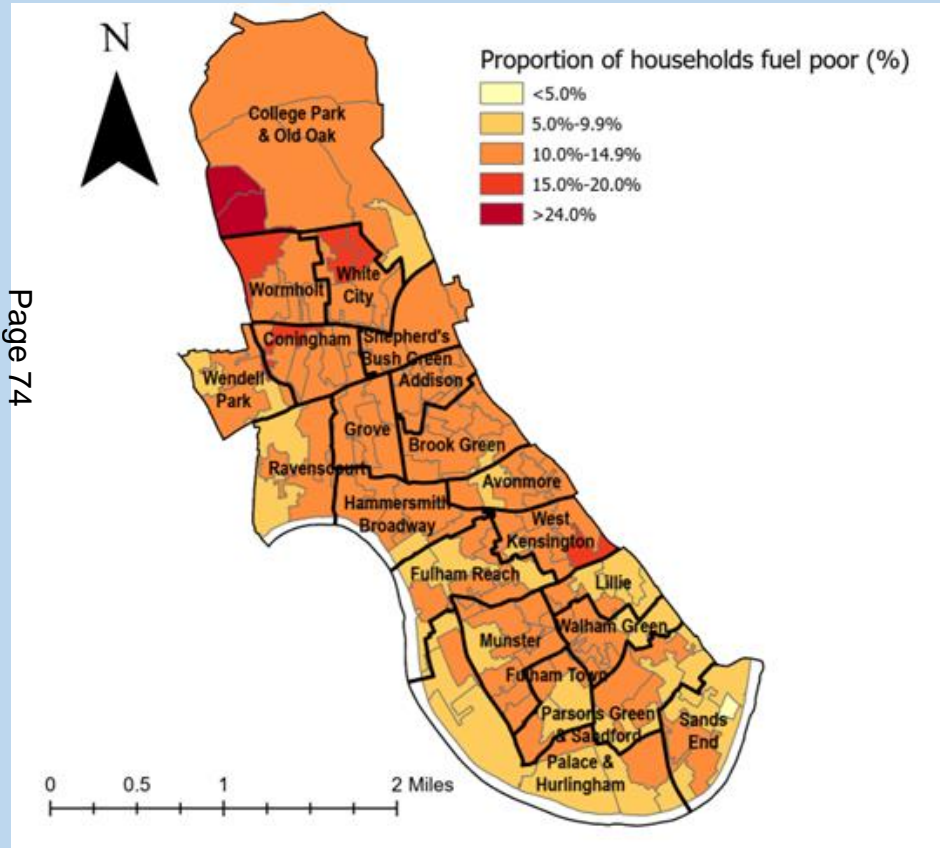
- **Household income** – a household with low-income may have serious competing financial pressures. For example, needing to choose between heating and eating. Many opt to forego heating their home.
- **Household energy requirements** – if the property is energy inefficient, more energy is required to heat the property. Some households may have illnesses or disabilities that rely on energy intensive machinery, e.g. dialysis machines.
- **Fuel prices** – household energy bills are likely to be double the 2020 levels in winter 2023/24 due to the recent spike in gas and electricity prices. Fuel prices can have a significant impact on fuel poverty by increasing the unit cost of the energy required.



What is the impact of fuel poverty?

- Fuel poverty has significant impacts on peoples' lives in many ways, but in particular, **fuel poverty can have very serious impacts on both physical and mental health.**
- Cold homes can increase the prevalence of minor illnesses such as cold and flu, and they can make pre-existing conditions such as asthma and arthritis worse.
- Additionally, colder temperatures and therefore living in a cold home is linked to chronic illnesses, in particular cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. For example, **hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) are four times more likely to happen over winter.**
- Cold homes can also have mental health impacts, with **a quarter of adolescents living in cold housing at risk of multiple mental health issues**, compared to 5% of adolescents in warm homes. Fuel poverty can lead to issues such as social exclusion that can contribute to worse mental health.²

What does fuel poverty look like in H&F?



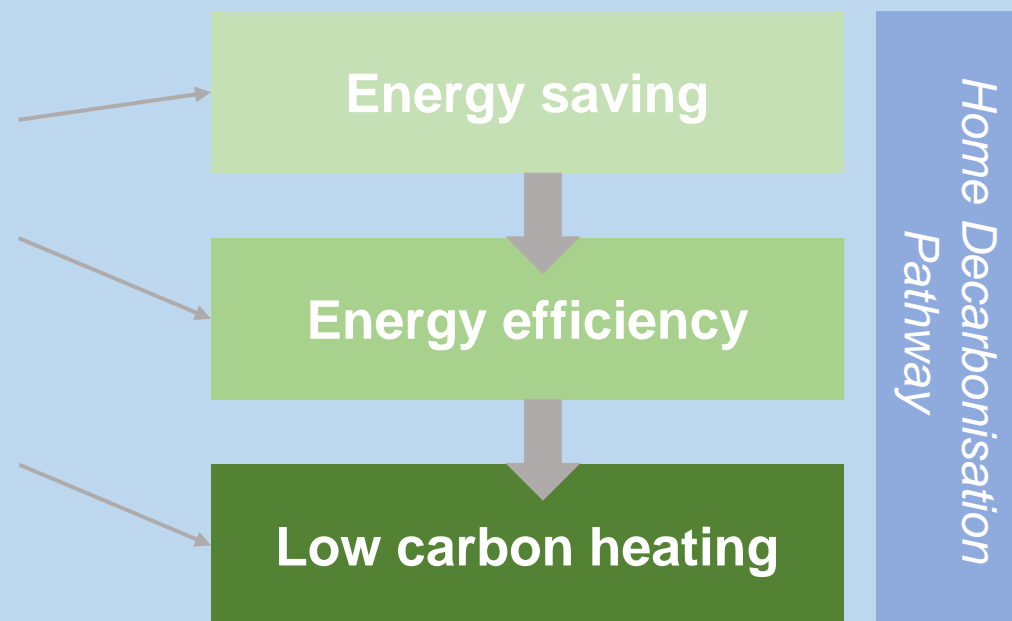
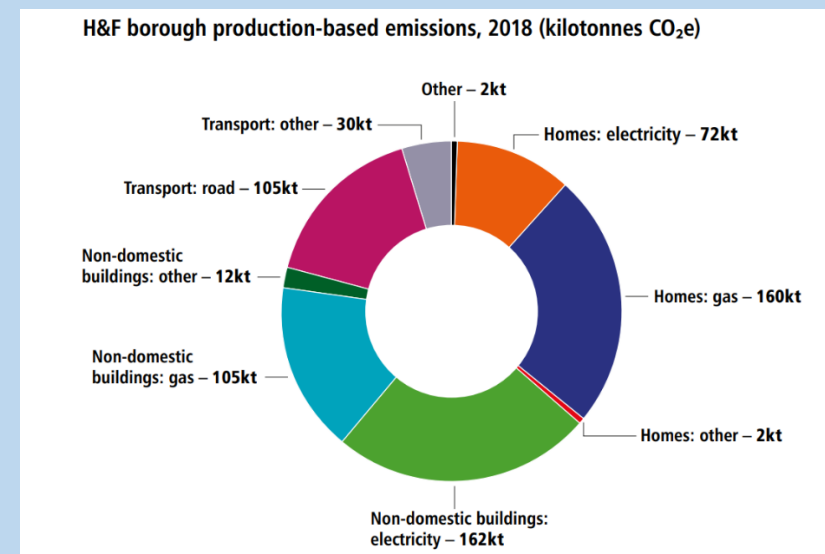
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Mapping fuel poverty across the borough – this map details the fuel poverty rates and includes the ward boundaries

- In Hammersmith & Fulham, 11.3% of households are in fuel poverty under the government definition – this compares to 13.4% nationally, and 11.9% across London.³
- This data pre-dates the energy price crisis that is currently ongoing, so we would expect fuel poverty to have risen since this snapshot. **More recent data from the ONS shows that 23.3% of H&F residents are living in poverty**, compared to 20.1% across England.⁴
- Fuel poverty also varies hugely across the borough, with **fuel poverty rates reaching close to 1 in 5 households in the north of the borough**, whilst being closer to 1 in 20 in more affluent areas in the south of the borough.

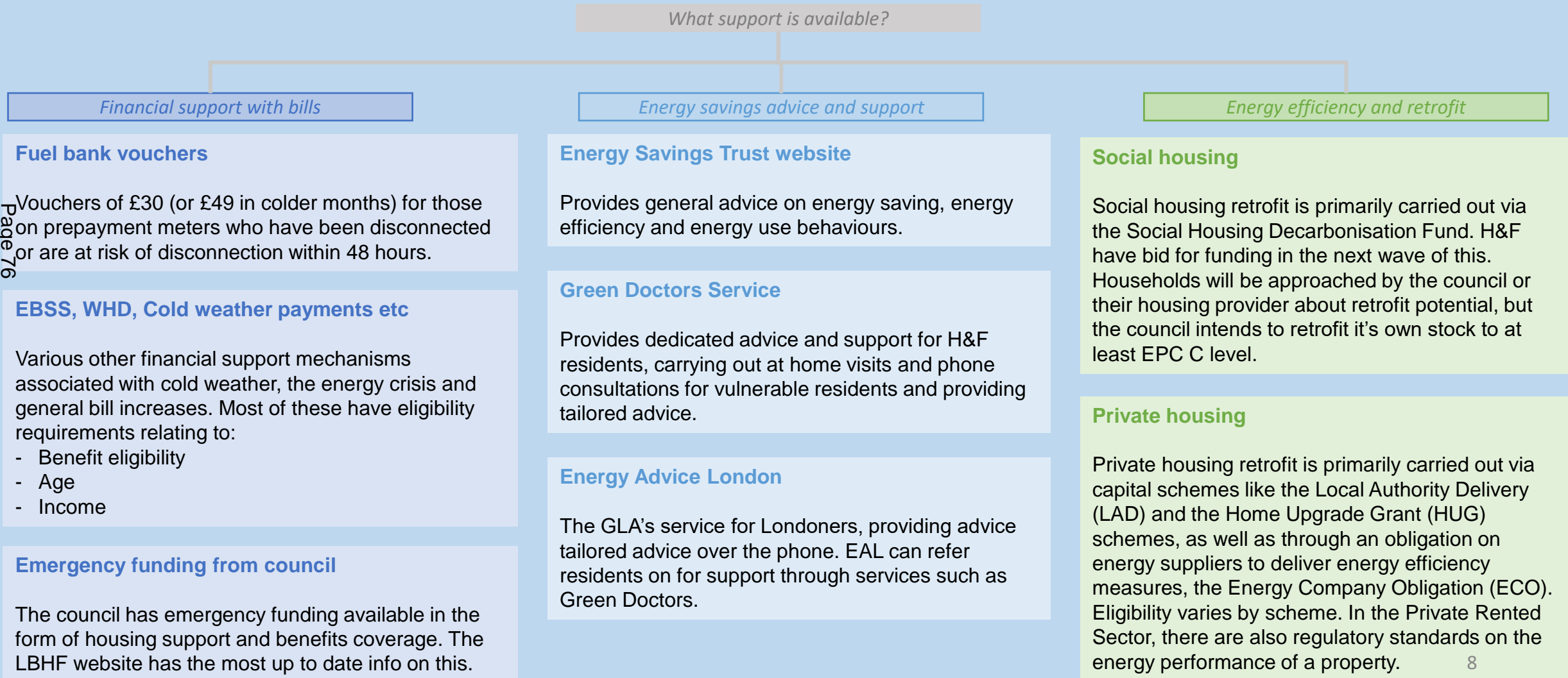
What does Net Zero mean for fuel poverty?

- 36% of the borough's emissions come from heating homes, so in order for H&F to reach Net Zero, homes need to be decarbonised⁵
- There are different stages of decarbonising a home, all of which can contribute to reducing fuel poverty. Addressing fuel poverty means taking residents through this journey:
 - First, addressing **energy saving behaviours**, like switching off appliances when they're not in use
 - Secondly, addressing the **energy efficiency of the home**, making sure it's properly insulated and draught-proofed
 - Finally, addressing **the heating system** and making this more sustainable, for example switching a gas boiler for a low carbon solution such as a heat pump. **Low carbon heating systems work best in efficient properties, so it is important to address energy efficiency first.**



What's happening already?

There are various pre-existing avenues to support nationally and in H&F, covering advice, financial support and energy efficiency.



What do we want to achieve?

The Fuel Poverty strategy has set objectives for what we want to achieve by 2030:

Objective 1: To reduce bills for residents by **improving the energy efficiency of the H&F housing stock**, reducing carbon emissions from housing, and improving air quality

Objective 2: To **improve the process for identifying fuel poor residents** and provide targeted support in the short and long term

Objective 3: To **develop, improve and maximise existing services** within the council that support fuel poor residents

Objective 4: To **empower residents to be aware of support that is available** and how they can take action independently.

Action plan – what are the council going to do to achieve the objectives?



Improving data



Improving the use of data in relation to fuel poverty



Supporting households



Providing dedicated support to residents living in fuel poverty



Linking up services



Ensuring relevant services within the council are joined up and accessible



Addressing inequalities



Creating a system within the council that recognises and addresses the inequalities with relation to fuel poverty

Action plan – what are the council going to do to achieve the objectives?

Increasing our reach

- a) Build and maintain a **fuel poverty dataset** based on granular data from sources such as the EPC database
- b) Develop a **set of metrics** to help highlight co-vulnerabilities with fuel poverty and broaden the understanding of fuel poverty
- c) Use database to **identify households and areas likely to be at risk of fuel poverty and target services to these areas**, including leafletting and door knocking campaigns
- d) Create a **trajectory of local targets** for reducing rates of fuel poverty and improving energy efficiency
- e) Carry out an **assessment of the emissions** from fuel poor households and develop a trajectory for reducing these by 2030

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Maximising our resources

- a) Ensure maximisation of resources by **linking up relevant services for fuel poor residents**, including a referral system to the Climate Unit from areas directly interacting with residents
- b) **Provide training to members of the council** to ensure staff are aware of the ways to support fuel poor residents, particularly those working directly with vulnerable residents
- c) Run **fuel poverty surgeries within local communities**, providing key information on the services and support available for the most vulnerable
- d) Work with the GLA to adopt a **cross-London approach** to campaigning for better energy efficiency

Supporting households

- a) Encourage residents to check they have an **up-to-date EPC** on their property
- b) **Improve awareness of energy efficiency schemes** through communications and better information on the H&F website and provide residents with energy saving advice and support through services such as Green Doctors
- c) Investigate the **provision of community energy services** such as solar networks and communal heat pumps, and seek co-funding through local businesses looking to improve sustainability
- d) Carry out a campaign to **raise awareness of fuel poverty** and improve understanding of the impacts, including highlighting the support available across health, cost of living and housing

Addressing inequalities

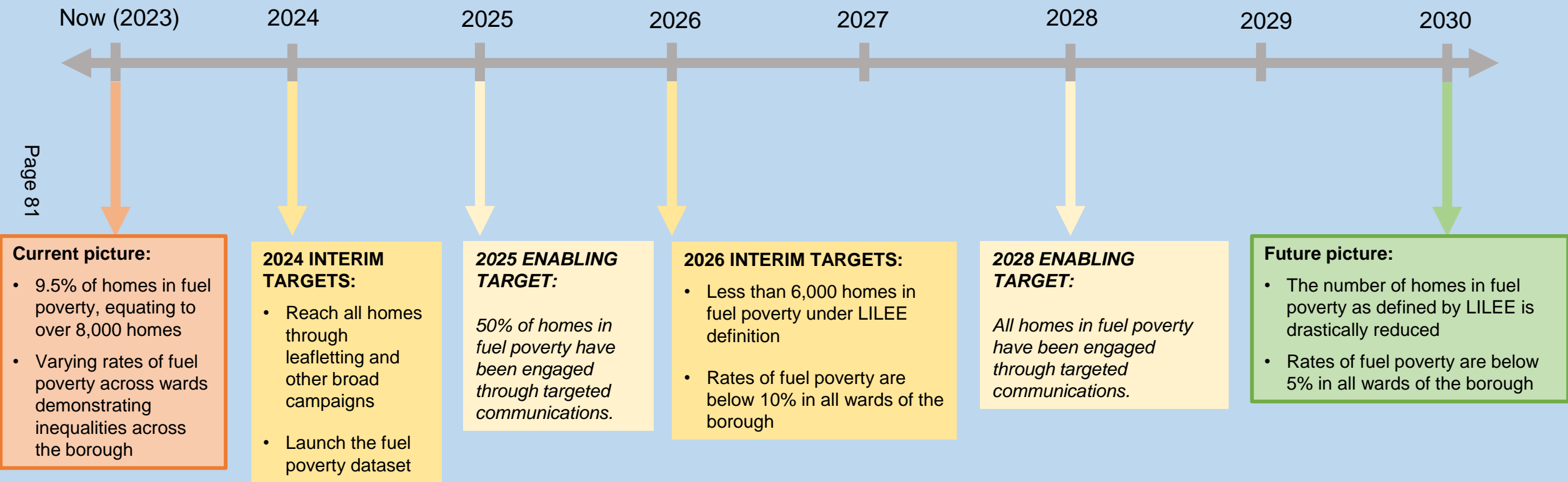
- a) Improve **enforcement of regulation protecting fuel poor tenants**, for example the PRS MEES regulations
- b) Support residents in **maximising their incomes** and ensuring all eligible benefits are claimed
- c) Ensure **protected characteristics** are taken into consideration
- d) Continue to apply for **central government funding** for energy efficiency works, including future phases of the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund

Tracking progress

The council will monitor key areas over time to ensure that we remain on track with the strategy. This will cover:

- **Homes moving out of fuel poverty**
- **Homes changing EPC bands through energy efficiency and retrofit measures**
- **People seeking support through services such as Green Doctors**
- **How many homes have been reached by the council through outreach campaigns and other engagement**

So when will this happen?



References

1. **Government fuel poverty statistics** - [Fuel poverty statistics - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fuel-poverty-statistics)
2. **Published reports on the impact of fuel poverty on health**, from:
 - Institute of Health, *The Health Impacts of Cold Homes and Fuel Poverty*: [the-health-impacts-of-cold-homes-and-fuel-poverty.pdf \(instituteofhealthequity.org\)](https://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/publications/the-health-impacts-of-cold-homes-and-fuel-poverty)
 - National Energy Action, *Under One Roof*: [NEA-Under-One-Roof-FULL-REPORT-FINAL-Feb-19-1.pdf](https://www.nea.org.uk/media/10000/NEA-Under-One-Roof-FULL-REPORT-FINAL-Feb-19-1.pdf)
3. **Government sub-regional fuel poverty statistics** - [Sub-regional fuel poverty 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-2022)
4. **ONS data on the prevalence of poverty and cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses** - [Estimating the number of people with cardiovascular or respiratory conditions living in poverty, England - Office for National Statistics](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/articles/estimating-the-number-of-people-with-cardiovascular-or-respiratory-conditions-living-in-poverty-england/2019-07-18)
5. **LBHF Climate and Ecology strategy** - [H&F Climate and Ecology Strategy \(lbhf.gov.uk\)](https://lbhf.gov.uk/strategy)

Report to: Cabinet

Date: 16/10/2023

Subject: Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document

Report of: Councillor Andrew Jones, Cabinet Member for the Economy

Report author: David Gawthorpe, Team Leader, Policy and Spatial Planning

Responsible Director: Jonathan Pickstone, Strategic Director for the Economy

SUMMARY

This report seeks approval from Cabinet to adopt the Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The purpose of the SPD is to provide supplementary guidance to the planning policies contained in the council's Local Plan that relate to climate change and to help implement the actions contained in the council's climate change strategy. This includes topics encompassing (but not limited to) sustainable design and construction, air quality, flooding, energy, ecology, waste, and transport and travel. It will be the first dedicated Climate Change SPD produced by a Local Planning Authority in London.

The guidance in the SPD applies to new build homes, extensions and retrofitting of homes, non-domestic and mixed-use developments. The SPD is intended for use by developers, landowners, homeowners, planning officers, and other interested parties when preparing and assessing planning applications. The SPD should improve implementation and delivery of policy objectives which reflect the Council's ambitions for climate mitigation and adaptation. The SPD does not conflict with the adopted Local Plan and is also in conformity with London Plan policy objectives.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Cabinet approval be given for the SPD to be adopted incorporating amendments following the public consultation. The amendments are outlined in a schedule of representations at appendix 3.

Wards Affected: All

Our Values	Summary of how this report aligns to the H&F Values
Building shared prosperity	The SPD seeks to promote good practice and guide development on Climate change matters.

Creating a compassionate Council	The Council will be providing guiding principles for development associated with Climate Change
Doing things with local residents, not to them	Planning together for growth and well-being.
Being ruthlessly financially efficient	The costs associated with this consultation will be funded from existing approved budgets
Taking pride in H&F	Giving residents an opportunity to contribute towards the growth and greening of the borough.
Rising to the challenge of the climate and ecological emergency	The Council helping support local residents plan their neighbourhoods and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of Climate Change.

Financial Impact

The costs of adopting the SPD will be charged against existing revenue budgets, mainly those relating to staffing and minor printing costs within the Policy and Spatial Planning budget.

Comments and verification by Danny Rochford, Head of Finance (The Economy & Housing Revenue Account) – 21 August 2023

Legal Implications

The preparation and adoption of the SPD is governed primarily by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) (“the 2012 Regulations”). They require that the SPD be in conformity with the London Plan and not conflict with the adopted development plan. This report confirms that the proposed SPD is not in conflict with the Council’s adopted development plan and conforms with the London Plan 2021. The 2012 Regulations state at regulation 12 that a local planning authority must undertake a process of public participation before it can adopt a SPD. Part of that process involves consulting with relevant persons, setting out the main issues raised by those persons and then explaining how those issues have been addressed in the SPD. This process has been complied with.

SPDs are not subject to independent examination in the same way that other planning documents are, however, there is still a process of consultation that must be undertaken in respect of such documents. Section 19(3) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 specifically requires local planning authorities to comply with their adopted Statement of Community Involvement (“SCI”). The Council’s SCI provides for a minimum period of 4 weeks consultation. The SPD has been on the Council’s website since April 2023.

Regulation 14 of the 2012 Regulations provides that the SPD can be adopted by resolution of the Council as a local development document. There is a requirement to publish the SPD and the adoption statement, soon after the resolution is passed, for a period of 3 months. The SPD can be judicially reviewed within a period of 3 months from when it is adopted.

Once adopted, the SPD will supplement other planning documents such as the Local Plan 2018 and the London Plan 2021. It does not provide new policy but provides more detailed guidance to the adopted Local Plan policies. It will be a material consideration to which regard will have to be had when considering any planning application but it will not form part of the development plan.

Mrinalini Rajaratnam, Chief Solicitor Planning and Property, 9 August 2023

Background Papers Used in Preparing This Report

None

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Proposals and Analysis of Options

1. The purpose of the SPD is to provide supplementary guidance to the planning policies contained in the council's Local Plan that relate to climate change and to help implement the actions contained in the council's climate change strategy.
2. The SPD has been drafted in consultation with the Climate Change Strategy Team and multiple departments across the council who have specialist knowledge on these topic areas. The drafting of the SPD has been overseen by Cllr Harcourt and Helen Dell who have provided input and advice on the content of the SPD.
3. The SPD is necessary to ensure that up-to-date guidance on climate change is in place to help implement the council's Climate change strategy, to support the adopted Local Plan and to comply with regulatory requirements.
4. The adoption of the SPD will provide more detail on the application of the climate change related policies in the Local Plan. Once adopted, the SPD will be a material consideration in planning decisions although it will not be part of the development plan.
5. The production and adoption of this Supplementary Planning document provides additional guidance for LBHF in positively influencing pre-application discussions and determining planning applications relating to climate change.
6. The Options available to the Council are as follows:

- 6.1 To adopt the SPD, as a local development document, incorporating amendments, as appropriate, following public consultation
- 6.2 To withdraw the proposed SPD.

- 7. The recommendation is option one above, that the Council adopt the SPD incorporating the amendments following the public consultation. Option two would leave a gap in planning guidance for the borough which may preclude deliverability of local plan policy objectives and the key aims of the Industrial Strategy.

Post adoption requirements

- 8. After adoption, it will be necessary under the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 to make the SPD available for inspection and to publish on the Council's website. The Council must also make an adoption statement available and notify any person who requested to be notified of the publication of the SPD. The Equalities Impact Assessment report (EqIA), and summary of any comments made as are result of public consultation, will also be published on the website (see appendix 2 and 3). The adoption statement must be sent to the Secretary of State.
- 9. The Council are not required to carry out a sustainability appraisal for the SPD (this now only applies to development plan documents) pursuant to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. However, the SPD must be considered against the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and a draft screening statement made available.
- 10. There were no objections to the council's view that the SPD was not likely to have significant environmental effects. Consequently, the decision was taken that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was not required because, amongst other things, the SPD is a lower tier planning policy document among the suite of council planning policy documents; it supplements existing adopted policy and does not introduce new policy; and it supplements adopted planning policies that have been subjected to Sustainability Appraisals.

Reasons for Decision

- 11. To progress the SPD to adoption to ensure that up-to-date guidance is in place to support the adopted Local Plan and to comply with regulatory requirements.
- 12. The adoption of the SPD will provide more detail on the application of the strategic and boroughwide policies in the Local Plan. The SPD will be a material consideration in planning decisions although it will not be part of the development plan.

Equality Implications

- 13. An Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) has been carried out, in relation to the SPD (see appendix 2), and it shows only neutral or positive impacts of the planning guidance on protected groups.

14. The EQIA assists the Council in demonstrating compliance with its public sector equality duty under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010.

Risk Management Implications

15. The report sets out a clear rationale for the SPD. The SPD is intended to support, through information, evidence and guidance on local plan policies, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures for the built environment. This is in line with the council priority of tackling climate change. The report also demonstrates how the council priority of doing things with and not to residents through the consultation process has been addressed.

Implications completed by: David Hughes, Director of Audit, Fraud, Risk and Insurance, 27 July 2023

Climate and Ecological Emergency Implications

16. The built environment accounts for 79% of the borough's direct emissions, with significant emissions arising from both the construction and operation of new development. Effective planning policy and guidance is therefore essential to ensure new development adheres to the highest possible low-carbon and biodiversity standards.
17. The public consultation and adoption of an SPD for Climate change enables the Council to better assess planning applications for new development and this will help the built environment contribute to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions. The positive impacts of this SPD on climate change are numerous and a driver for change and investment in green infrastructure. Progressing this SPD helps deliver action P1.4 in the council's Climate and Ecology Strategy, which includes 'Update the Planning Guidance SPD to ensure new development proposals comply with the higher building design standards in the new draft London Plan', and 'Develop specific guidance for listed buildings and conservation areas.'

Implications verified by: Jim Cunningham, Climate Policy & Strategy Lead, 31st July 2023

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17. The SPD will ensure the Council secures appropriate conditions or obligations to mitigate any effects on the climate arising from development,

Implications verified/completed by: Matthew Paterson, Head of Spatial Planning tel: 07776672447 – 31st July 2023

Consultation

18. Public consultation on the draft SPD ran for 7 weeks until 8th June 2023. The document was made available on our website and on our 'Have your say' consultation portal. In addition, we promoted participation in the consultation on our digital channels, the weekly e-newsletter as well as on the 'Nextdoor' engagement platform emphasising this is part of H&F's net zero carbon ambition. The SPD was made available at the borough reference libraries and on the Council's website, as set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. Additional targeted consultation was carried out, including publicity via the Council's Twitter account. The Council wrote to specific consultation bodies outlined in the Regulations and to general consultation bodies, such as amenity groups, resident associations, businesses and others. Cllr Harcourt and Helen Dell have both been heavily involved in the preparation of the SPD, including a comprehensive page turning review of the document in November 2022 prior to the public consultation exercise.
19. The Council received representations from 20 organisations and individuals during the consultation which amounted to 93 individual comments. A summary of the consultation responses is set out below. Full details of the representations and how these have been addressed have been appended to this report (see appendix 3).
20. There was a broad range of consultees who responded to the consultation including borough residents, Historic England, the Greater London Authority (GLA) and Campaign for Rural England.
22. Overall, comments were positive and welcomed the ambition to mitigate impacts on climate change and achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2030. However, each representation made suggestions of how the document could go further.
23. One of the main issues raised by residents is the conflict which exists between conservation and climate change. Comments were received from residents who suggested that the new guidelines remain very limiting for houses in conservation areas with the emphasis on preservation of character in the face of the climate crisis. For example, one resident called for more guidance on how to select new replacement windows to encourage people to buy the ones with higher energy efficiency ratings. To address this issue the council have made the process for retrofitting properties in conservation areas as clear as possible in the SPD, but limitations associated with development in conservation areas remain where national policy and permitted development restrictions exist.
24. Several major landowners/developers made representations. The Earls Court Development Corporation (ECDC) made detailed representations seeking clarification on a number of matters. They sought amendments to the language and wording of key principles to help make it clear what the SPD requirements are for developers and applicants when planning for climate change. Appendix 3 outlines how the SPD will be changed in response to these comments. The council agree that the key principles need to be clear for residents and developers to interpret when preparing planning applications. Planning

regulations are clear that SPDs are guidance documents only, are a material consideration in planning decisions, but do not set policy.

25. Transport for London's property arm (TTLP) broadly supported the SPD principles. However, they suggested that the proposed approach to whole life carbon is very ambitious and may not be realistic and achievable for all development proposals. The Mayor has published guidance on Whole Life Carbon Assessments and TTLP suggested the council follow this and TTLP's Sustainable Development Framework which has a section on High Performance Buildings.
26. A small number of comments were received on matters not covered by the SPD. Representors suggested that in the absence of such matters, better signposting of other guides would be beneficial within the document. The council agree that good practice guides elsewhere would complement the SPD principles and therefore we will add signposting to good practice within the SPD, where relevant. The council will also provide signposting to good practice on the council website as new information and advice comes out beyond the adoption date of the SPD.
27. Local residents raised some useful comments on pertinent issues relating to retrofitting their homes such as the restrictions and barriers for installing solar panels and heat pumps and how the SPD could go further to help remove these barriers. The council have provided a flow chart and table to help applicants understand which retrofit measures require planning permission and which can be done through permitted development rights. The council also intend to provide further signposting of good practice guides.

Summary of Post Consultation Changes

28. As a result of the consultation, only minor changes are considered necessary to the SPD prior to adoption.
29. Full details of the representations and how these have been addressed are appended to this report (Appendix 3). The minor text changes have been inserted into the SPD (Appendix 1).

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Climate Change SPD (incorporating amendments)
Appendix 2 – Equalities Impact Assessment
Appendix 3 – Climate Change SPD Representations Schedule

Appendix 1



Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) 2023

Hammersmith and Fulham Council



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Introduction

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Introduction

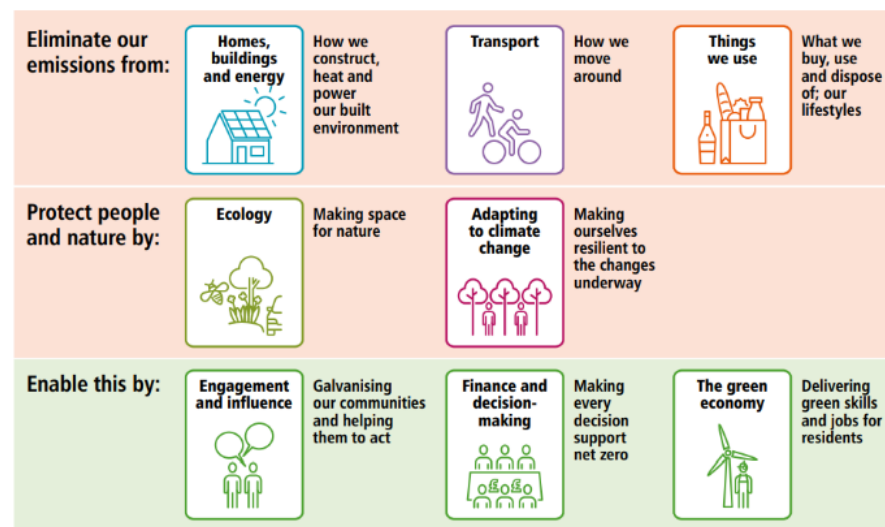
1.0 Hammersmith & Fulham (H&F) is heavily invested in halting the climate emergency. The Council declared a climate and ecological emergency in July 2019, with an ambition to meet net zero carbon emissions for the borough by 2030. As part of the findings of the H&F Climate and Ecological Emergency Commission, it was established that:

“The council needs to define a positive vision and embed a culture of change to help us reach net zero by 2030, through strong and persistent leadership on Climate and Nature”.

1.1 A large portion of Hammersmith and Fulham lies within flood risk zones at risk from rising sea levels, and periods of both extreme rainfall and drought made more likely by rising temperatures meaning that the lives and livelihoods of the borough’s most vulnerable residents will be at risk. The borough is particularly vulnerable to high heat due to its density of buildings, and the resulting heat island effect. Additionally, the climate emergency is closely linked with long-term ecological decline as a result of habitat loss. Even with extensive action now, it is recognised that current levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will lead to permanent changes in the climate resulting more extreme weather events, heightened flood risk, and further challenges for the natural environment, people, and cultural heritage. The widespread and potentially devastating impacts of climate change place a responsibility on us all to minimise our carbon emissions, and this must be seen as an essential component of all development.

1.2 As Hammersmith and Fulham continues to grow, there is an increasing need for businesses, homes, health facilities, retail and leisure outlets, transport, and other supporting infrastructure, all of which can result in an adverse impact on the climate. It will be vital to the long-term sustainability of the borough, and the health, safety, and quality of life of residents, that adaptations are made to this new reality and new development is designed to deal with changes in the climate and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Green infrastructure and nature recovery will have a role to play in this, helping to mitigate the impacts of high temperatures, reduce flood risk, and maintain biodiversity. Hammersmith and Fulham Council, residents, and businesses all have a part to play in realising these collective ambitions. The Council is committed to working with and supporting others to achieve these aims.

What do we need to do?



1.3 It is widely acknowledged that tackling the climate emergency will need changes not only in planning, but right across society and the economy.

1.4 Over the past hundred years, human activity - in particular, the burning of fossil fuels - has caused the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere to rise sharply. According to [NASA](#), if we continue to rely on fossil fuels as we do now, CO2 levels will continue to rise to levels of 1500 parts per million (ppm). For context, the preindustrial level of CO2 was about 280 ppm¹. As a result, CO2 in the atmosphere would not return to pre-industrial levels even tens of thousands of years into the future. This has already resulted in over a 1°C rise in global average temperatures, resulting in sea level rises that threaten low-lying areas, and increasingly frequent extreme weather events. According to the United Nations (UN) secretary-general's special representative on disaster risk reduction, Climate change is already causing one disaster around the globe per week².

1.5 Successive governments have recognised climate change as a significant challenge. The Climate Change Act 2008 introduced a legally binding target for the UK to reduce its carbon emissions by at least 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels. Amended in June 2019, this legislation now requires a 100% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 -

¹ Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), '[What is the ideal level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere for human life?](#)'

² United Nations, '[Staggering' rise in climate emergencies in last 20 years, new disaster research shows](#) || UN News

known as the net zero target. The Government have since made further statements regarding an earlier target for carbon neutrality by 2035, and the Government's sixth carbon budget sets out a more ambitious target of 68% reduction by 2030³. Despite this, the UK Climate Change Committee (CCC) 2022 Progress Report to Parliament has warned the Government that current policies will fail to deliver net zero by the legally binding target⁴. Analysis contained within the report shows that carbon emissions rose 4% across the UK in 2021 compared with 2020 as the economy began to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. The report recognises the role of Planning Policy in preventing and mitigating climate change through place-shaping, active travel, public transport, shared mobility, and efficient and sustainable building practices.

1.6 Local planning authorities have a statutory duty to take action on climate change and to reduce emissions (as per Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and the National Planning Policy Framework), and the Council will seek to balance the competing demands of growth and mitigate any negative impacts as far as is reasonably possible. Achieving the net zero target will require coordinated effort, and it is important that, where possible, planning policy matches ambitions and goals of other departments in the Council.

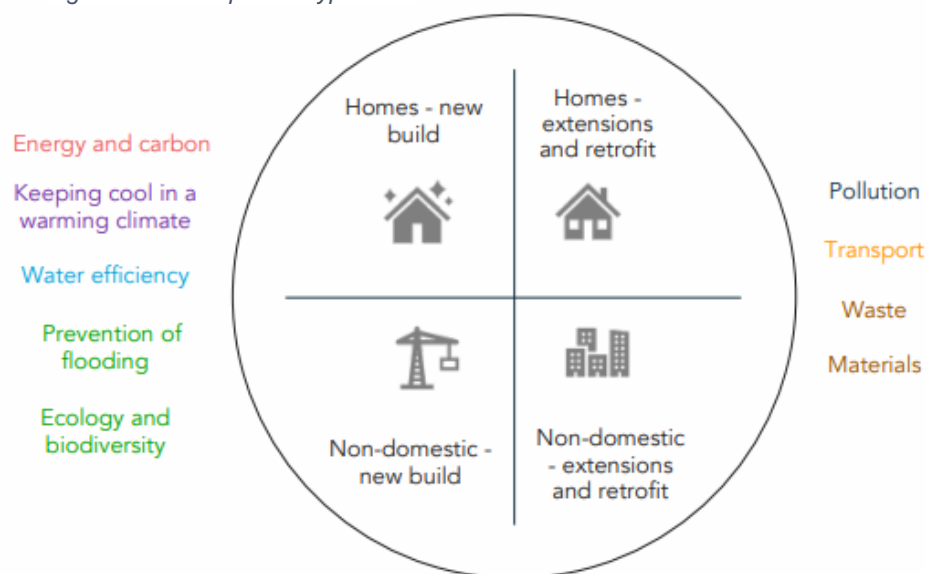
³ [The Carbon Budget Order 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴ Climate Change Committee, [2022 Progress Report to Parliament - Climate Change Committee \(theccc.org.uk\)](#)

Purpose of the Climate Change SPD

1.7 The purpose of this SPD is to provide supplementary guidance for the planning policies contained in the council's Local Plan that relate to climate change and to help implement the actions contained in the council's climate change strategy. This includes topics encompassing (but not limited to) sustainable design and construction, flooding, energy, ecology, waste, and transport and travel.

Figure 1: Development Types



This SPD covers all development types: new-built and retrofit, homes and non-domestic buildings. A broad range of climate change and sustainability issues are addressed.

Key aims of this SPD and the Climate Change Strategy

- Implement the **Council's Vision for 2030**.
- Promote reduction and re-use as well as recycling to achieve Borough's targets on **household waste and recycling**.
- Promote pedestrian-friendly and **cycle-friendly transport** network.
- Take action on **air quality issues**, especially those caused by vehicle emissions, and encourage sustainable travel throughout the borough and beyond.
- Work with partners to ensure the environmental quality of open spaces is of the highest quality including the **promotion of biodiversity**, rewilding, and the phasing out of pesticide use other than in exceptional and defined circumstances; and
- Making **H&F a net zero-carbon organisation**, including the offices and other assets, by working with staff and partners to implement the Council's Climate and Ecology Strategy.

How to use this SPD

1.8 This SPD is intended for use by developers, landowners, homeowners, planning officers, and other interested parties when preparing and assessing planning applications.

Do I need planning permission?

1.9 Some of the climate change adaptations and measures discussed within this document do not require planning permission. Please visit [Climate change and planning | LBHF](#) and the Heritage chapter of this SPD to check if your proposal is permitted development or whether it needs planning permission.

Building Regulations

1.10 Building Regulation requirements apply on a number of the issues covered by this document, and guidance on these is provided online here: [Building Regulations and Approved Documents index - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) In many cases, planning policy requires better levels of performance than the minimum standards set in these Regulations.

Planning applications

1.11 The guidance in this SPD applies to new build homes, extensions and retrofitting of homes, non-domestic and mixed-use developments. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate, within their development proposals, how they have integrated in the early stages of design, an acceptable and proportionate response that aligns with the SPD. The Council advise that applicants should also read other best practice guidance and evidence documents where referenced in this document. A checklist at the end of this SPD provides the applicant an easy-to-digest summary of what to include in your application.

1.12 **Interactive summaries** are provided for each of the four building categories illustrating key measures for addressing climate change. Associated key principles can be found in the **guidance chapter** of this SPD.

How to interpret the Key principles

What you MUST do

The SPD key principles are split into two parts. The first are “**What you must do – Key Principles**”. These are intended principally for applicants seeking planning permission, and for planning decision makers. These key principles have been produced to ensure that applicants provide the right information so that planning decision makers can assess whether development proposals comply with Local Plan policies. These key principles are a material consideration in the determination of planning permission. Any writing in red represents the key principles that must be considered as part of any development. These principles are considered the bare minimum requirements for a development to acquire the basic level of climate resilience and must be incorporated into development in order to obtain planning permission.

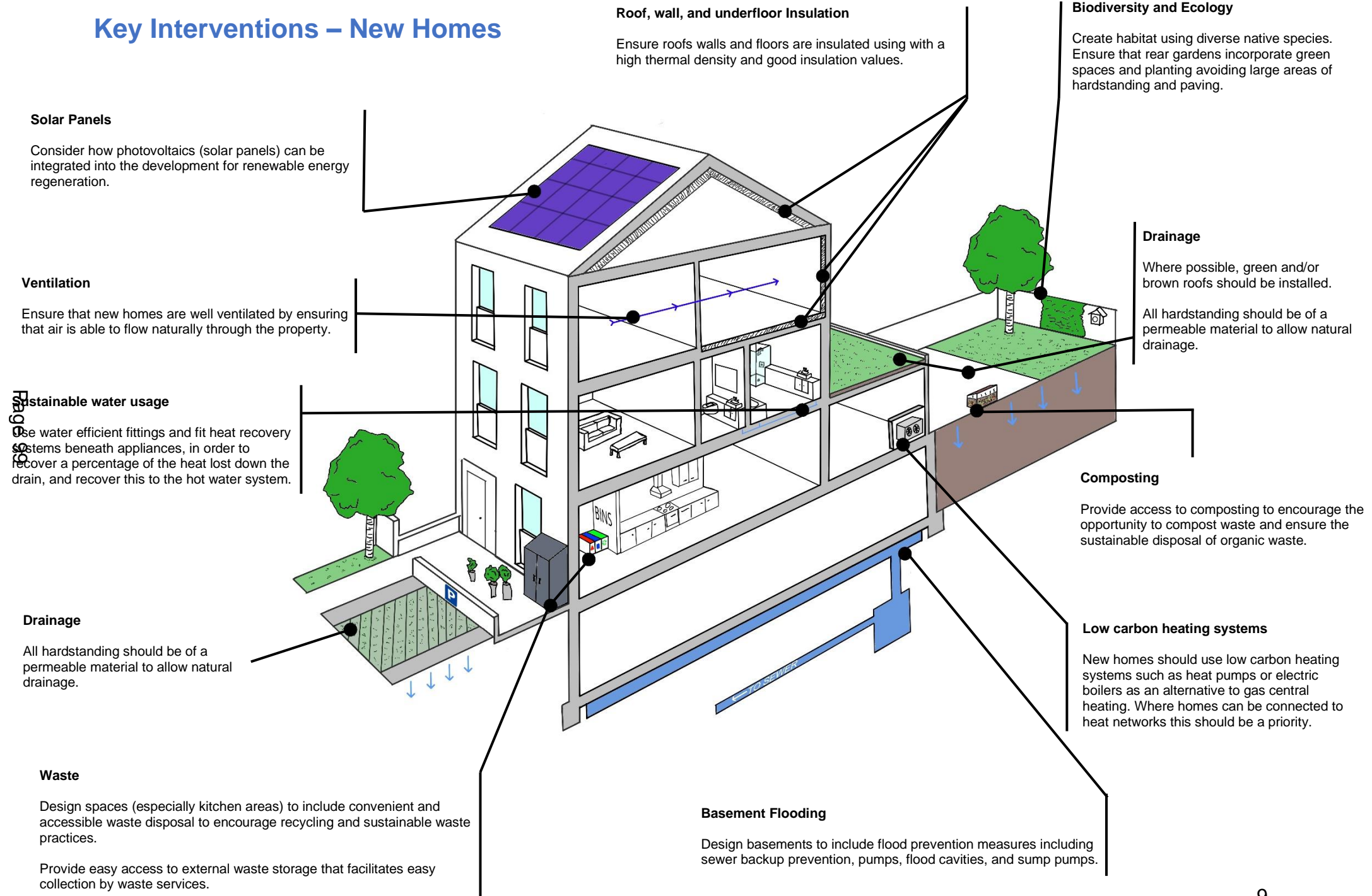
What you CAN do

In addition to this, the Council has chosen to use this document to show what can be done outside of the requirements of the Local Plan. These are “**What you can do – key principles**” and are examples of good practice and steps that can be taken to minimise the impact of climate change on the built and natural environment. These are intended for residents who would like to make their properties more climate friendly, and for developers who are looking to go above and beyond the requirements of the current Local Plan in ensuring that their developments are as environmentally friendly as possible.

Interactive Summaries

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Key Interventions – New Homes



Key Interventions - Retrofitting Homes

Chimneys

Chimneys are a source of heat loss. Chimneys should be blocked or removed where appropriate to minimise heat loss.

Solar Panels

Consider how photovoltaics (solar panels) could be integrated into the existing property for renewable energy generation.

Replacement Windows

Where repair of existing windows is unfeasible high-performance windows should be installed. These should be either double or triple glazed. In conservation areas these new windows should seek to replicate existing styles.

Roof, Wall, and Underfloor Insulation

Ensure roofs, walls and floors are insulated well using breathable insulation with a high thermal density and good insulation values. Insulation should be selected based on the original building construction and materials.

Ecology and Biodiversity

Avoid removing gardens and other green spaces. Replant where possible using a diverse range of native species. Create habitat for mammals, insects and birds using items such as bird boxes.

Replacement Heating System

The use of alternatives to gas boilers is encouraged such as heat pumps and electric boilers.

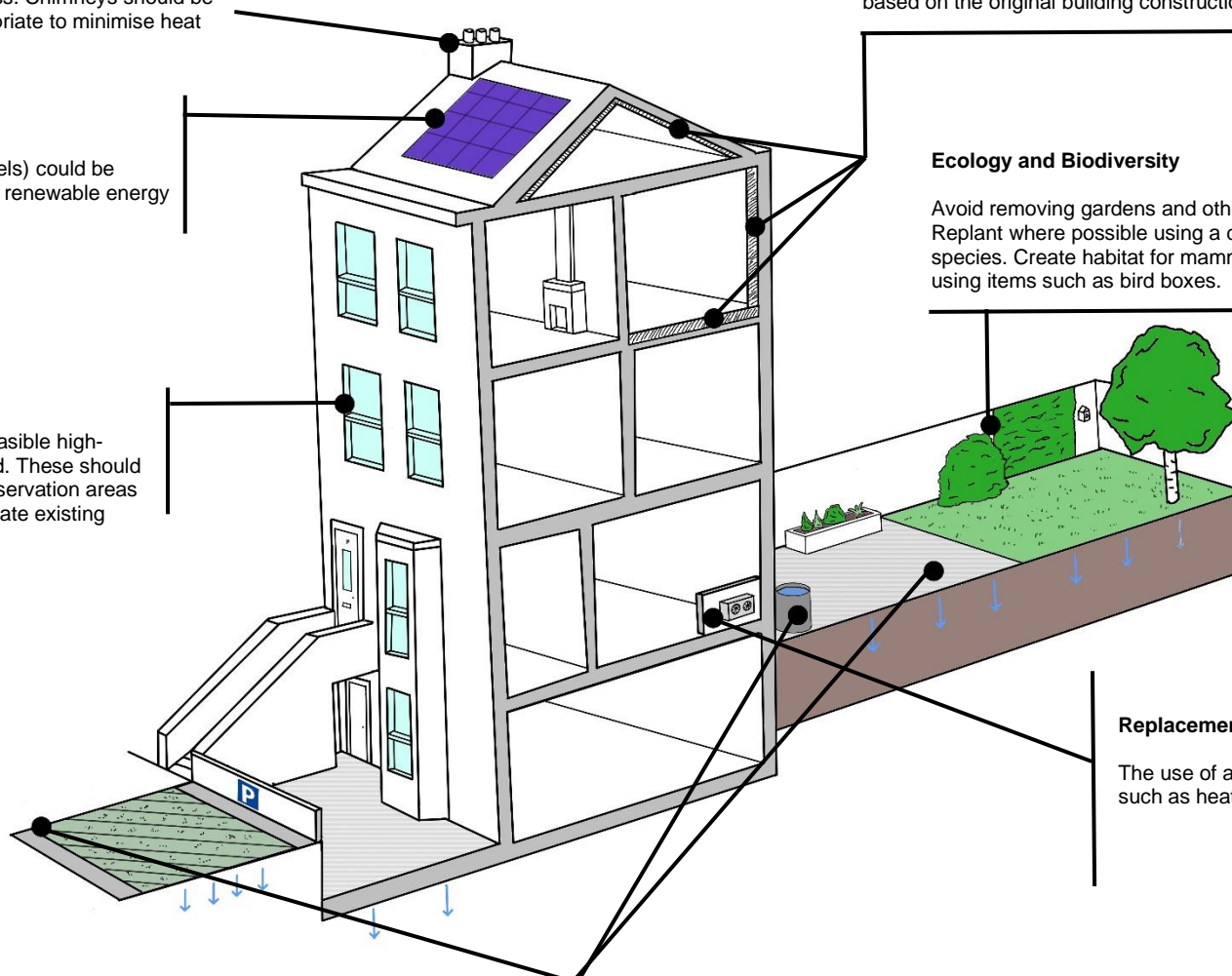
Conservation and Listed Buildings

It is possible to undertake climate friendly retrofit with heritage buildings. Early conversations with Conservation Officers and use of the Council's pre-application service is recommended to ensure that the most climate friendly retrofit can be achieved whilst also ensuring the proposals meet conservation and design policies.

Drainage and Water Efficiency

Any existing hardstanding should be replaced with permeable materials. Any new hardstanding should be avoided. Try to retain and replace any green space as far as possible.

Water Butts can be a great way to ensure efficient and sustainable water usage.



Key Interventions – New Non-Domestic Buildings

Drainage

Urban greening contributes to the removal of surface water and removes the risk of flooding.

All hardstanding should be of a permeable material to allow natural drainage.

Soft landscaping provides benefits for local ecology.

Avoid Overheating

Consider a Brise Soleil to provide shading and limit summertime solar gain – especially where large expanses of glazing is included as part of the design.

Renewable Energy

Consider how renewable energy sources such as solar panels and heat pumps can be incorporated into the development to match annual energy use of the building.

When incorporating renewable energy, roof design should be optimised for energy generation.

Ventilation

Ensure that spaces are well ventilated by ensuring that air is able to flow naturally through workspaces using secure cross ventilation.

Waste Management

Design spaces (especially kitchen areas) to include convenient and accessible waste disposal to encourage recycling and sustainable waste practices.

Provide easy access to external waste storage that facilitates easy collection by waste services.

Sustainable water usage

Use water efficient fittings and fit heat recovery systems beneath appliances, in order to recover a percentage of the heat lost down the drain, and recover this to the hot water system.

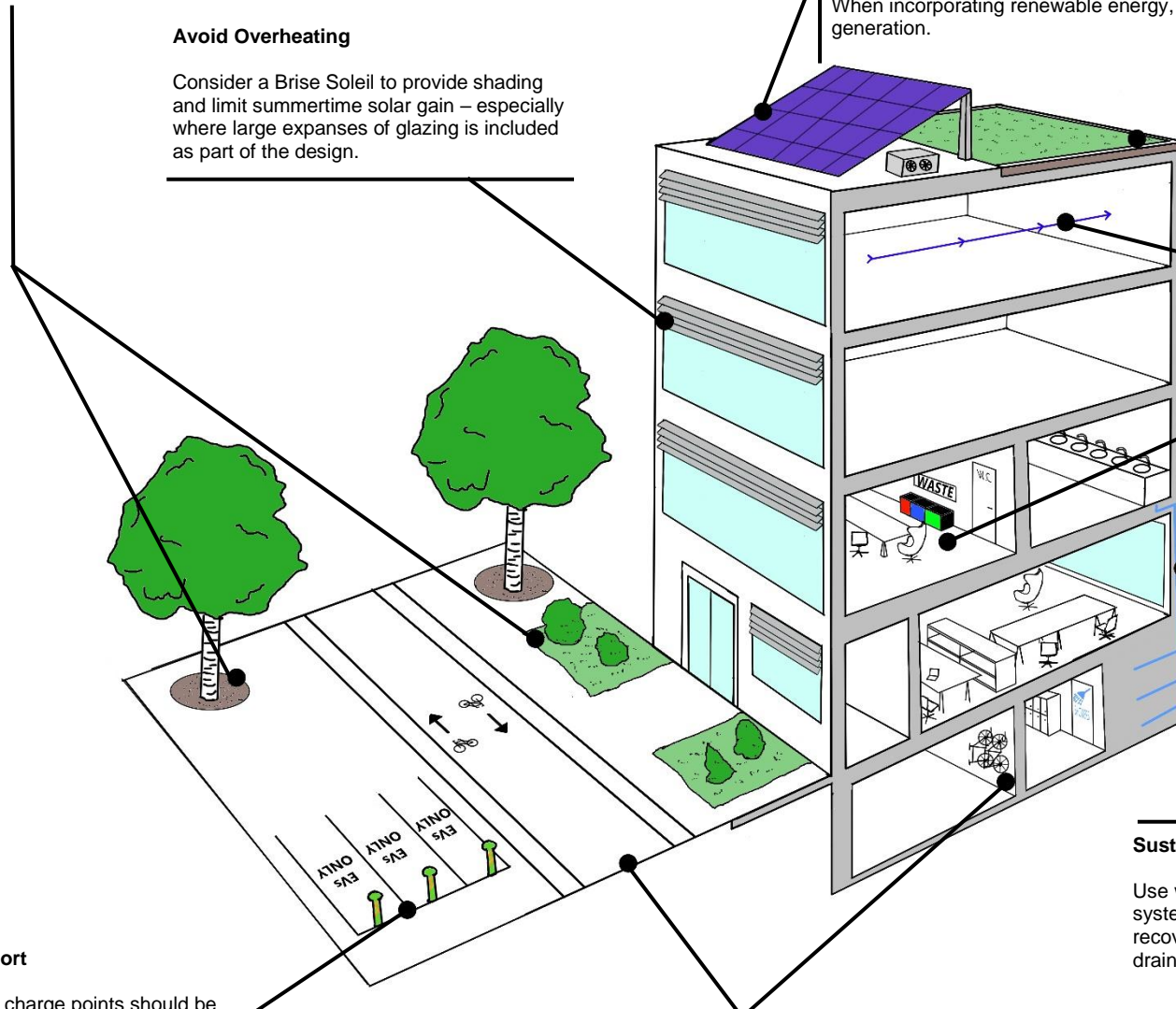
Active Transport

Active travel should be encouraged by connecting developments to local cycling and walking routes.

Provide secure cycle parking and other associated facilities for workers and visitors to encourage cycling and other forms of active travel.

Transport

Electric charge points should be provided where car parking is included as part of the development.



Key Interventions - Mixed use buildings and high-rise buildings

Avoid Overheating

Consider a Brise Soleil to provide shading and limit summertime solar gain – especially where large expanses of glazing is included as part of the design.

Avoid large expanses of east/west facing glazing.

Drainage

Urban greening contributes to the removal of surface water and removes the risk of flooding.

All hardstanding should be of a permeable material to allow natural drainage.

Soft landscaping provides benefits for local ecology.

Biodiversity and Ecology

Create habitat using diverse native species. Ensure that rear gardens incorporate green spaces and planting avoiding large areas of hardstanding and paving.

Consider providing small planting spaces on balconies and other exposed spaces to encourage planting for biodiversity.

Renewable Energy

Consider how renewable energy such as solar panels and heat pumps sources can be incorporated into the development to match annual energy use of the building.

When incorporating renewable energy, roof design should be optimised for energy generation

Ventilation

Ensure that spaces are well ventilated by ensuring that air is able to flow naturally through workspaces using secure cross ventilation.

Transport

Electric charge points should be provided where car parking is included as part of the development.

Sustainable water usage

Use water efficient fittings and fit heat recovery systems beneath appliances, in order to recover a percentage of the heat lost down the drain, and recover this to the hot water system.

Waste Management

Design to include convenient and accessible waste disposal to encourage recycling and sustainable waste practices.

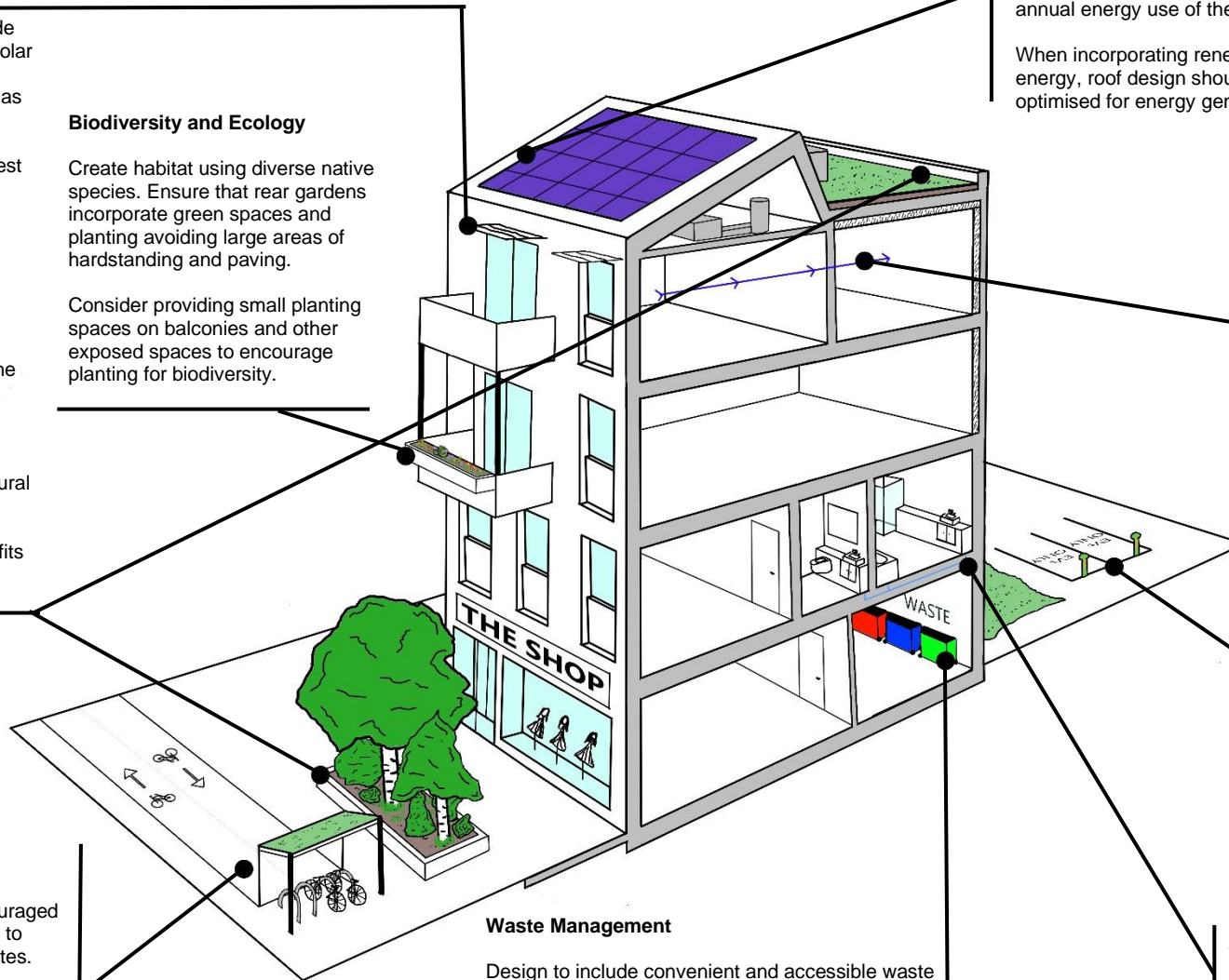
Ensure that separate waste disposal and storage facilities are provided for residential and commercial uses.

Provide easy access to external waste storage that facilitates easy collection by waste services.

Active Transport

Active travel should be encouraged by connecting developments to local cycling and walking routes.

Provide secure cycle parking and other associated facilities for both residents and visitors to encourage cycling and other forms of active travel.



Guidance

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Retrofitting your property

2.0 Retrofitting your property will be supported in Hammersmith and Fulham, where proportionate measures are taken to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings as well as providing comfortable and healthy internal environments, adapting the building to cope with impacts of climate change.

2.1 A whole building approach, which looks at all parts of the building and all potential opportunities to tackle climate change, should be taken into consideration to ensure a holistic and balanced strategy is developed in each case.

2.2 Clean energy sources which rely on external systems/infrastructure/units should also be considered sensitively, and in conjunction with mitigation measures such as urban greening.

2.3 To see if you need planning permission and get free advice for your retrofit scheme, please visit [Climate change and planning | LBHF](#)

2.4 If your property is in a conservation area, is a building of merit or a listed building please see the heritage and conservation chapter (page 42) for further advice.

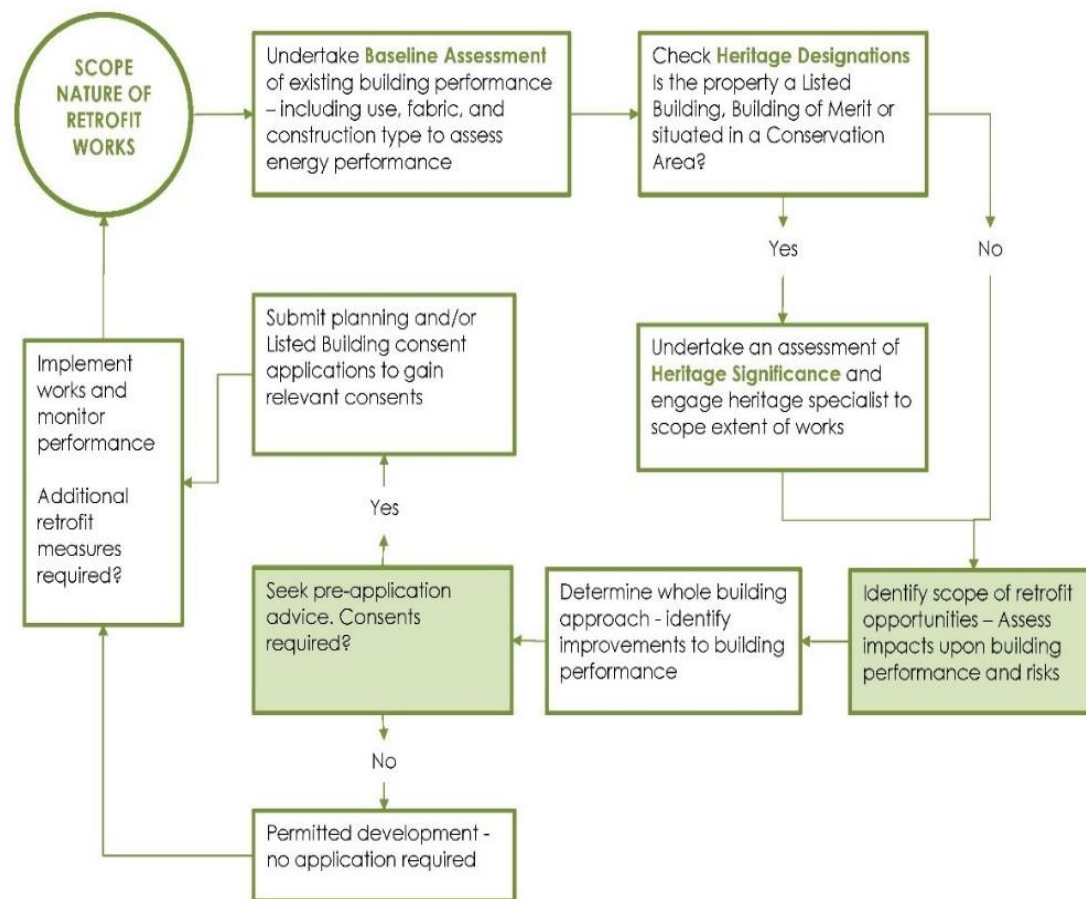


Figure 2: Process for undertaking a retrofit project.

Net zero carbon buildings

2.5 New major developments in the borough should seek to achieve Net Zero carbon in operation. This can be done by following the energy hierarchy (Figure 5). Additional improvements can be achieved through applying the three core principles outlined below, and by demonstrating the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) defined by LETI and reproduced on the right. Similarly high levels of performance are also encouraged for smaller developments.

Energy efficiency

- Buildings should use energy efficiently. Space heating demand expresses the amount of energy a building needs for heating and is impacted by site and orientation, window design, form, building fabric, materials and detailing, and ventilation (see relevant chapters below).
- Energy Use Intensity (EUI) expresses the total amount of energy a building uses and can be measured in-use through energy meters. It is impacted by the space heating demand, the choice of heating system, ventilation system, lighting, cooking, appliances, and other equipment (see relevant chapters below).

Low carbon heating

- All new buildings should be built with a low carbon heating systems and where possible should avoid connecting to the gas network. Instead, developments should connect an existing heat network if one is available or be designed to connect to one in the future.

Renewable energy generation

- In new buildings, it is recommended that annual renewable energy generation should be at least equal to the energy use of the building (the EUI). If this is not possible on-site, the development should seek to achieve generation of the equivalent of 120 kWh/m²/yr footprint/yr of renewable energy.

KPC1 – Key Principle - What you CAN Do

- Achieve the LETI standards for space heating demand.
- Meet the LETI Energy Use Intensity standards.
- Balance the EUI for the site or achieve 120 kWh/m²/yr of renewable energy generation.
- Reduce the embodied carbon to LETI standards.




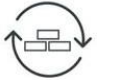
	Housing	Offices	Schools
Space heating demand, kWh/m ² /yr 	15-20	15-20	15-20
Energy use intensity (EUI), kWh/m ² /yr 	35	55	65
Renewable energy 	Balance EUI OR 120 kWh/m ² /yr footprint	Balance EUI OR 120 kWh/m ² /yr footprint	Balance EUI OR 120 kWh/m ² /yr footprint
Embodied carbon 	350 kgCO ₂ e/m ² /yr	300 kgCO ₂ e/m ² /yr	300 kgCO ₂ e/m ² /yr

Figure 3 above: new developments should seek to achieve the KPIs recommended by LETI:

www.leti.london/cedg

LETI also has a Climate Emergency Retrofit Guide: www.leti.london/retrofit

Building Form and Fabric

2.6 All developments should aim to achieve a net zero energy balance on-site. Optimising building form can make it easier and cheaper to achieve this target.

Simple forms are more energy efficient

2.7 The building form should be simple and compact. Join homes into terraces and simplify the form of apartment buildings where possible. This will reduce the exposed surface area, reducing the amount of heat that is lost through the walls and roof. A simple shape also reduces the number of junctions and corners in the walls and roof, where it can be difficult to make sure that insulation is continuous, and where extra heat can be lost (through thermal bridges).

Harnessing benefits of natural sunlight

2.8 Utilise principles of passive solar design to reduce winter heating load, limit summertime overheating and aid provision of natural light and ventilation.

Maximising renewable energy generation

2.9 Consider how the building form supports the capture of renewable energy, particularly by providing space for installations such as solar PV panels, solar water heating systems and/or heat pumps to generate electricity and heat.

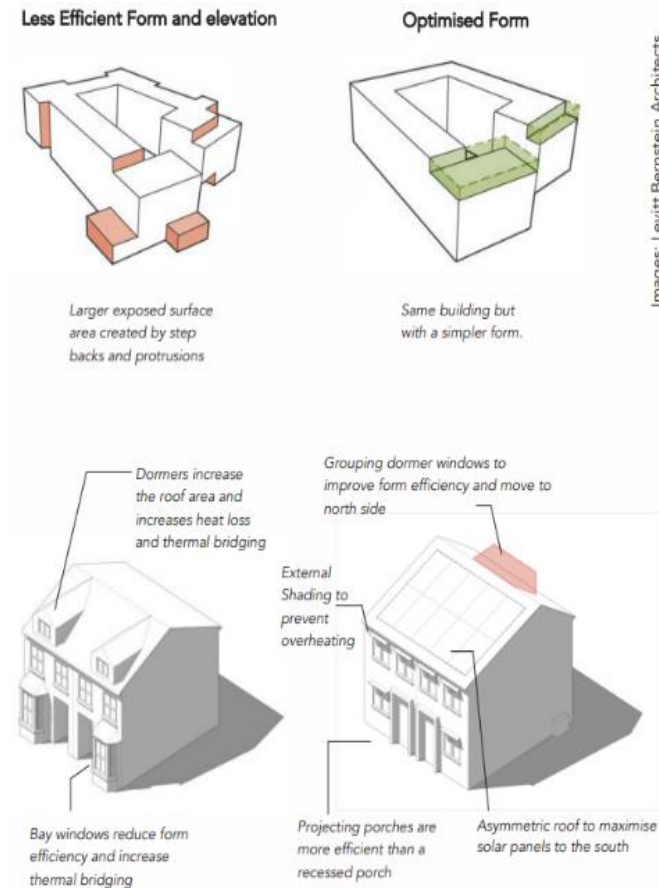


Figure 4: Building Form (Levitt Bernstein Architects)

Reducing energy demand

2.10 Improving insulation levels of building fabric elements such as the walls, roof, floor etc beyond Building Regulation minimum requirements is technically feasible for most buildings, although it can be easier to do this in new developments.

2.11 Reducing energy demand by increasing insulation at the outset of the design of a building or extension should be prioritised over other measures such as installing renewable energy generation. This is in-line with the “Energy Hierarchy” approach (see below) and helps minimise carbon emissions and reduce energy costs.

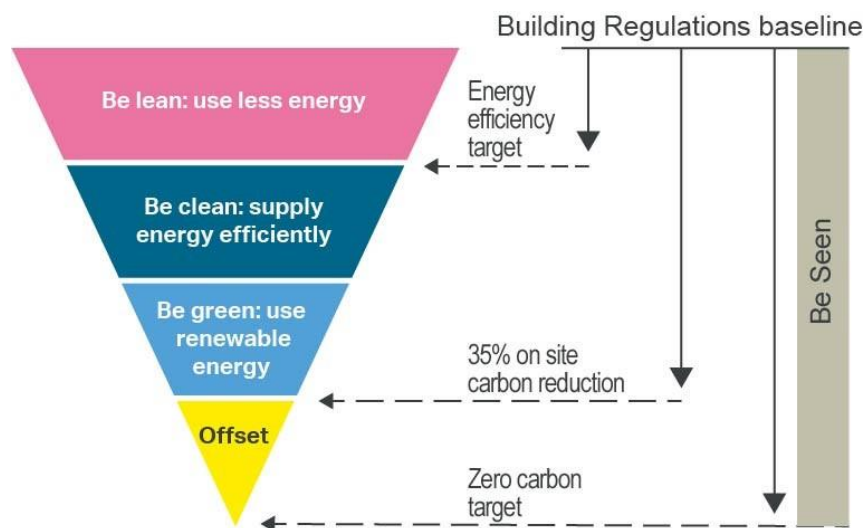


Figure 5: Energy Hierarchy

2.12 The LETI Climate Emergency Design Guide includes: [Climate Emergency Design Guide | LETI](#) includes recommended U-values (a measure of heat loss) for a range of building types such as small and medium scale housing projects, offices and schools, which are lower (and therefore better) than the Building Regulation requirements.

2.13 In many cases it is feasible to include building fabric elements which perform twice as well as the Regulations requirements.

KPC2 Key principles – What you CAN do

- Achieve a net zero energy balance on-site.
- Keep the building form simple and compact.
- Maximise inclusion of energy efficiency measures and go beyond the Building Regulation requirements on U-values.
- Consider how the building form supports the capture of renewable energy.
- Following Passivhaus principles can help achieve optimisation of passive design measures.

Site and orientation

2.14 The orientation and massing of the building should be optimised, if possible, to allow useful solar gains and prevent significant overshadowing in winter. Encourage south facing buildings (+/- 30°) with solar shading and prioritise dual aspect. Overshadowing of buildings should be avoided as it reduces the heat gain from the sun in winter.

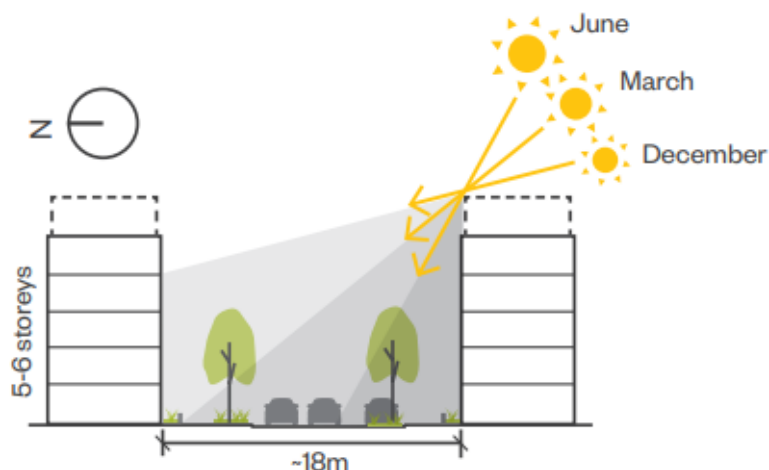


Figure 6: Overshadowing (Levitt Bernstein Architects)

Overshadowing

2.15 Prioritise the south in orientating masterplans, angling the roofs to make the most of PV opportunities to the south. Allow a distance of 1 to 1.5 times the buildings height between buildings to avoid overshadowing and impacting internal solar gains.

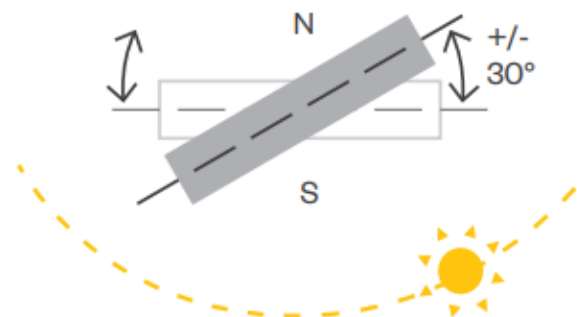


Figure 7: South Facing Buildings (Levitt Bernstein Architects)

How big should the windows be?

2.16 Getting the right glazing-to-wall ratio on each façade is a key feature of energy efficient design. Minimise heat loss to the north (smaller windows) while providing sufficient solar heat gain from the south (larger windows).

KPC3 - Key principles – What you CAN do

- Encourage south facing buildings (+/- 30°) with solar shading and prioritise dual aspect.
- Prioritise the south in orientating masterplans, angling the roofs to make the most of PV opportunities to the south.
- Allow a distance of 1 to 1.5 times the buildings height between buildings to avoid overshadowing and impacting the internal solar gains, where possible.

Ventilation and Overheating

2.17 Overheating is one of the main impacts caused by climate change. The ten hottest years ever recorded have all occurred since 2002 and in July 2022 the highest UK temperature ever was recorded at 40.3°C. Extreme weather such as heatwaves are expected to increase in frequency and severity and could have serious impacts, including causing increases in death rates, other health and quality of life impacts and causing damage to and preventing efficient operation of vital infrastructure such as transport and energy networks. Heatwaves also create higher demand for drinking water supplies.

2.18 As a densely built inner London borough, H&F is particularly vulnerable to 'Urban Heat Island' (UHI) effects, in which urban areas can be up to 10°C warmer than surrounding areas. New developments need to be designed and built to provide adequate ventilation and avoid causing overheating in the summer. It is important that use of higher insulation levels and more stringent air tightness standards do not lead to overheating. This can be avoided through good

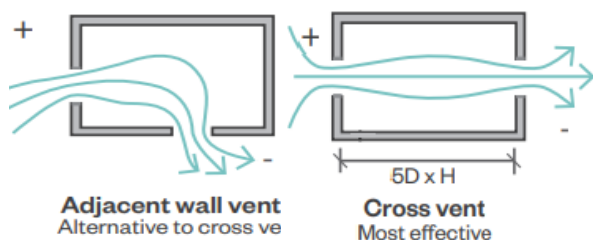


Figure 8: Ventilation
(Levitt Bernstein
Architects)

design and construction practices. For existing buildings, there are retrofitting measures that should be considered to help improve air flow and keep over-heating to a minimum.

KPC4 - Key principles – What you CAN do

- Follow the guidance laid out in the GLA's Energy Assessment Guidance ([london.gov.uk](https://www.london.gov.uk/energy-assessment-guidance))
- For new developments, provide dual aspect dwellings where possible as this can help provide cross-ventilation via openable windows which can help control internal temperatures.
- Single aspect dwellings should normally be avoided as these are more difficult to ventilate and keep cool using natural, passive measures and therefore more likely to overheat.
- Consider minimising the glazing ratio to reduce the risk of overheating.
- Design out the need to include active air conditioning systems and minimise their use.
- Use Passivhaus standards to guide the design of developments in terms of ventilation.
- If cooling is required, use a Heat Pump to do this.

KPC5 - Key principles – What you MUST do

Householder and Minor Developments

- Assess ventilation provision and overheating risks and include mitigation measures where necessary.
- Use site layout and building design to improve ventilation and reduce the risk of overheating.
- Include passive ventilation measures as the priority.
- Use soft landscaping and green infrastructure to help provide shading and reduce surface temperatures. Other features can also help reduce heat island impacts, and use of permeable materials, such as a mix of planting and paving/blocks etc can be encouraged. These features can also provide other benefits e.g., increase biodiversity levels and reduce flood risk.
- Use other passive measures such as blinds and shades or painting surfaces white (e.g., flat roofs) where appropriate.
- Manage overheating without having to rely on energy intensive mechanical air conditioning systems.

Image1: Ventilation in the home



KPC6 - Key principles – What you MUST do

Major Developments

- Overheating modelling should be carried out and the results included in the scheme's Energy Assessment
- The London Plan "Cooling Hierarchy" should be followed to demonstrate that the design ensures that the potential for internal overheating is managed using passive design measures.
- Where blocks of flats are being built, a minimum ceiling height of 2.5m for at least 75 per cent of the gross internal area is required so that the new units are adequate in terms of ventilation and cooling.
- Minimise the use of air conditioning systems but include heat recovery if they have to be installed
- Passive measures that should be maximised include:
 - Orientation
 - Shading
 - Prioritise passive ventilation where external factors such as noise levels and air quality allow.
 - Use of high albedo materials
 - Inclusion of windows etc with low solar gains
 - Use of insulation which can help retain heat in the winter but prevent heat retention in the summer.
 - Provide green infrastructure e.g., green roofs.

Low Carbon Heating and Renewable Energy

2.19 H&F, along with all other boroughs, needs to shift our current reliance on fossil fuels such as natural gas and move to a more diverse mix of energy sources which are low and zero-carbon, including renewable energy technologies.

2.20 Gas boilers are the single largest contributor to CO₂ emissions locally and the council's vision is that the borough's heat and power will be supplied by renewable energy and, where possible, by local sources that efficiently meet demand. Use of low-carbon heating including through making connections to low carbon heat networks will have a much significant in terms of reducing CO₂ emissions. Renewable energy generation will also reduce a development's carbon footprint.

2.21 New developments have an important role in helping to increase the use of renewable energy, but many existing buildings are also capable of retrofitting energy generation technologies such as solar PV panels and Heat Pumps to provide low carbon heating and electricity. Solar thermal panels can also be considered as a way of generating hot water on-site, reducing energy demand. In summer months 100% of hot water demand can be met through one of these systems.

2.22 Buildings therefore have a vital role to play in helping to meet the council's commitment to be net zero carbon by 2030. On-site renewable energy generation will also help the

borough become more self-sufficient and resilient in terms of its future energy use and can provide cheaper energy.

2.23 By adding energy efficiency and other energy reduction measures this can help improve the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of properties. Some of these measures could be done without the need for planning permission such as topping up loft insulation levels or upgrading the heating system. whereas others, like adding external insulation to a property may need further consideration in terms of planning implications and requirements.



Use a heat pump

The preferred heating technology to meet zero carbon is a heat pump. There are lots of different types and arrangements to consider. To leave the most flexibility, a location for external fan units should be allowed.



Design the roof for photovoltaic panels (PV)

Prioritise asymmetric south-facing or east/west roof pitches for maximum PV energy generation. Keep roof parapets as low as possible or keep PV away from parapets. Place roof plant to the north to avoid overshadowing.

Figure 9: Renewable Energy (Levitt Bernstein Architects)

KPC7 - Key principles – What you MUST do

Major Developments

- Provide an Energy Assessment with your application demonstrating how renewable energy generation will contribute to meeting the London Plan requirement to be net zero carbon.
- Follow the London Plan “Energy Hierarchy” in designing an Energy Strategy for your building(s)
- Prioritise minimising energy demand first, then look at how energy will be supplied on-site by renewables.
- Maximise available opportunities to integrate low/zero carbon heating renewable energy generation, such as solar PV panels and Ground or Air Source Heat Pumps, which are the most common renewable technologies being installed in the borough.
- Include energy storage facilities where possible.
- Use communal systems rather than individual installations for each dwelling and demonstrate how they can be integrated into wider local networks in the future.
- Achieve a minimum 35% reduction in CO2 emissions through on-site measures compared to the 2021 Building Regulation baseline.

2.24 Achieving good levels of airtightness beyond the minimum requirements of the Building Regulations can help to limit heat loss which in turn reduces energy use and associated CO2 emissions. One of the key principles of Passivhaus design is an extremely airtight building envelope. Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery helps control the internal environment, providing good indoor air quality and preventing issues such as damp and mould arising.

2.25 Smaller scale new developments are not currently required to submit supporting information on energy use or inclusion of low carbon heating and renewable energy to reduce CO2 emissions. However, these types of developments are encouraged to include low carbon heating and renewables where possible and in line with any other planning policy requirements.

KPC8 - Key principles – What you CAN do

All developments

- Consider working towards achieving an “energy balance” for your site i.e., use on-site low carbon heating and renewable energy generation in conjunction with energy efficiency measures to provide all of your energy consumption, including heating, hot water and electricity.
- If this is not possible, the development should seek to achieve renewable energy generation of at least 120 kWh/m² footprint/yr – see key performance indicators.
- Generate surplus energy and store this on-site for later use or sell into the national grid.
- Use Heat Pumps with the best Coefficient of Performance ratings and PV panels with the highest efficiency - i.e., state of the art technology – in the interests of maximising on-site CO₂ reductions. Heat Pumps with lower Global Warming Potential refrigerants (i.e., those with a GWP value of <150) are also preferred.
- Where new hot water systems are installed, consider including a “heat pump ready” hot water cylinder.
- PV panels are suitable for both new and existing buildings.
- Heat pumps are also suitable for both, but achieve better performance in more energy efficient buildings, so insulation and energy efficient glazing should be optimised.
- Listed buildings and conservation areas should seek the advice of the Conservation team (see chapter on Heritage and Conservation)
- Achieve a minimum 50% reduction in CO₂ emissions through on-site measures compared to the 2021 Building Regulation baseline.
- Explore options to improve the thermal efficiency of the building through use of alternative glazing, such as secondary, double, triple, or vacuum glazing should be carefully considered. Upgrade or replacement of existing should look to replicate the form of original windows as closely as achievable.



Image 2: Solar Panels



Image 3: Heat Pump

Embodied Carbon

2.26 Embodied carbon refers to emissions associated with the manufacture and use of a product. In the case of planning, this means the carbon emissions associated with extraction, manufacturing, transporting, installing, maintaining, and disposing of construction materials and products throughout the lifecycle of a building or infrastructure – essentially, embodied carbon is built into the fabric of building. As the energy use of buildings and infrastructure is decarbonised, the emission from embodied carbon becomes increasingly significant and important to tackle. CO₂ emissions from unregulated energy use and potential carbon “benefits” from re-use of building components at the end of its useful life are covered by Whole Lifecycle Carbon Assessments.

2.27 Developments should seek to minimise emissions from embodied carbon by using more resilient materials that will last longer and that are produced via a more efficient construction processes. Adopting these changes will reduce expenditure as well as maintenance, repair, and replacement costs. In order to assess embodied carbon in a development, a whole-building life-cycle assessment (WBLCA) can be used, but other tools can be included to supplement this as a first step. To get an idea for the carbon footprint of different materials it is advised to refer to the [Bath University's Inventory of Carbon and Energy \(ICE\) toolkit](#), which is a well-respected source of embodied carbon data. The GLA has also

drafted guidance on Whole Lifecycle Carbon Assessments: [Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessments guidance | GLA \(london.gov.uk\)](#)

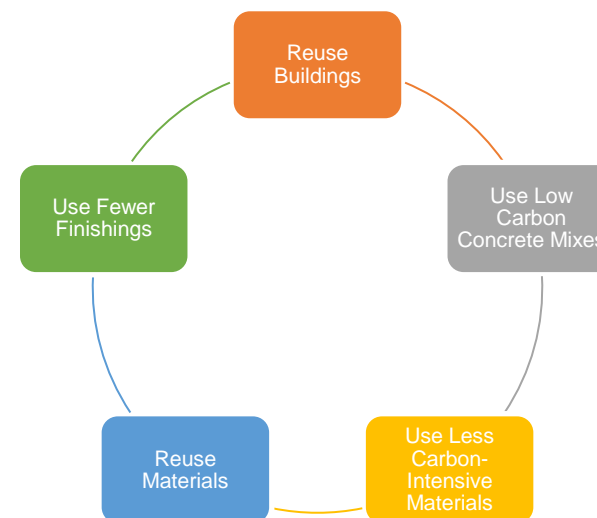


Figure 10: Whole Lifecycle Carbon

2.28 Applicants for new developments should aspire to meet the LETI embodied carbon targets referenced in Figure 3.3. LETI have created the Embodied Carbon Primer document as supplementary guidance to their Climate Emergency Design Guide to aid those working in the built environment to reduce embodied carbon in buildings.

2.29 Reuse Buildings - Renovation projects usually save between 50–75% of embodied carbon emissions compared to constructing a new building. If the foundations and structure

are already preserved, most of the embodied carbon will already be there and this drastically reduces new emissions.

2.30 Use low-carbon concrete mixes - Concrete can be the biggest source of embodied carbon for a new site, but lower-carbon concrete is easy to develop. By working with structural engineers, options include fly ash, slag, calcined clays, or lower-strength concrete where possible.

2.31 Use less carbon-intensive materials - Aluminium, plastic and foam insulation all has high carbon footprints so try to use alternatives or use them sparingly if you can. A wood structure is a good alternative to one of steel and concrete for example, and straw, hemp, and wool are renewable options for insulation.

2.32 Reuse materials - Second-hand materials such as brick, metal, wood and even broken concrete can make a big difference to embodied carbon emissions. Salvaged materials have a lower carbon footprint as the carbon used to make them has already been spent. For example, steel that's brand new has an embodied carbon footprint five times greater than recycled content steel.

2.33 Use fewer finishings – By using structural materials for the finishing touches less material is required and embodied carbon can be reduced. Polished concrete slabs make a good alternative to carpet or vinyl and unfinished ceilings can significantly cut emissions.

KPC9 Key principles – What you CAN do

All developments

- All developments should aspire to GLA Whole Lifecycle Carbon benchmarks as set out in Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessments guidance and/or LETI embodied carbon emission targets as set out in Figure 3.
- Minimise the effect of embodied carbon in development using the measures set out in this chapter.
- Prioritise materials that are reused, reclaimed or natural from local areas and sustainable sources and that are durable. If not available, use materials with a high recycled content. Use the following material hierarchy to inform material choice particularly for the building structure.
 1. Natural and renewable materials e.g., timber
 2. Concrete and masonry
 3. Light gauge/Cold rolled steel.
 4. Hot rolled steel.
- Ask manufacturers for Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) and compare the impacts between products in accordance with BS EN 15804.
- Allow for flexibility and consider how a layout may be adapted in the future.
- Design buildings so that maintenance can be carried out easily.
- Consider disassembly to allow for reuse at the end of life of the building.

Water efficiency

2.34 All water companies serving London are located in areas classified as seriously water stressed. Climate change means London is already experiencing periods of drought, higher than average temperatures and more severe hot weather events. This, with Hammersmith’s increasing population, means that we risk water restrictions being imposed unless we all reduce water consumption.

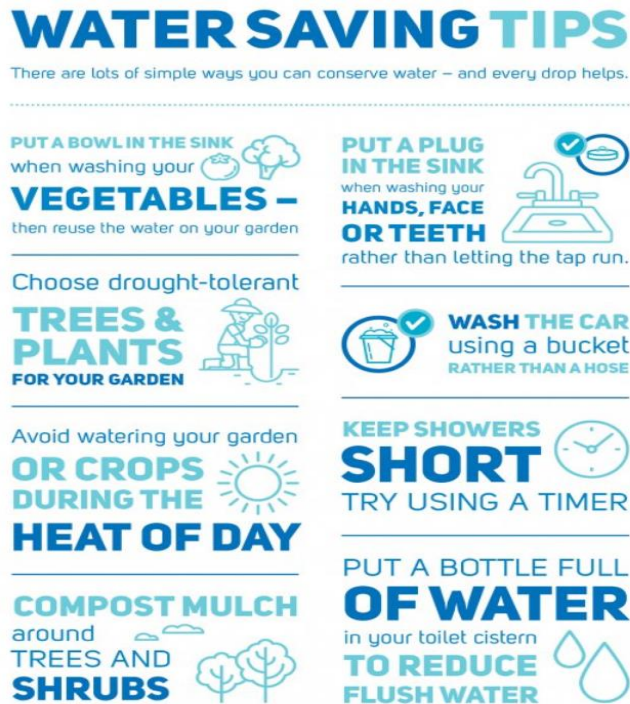


Figure 11: Water saving Tips

Appliance / Fitting	AECB Good Practice Fittings Standard
Showers	6 to 8 l/min measured at installation. Mixer to have separate control of flow and temperature although this can be achieved with a single lever with 2 degrees of freedom (lift to increase flow, rotate to alter temperature). All mixers to have clear indication of hot and cold, and with hot tap or lever position to the left where relevant.
Basin taps	4 to 6 l/min measured at installation (per pillar tap or per mixer outlet). All mixers to have clear indication of hot and cold with hot tap or lever position to the left.
Kitchen sink taps	6 to 8 l/min measured at installation. All mixers to have clear indication of hot and cold with hot tap or lever position to the left.
WCs	≤ 6 l full flush when flushed with the water supply connected. All domestic installations to be dual flush. All valve-flush (as opposed to siphon mechanism). WCs to be fitted with an easily accessible, quarter turn isolating valve with a hand-operated lever. Where a valve-flush WC is installed, the Home User Guide must include information on testing for leaks and subsequent repair.
Baths	≤ 180 litres measured to the centre line of overflow without allowing for the displacement of a person. Note that some product catalogues subtract the volume of an average bather. A shower must also be available. If this is over the bath then it must be suitable for stand-up showering with a suitable screen or curtain.

Figure 12: Water Standards (Association of Environment Conscious Building)

KPC10 - Key Principles - What You MUST Do

All Development

- Demonstrate adequate water and waste water capacity and include water efficient fitting/appliances in line with London Plan Policy SI5.
- Meet Part G Optional Building Requirements in the Building Regulations (residential development), achieving internal mains water consumption of 105 litres or less per head per day

Commercial Development

- Achieve at least the BREEAM excellent standard for the 'Wat 01' water category or equivalent which is at least a 12.5% improvement over defined baseline performance standard.

Major Developments

- Major developments and high water use developments must include other measures such as rainwater harvesting and greywater re-use. Aim to maximise the score on water credits in a BREEAM assessment, or best practice level Association of Environment Conscious Building (AECB) water standards (see table above).



Image 4: Fitting a water meter

2.35 Greywater recycling systems collect the water you've used in your sinks, dishwashers, showers and baths, and then clean it up and plumb it straight back into your toilet, washing machine and outside tap. Refer to British Standard BS8525-1:2010 (Greywater Systems Code of Practice).

2.36 It is relatively cheap to install a greywater system in new buildings. For residents, the easiest time to is likely to be when you are carrying out an extension to provide new bathroom, or renovating an existing bathroom. Washing machines are typically the easiest source of greywater to reuse because greywater can be diverted without cutting into existing plumbing.

Figure 13: A 190 litre water butt: By installing a water butt you could also cut your carbon footprint as each household has half a tonne of water treated and pumped to their door every day! (Waterwise)



KPC11 - Key Principles – What You CAN Do

- Minimise consumption in all development including extensions, ideally below the London Plan target of 105L per person /per day for internal use. Aim for 80L pp pd.
- Include water efficient fittings and appliances.
- Take a whole property approach - refitting all kitchen, bathroom, and cloakroom appliances to at least AECB standards.
- Fit a water meter to help you reduce consumption.
- Incorporate measures such as smart metering, water saving and recycling, and retrofitting to help to achieve lower water consumption rates and to maximise future proofing.
- Reduce water consumption outside the property by:
 - ▶ Fitting a water butt to capture rainwater for watering the garden. These do not need planning permission but should be discretely sited particularly in conservation areas.
 - ▶ Choosing plants which are hardy and drought-resistant to avoid the need for watering. Adding mulch to all planted areas can help retain moisture. The RHS has produced a useful [guide](#) to gardening and climate change.

Transport and Movement

2.35 Vehicle emissions contribute to the increasing concentration of gases that are leading to climate change. The principal greenhouse gases associated with road transport are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxides (N₂O_x). Road transport is the third largest source of UK greenhouse gases and is responsible for 16% of the borough's emissions. Freight accounts for 28% of fuel use, with the remaining 72% from personal travel predominantly car usage, as opposed to public transport (buses, 9%) Reducing the need to travel and making sustainable travel choices is a priority.



Image 5: Cycle route Hammersmith Broadway

2.36 A well designed, safe, and accessible public realm can make walking and cycling an attractive option and encourage switching from private cars – particularly school travel and other local short journeys. This will benefit air quality,

overheating from road surfaces and running engines and reduce surface water flooding.

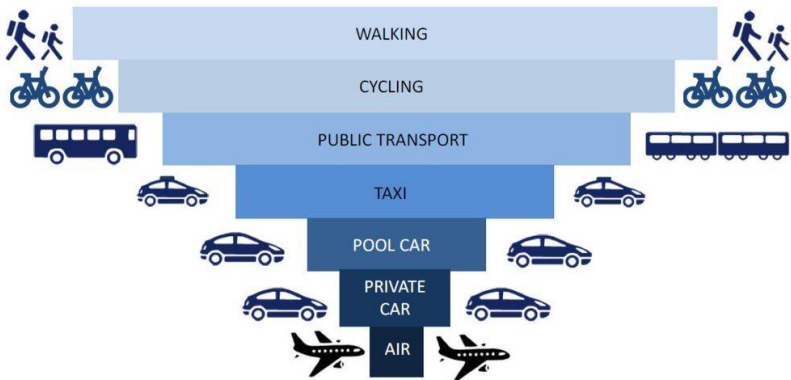
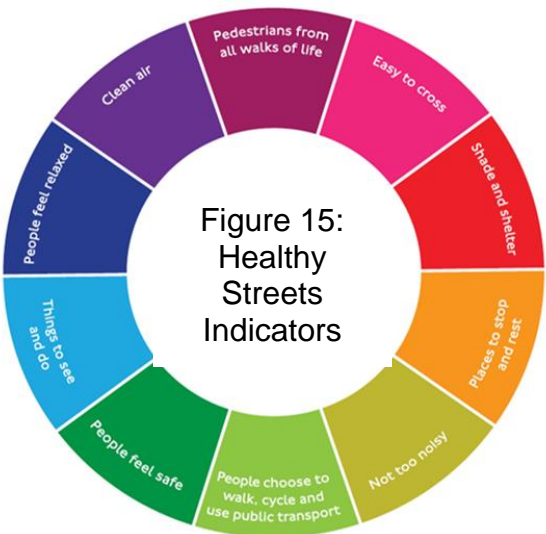


Figure 14 above: The Transport Hierarchy: Prioritise the modes of transport in the order they appear in the transport hierarchy and promote 'Active Travel' principles.



KPC12 - Key Principles – What You MUST Do

All Development

- Prioritise reducing the need to travel.
- Focus on achieving high-quality public realm which:
 - ▶ embeds Healthy Streets principles.
 - ▶ facilitates Active Travel; and
 - ▶ takes on board Healthy Streets Approach 'Access for All', walking and cycling in line with the London Plan
- Make the most effective use of land, reflecting its connectivity and accessibility by existing and future public transport, walking, and cycling routes.
- Ensure that any impacts on London's transport networks and supporting infrastructure are mitigated.
- All development to align with London Plan car and cycle parking standards.

Major development

- Promote sustainable travel choices.
- Provide facilities to encourage cycling, such as secure parking and cycle storage.
- Provide Cargo bike parking spaces to encourage a switch to Zero Emission Last Mile vehicles for servicing, maintenance, and deliveries.
- Provide electric charging points (EVs) in car parking spaces to encourage a switch to low emission electric vehicles.
- Integrate high quality transport infrastructure with consideration of and connection of walking and cycling with public transport connections beyond the site.
- Take on board the Healthy Streets Approach including in Transport Assessments
- Create direct connections to existing communities and facilities.
- Innovative and future flexible approaches to parking and deliveries: promote 'last mile' logistics and electric service vehicles in mixed use and commercial developments.
- A full and comprehensive Transport Assessment and Travel Plan will be required to support the proposals in accordance with London Plan Policy T4 and TfL guidance, with a separate Inclusivity Statement in line with London Plan policy D5.
- Major developments must carry out an Active Travel Zone (ATZ) Assessment in line with TfL guidance on Transport Assessments.



Image 6: Active travel connections



Image 7: Electric van at charging point London



Image 8: Secure cycle parking with green roof

KPC13- Key Principles – What You CAN Do

All developments

- Replacing parking areas and other hard surfaces with permeable surfacing, and planting trees and soft landscaping can reduce surface water flooding in heavy rainfall, and help cool the local environment during heatwaves. [RHS guidance](#) on parking seeks to ensure front gardens contain a balance of hard landscaping and plants, to prevent flooding, provide habitats and absorb pollutants.
- Residential developments including new build, flats or existing homes should ensure any hard surface is permeable. Restore residential front gardens given over to parking (diagram)
- Provide cycle storage /parking - contact the council for advice if your property is in a conservation area.

Existing Commercial Uses and New Developments

- Provide a Green Travel Plan for Staff
- Encourage cycling by provide safe cycling storage, e-cycle charging points, lockers, changing space and shower facilities. Provide Cargo Bike Spaces to encourage Switch to 'Zero Emission last mile' Logistics and Servicing
- Provide agnostic parcel lockers to reduce repeated missed deliveries.
- Provide electric vehicle charging points and switch to electric fleet vehicles.

Air Quality

2.37 London's poor air quality is directly related to transport emissions. Hammersmith & Fulham has declared itself an Air Quality Management Area, and the council has in place an Air Quality Action Plan, aiming to reduce traffic fumes (Nitrogen Dioxide -NO₂) and particulates (PM₁₀s). The emissions of most concern in H&F also contribute to climate change: Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), as well as Particulate Matter, particularly the smallest particles (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀).

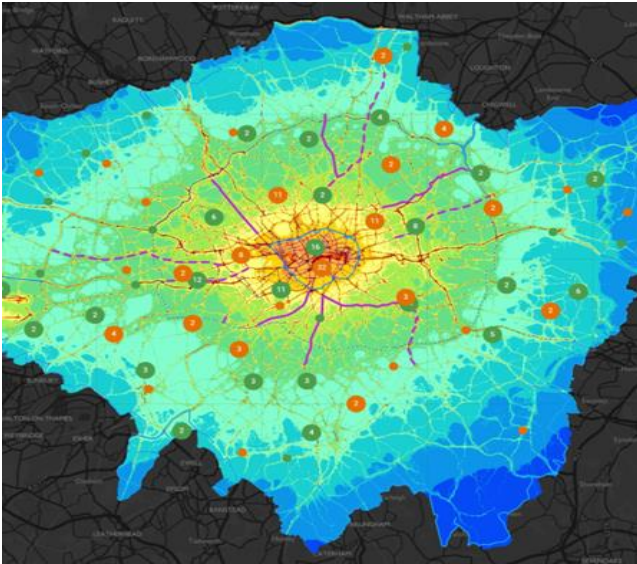


Image 9: Air quality in London

2.38 The main sources of emissions of NO₂ and PM₁₀ in new developments are vehicular traffic and heating (and cooling) systems which are likely to be based on combustion technologies. Construction and demolition, and the trend for stove burners are also a source of particulates locally.

2.39 Industrial type developments can also be a source of emissions. Certain trees and vegetation can improve local air quality and it is important to retain and choose planting schemes which can help improve local air quality as well as reducing the effects of urban heating and heavy rainfall events.

KPC14 - Key Principles – What You MUST Do

Major developments

- Carry out a preliminary Air Quality Assessment before designing the development to inform the design process

All developments

- Take on board London Plan policy SI1.
- Be at least Air Quality Neutral
- Be designed to avoid increased exposure to existing air pollution and make provision to address local problems of air quality.
- Demonstrate that heating and/or cooling systems have been selected to minimise CO₂ emissions.

2.40 Air quality is a material consideration in the assessment of planning applications. The London Plan's **air quality positive approach** links other policies in the London Plan, such as Healthy Streets, energy master planning and green infrastructure. The London Plan and Local Plan both have reducing the need to travel and promoting sustainable travel choices - walking and cycling - as strategic priorities. The Planning Guidance SPD sets out key principles for assessing and mitigating the relative impacts of transport and proposed developments on air quality. The London Plan aims to maximise the benefits to local air quality in and around large-

scale development. It requires information to be submitted as part of the application process to demonstrate what measures have been taken during the design stages to achieve the best possible outcomes for air quality. To reduce the impact on air quality during the construction demolition, London Plan policy requires proposals to demonstrate compliance with the Non-Road Mobile Machinery Low Emission Zone and reduce emissions from the demolition and construction of buildings.

2.41 It is considered best practice for businesses to have a travel plan and an active travel strategy. These encourage sustainable transport and active travel, to reducing local congestion and improving air quality, reducing commuter car journeys. Providing secure cycle storage is another practical way of positively encouraging cycle ownership and active travel. It is best to avoid Solid Fuel burners e.g., wood which are a significant contributor to very poor air quality because of the high level of particulate pollution, even with approved fuels. Greening any parking spaces and planting hedges and other air quality- friendly vegetation can contribute to improving local air quality.

Figure 16 – Pollution ratings

Appliance	Main Fuel Source	Local PM2.5 Emissions (g/MWh)	Pollution Rating
Air/Water Source Heat Pump	Renewable Heat from Air/Ground/Water	0	Low
Electric boiler	Electricity	0	Low
Gas Fired Boiler	Gas	0.72	Moderate
Oil Fire Gas Boiler	Oil	16	Moderate
Pellet Fired Boiler	Wood	216	High
ClearSkies Stove-Level 5	Wood	235	High
Clearskies Stove Level 4	Wood	285	High
DEFRA Ecodesign Stove	Wood	335	High
Non DEFRA exempt Stove	Coal, Wood	2660	Very High
Solid Fuel Open Fire	Coal, Wood	2950	Very High

KPC15 - Key Principles – What You CAN Do

Make sustainable travel choices:

- Positively encourage cycling -facilities and secure parking
- Householders- Replace any car parking in front gardens Install secure cycle parking.
- Commercial and businesses – use of cargo bikes, electric fleet and 'last mile logistics'
- These principles apply to all development including those which do not require planning permission.

Avoid local air quality pollution from demolition and construction:

- Major planning applications will need to demonstrate how the Mayors Supplementary Planning Guidance: 'Control of Dust and Emissions' has been addressed,
- Builders and contractors should be members of the Considerate Constructors scheme.

Reduce CO2/PM emissions from buildings:

- Aim for the most sustainable way of heating your home or commercial building, as shown in figure 16.

Retain trees: contact the council for approval to prune or remove a tree in a conservation area or is protected by a Tree Preservation Order

Planting improves air quality and reduces noise impacts:

By planting up more of our surrounding surfaces such as walls, roofs, buildings, and fences around our gardens we can substantially reduce harmful particulates that pollute the air. Planting can also help to reduce local sources of noise such as traffic.

Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

2.42 Prior to its climate emergency declaration, H&F has pursued its ambition to become the greenest borough. Since 2016 it has worked with resident-led biodiversity, parks, and air quality commissions, followed by the 2018-22 business plan covering improvements to habitats and reducing pollution.

2.43 Hammersmith and Fulham is heavily urbanised, with only 28% of land vegetated and 12% canopy cover compared to London-wide averages of 43% and 21%. Whilst it is a densely built-up borough, there are also many areas of good quality habitats including 'blue infrastructure' along the river Thames. The borough offers a fantastic opportunity to provide for 'greening' and nature conservation even when space and resources are limited. Residential gardens buildings and other structures can also support important habitats for flora and fauna, such as roofs or eaves for bats and birds and gaps/holes for insects eg. Bee Bricks. It is important to note that studies are still underway on the effectiveness of Bee bricks, and we'll update our website as we get further clarity.



Image 10: Planting under Hammersmith Flyover

2.44 Green infrastructure includes parks, playing fields, trees, allotments, and private gardens. Open spaces and biodiversity have an important role in mitigating the effects of climate change and the Council will protect and enhance green and blue infrastructure and opportunities for nature conservation and biodiversity through the planning process. Making space for nature is a key aim, and the Council will work to "retrofit" ecology into the built environment. Residents and businesses can help with small actions such as keeping plants on a balcony can attract pollinators such as butterflies and bees. Installing a garden pond can also be beneficial to nature.

2.45 Green infrastructure provides wide-ranging climate resilience and benefits, notably - managing overheating and improving local microclimates through cooling, sustainable drainage, and improved air quality. Protection and provision of new 'blue' infrastructure such as raingardens, lakes and ponds can also achieve these benefits.

2.46 **Urban Greening Factor** (UGF) - The London Plan policy G5 provides an Urban Greening Factor (UGF) model to calculate the appropriate provision of urban greening in new developments. Green and brown roofs, street trees, and additional vegetation are likely to be the most appropriate measures of achieving more urban greening because of the heavily built-up character of the borough.

2.47 **Biodiversity Net Gain** (BNG) Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is a national and London Plan policy approach to delivering measurable improvements for biodiversity by securing delivery of enhanced habitats in new developments.



Image 11: Green roofs in Hammersmith



Image 12: Balcony Planting

KPC16 - Key Principles - What You MUST Do

All Development

- Include urban greening as a fundamental element of site and building design, and by incorporating measures such as high-quality landscaping (including trees), green roofs, green walls, and nature-based sustainable drainage.
- Riverside developments should enhance river related biodiversity and avoid, minimise or mitigate significant adverse impacts.

Major Developments

- Submit an assessment showing the UGF score. Higher standards are required for residential development. Align with the London Plan Policy G5 recommended target UGF score of 0.4 in residential developments, and 0.3 in commercial developments.

Smaller Sites/All Development

- Protect and maintain existing trees, including tree roots during building work.
- Apply the BNG mitigation hierarchy: avoidance of damage; minimisation of impact and compensation.
- Deliver 10% biodiversity net gain from November 2023 and secure this for 30 years.
- Avoid any harm to the ecological value of the protected areas of nature conservation in the borough.
- Integrate an uplift in green infrastructure at design inception stage - aim to achieve a maximum UGF score.

KPC17 - Key principles - What you CAN do

All Development

- Exceed the Urban Greening Factor or exceed score for non-major development and currently exempt B2 and B8 (industrial and storage) uses.
- Maximise Biodiversity Net Gain
- Aim to increase soft planting and landscaping. Choosing appropriate trees and climate resilient plants in gardens and on balconies, parking areas and around commercial buildings can help mitigate climate change effects. Even planters on balconies can make a difference, mitigating against heat, and attracting insects. Planting can also provide air quality and noise reduction benefits.
- Replace impervious hardstanding and paving and avoid replacing soft landscaping and lawns with paved areas. The [RHS guidance](#) provides detailed advice on options you could take.
- Wherever possible, install a brown or green roof and green walls.
- Protect and maintain existing trees, including tree roots during building work.
- Residents and businesses can plant new deciduous trees to provide shade to windows in the summer and enable passive solar heating and maximising day light in winter reducing the need for artificial ventilation and heating. The Council's tree officers can advise on suitable species and tree maintenance.
- Plant native and climate resilient plants - the RHS and Thames Water have produced a useful [guide](#).
- Attract insects and pollinators: plant trees, install bird and bat boxes. Most of our bees are solitary and do not make colonies - help them by providing [bee hotels](#) in your garden, patio or roof.
- Refer to the London Greening [Design Guide](#).

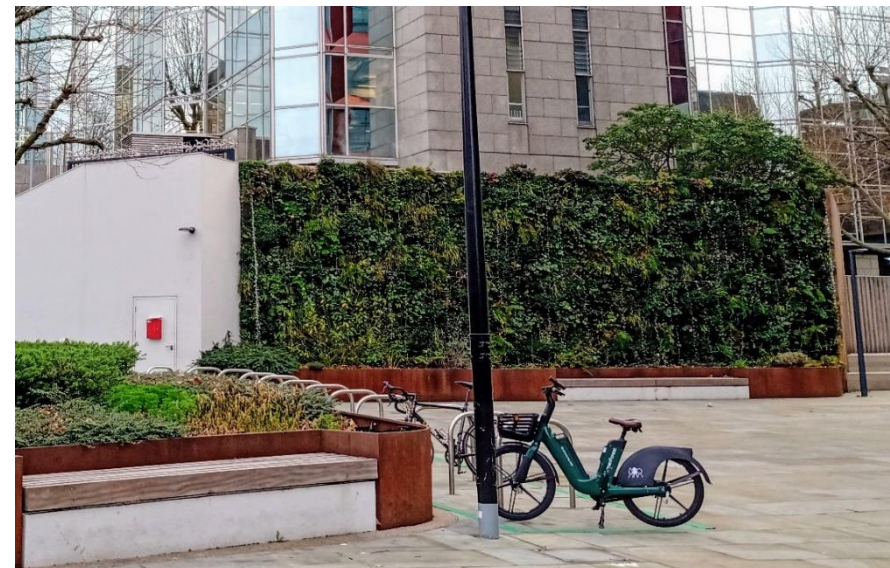


Image 13: Green Wall - Hammersmith W6

Flooding and Sustainable Drainage

2.48 Risks from flooding are widespread across the borough. As a riverside borough we are at risk from flooding from the river Thames. Flood defences such as the Thames Barrier and our local river walls provide the currently required level of protection, but sea levels are projected to rise as a result of climate change and defences will need to be raised in the future. Even with defences in place however, flood risks cannot be removed completely, and an extreme storm event or failure of defences could result in areas being flooded.

2.49 Surface water and sewer flood risks are also present across the borough and as recently as summer 2021, a large number of properties were flooded when a major storm occurred, and rainfall overwhelmed the sewer system. People's homes and businesses were flooded, including basements where the drains backed up internally and sewer water flooded properties from inside by flowing out of toilets etc. Basements can also be susceptible to groundwater flows if not properly waterproofed. Climate change is projected to make more extreme weather events such as intense rainstorms more frequent. It is also important to minimise foul water flows into the sewers by installing water efficiency measures where new kitchens/bathrooms etc are installed as part of new developments and extensions (see water efficiency chapter).

Image 14: Runoff and Sustainable Drainage



2.50 Wherever flood risks are present, this triggers the requirement to submit a Flood Risk Assessment with planning applications which assesses flood risks and provides details of appropriate mitigation measures to be included which minimise flood risks on site and include measures that make new buildings and extension more resilient to flood impacts. Information should also be provided on how Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) will be incorporated to reduce the flows of surface water into the sewers, particularly during a major storm when there are higher risks of flooding.

2.51 Green features such as green roofs and walls, rain gardens and swales can provide multiple benefits for people and wildlife in addition to managing surface water, so these are preferred as part of a SuDS Strategy, as are rainwater harvesting measures where these are possible. SuDS can provide multiple environmental benefits, as highlighted in Figure 15.

2.52 Where hard surfaces are required, the preference is for run-off to be managed without directing it into the sewer system. This can be implemented by use of permeable materials, such as a mix of planting and paving/blocks in designs for car parking areas or patios and hard landscaped areas for example, or by directing surface water into soft landscaped areas where it can infiltrate into the ground. The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) provide helpful guidance on designing planting and permeable surfaces into front gardens. In locations with suitable soils, soakaways may be possible to help manage run-off, so long as they are designed and

installed to comply with Building Regulation requirements such as the 5m rule.

2.53 Guidance on conserving water use is also provided in the water efficiency chapter. Using water efficient fixtures and fittings and appliances in new developments and extended kitchens and bathrooms etc can help minimise foul water flows into the sewer system.

KP17 - Key Principles – What you CAN do

- Developments along the riverside which incorporate river wall defences should use the opportunity to raise the defences in line with Thames Estuary 2100 Plan principles.
- Include rainwater harvesting systems to collect rainwater for re-use such as for toilet flushing or for irrigation of landscaped areas.
- Plant trees and other soft landscaping features such as rain gardens and green walls to intercept rainwater and allow it to drain into the soil below.
- Manage all surface water run-off using SuDS measures with no discharges to the sewer system.
- For major schemes, the development of an Integrated Water Management Strategy for the site is encouraged.

KPC19 - Key Principles – What you MUST do.

- All planning applications must include a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) where the site in question is located in an area identified as being at risk of flooding in Policies CC3 and CC4 of the Local Plan
- FRAs should take account of the impacts of climate change on sea level rises and rainfall. For the latter, a climate change factor of +40% should be used when assessing future storm scenarios.
- Sufficient information on the risks and mitigation measures to be included to demonstrate that national, regional, and local planning requirements will be met.
- Details of appropriate mitigation measures such as structural waterproofing and sewer surcharge protection measures for basement/lower ground floor development should be provided alongside other mitigation measures. Examples of these are provided in the council's Planning Guidance SPD.
- Follow the Drainage Hierarchy and provide details of proposed Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). The level of detail required and the targets that are required to be met are different for major and minor schemes, with more stringent attenuation requirements set for major schemes.
- Reduce any discharges of surface water to the sewer to the greenfield rate (majors). All other schemes should minimise discharges.
- Include rainwater harvesting systems to collect rainwater for re-use such as for toilet flushing or for irrigation of landscaped areas.
- Plant trees and other soft landscaping features such as rain gardens and green walls to intercept rainwater and allow it to drain into the soil below.
- Include living roofs (incorporating blue roof storage)
- Maximise the additional benefits that landscaped SuDS features can provide in addition to flood management by planting to encourage biodiversity.

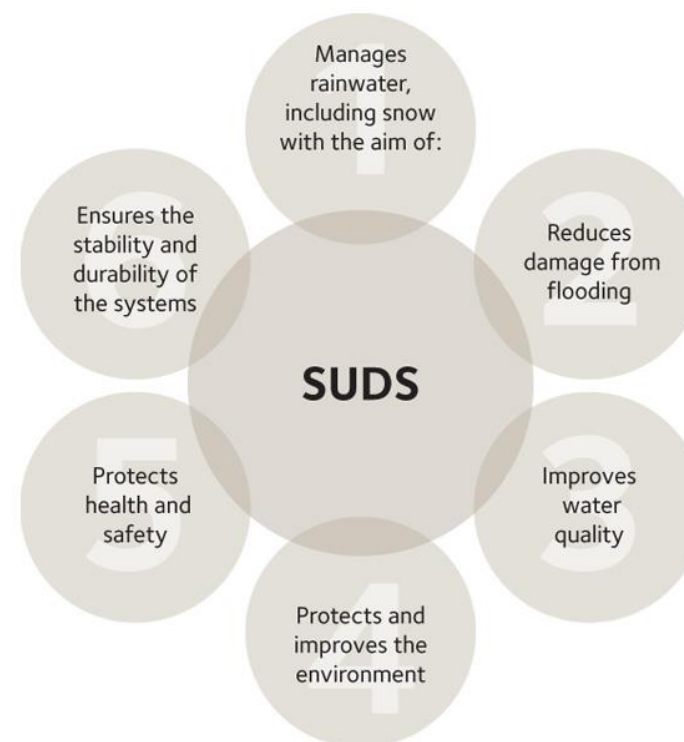


Image 15 SuDs Benefits

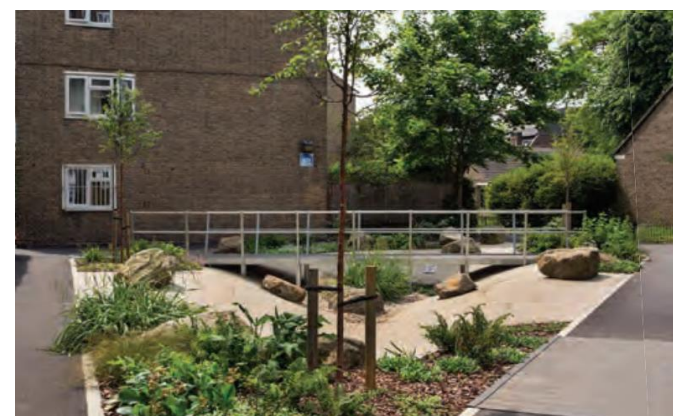


Image 16:
Sustainable
Drainage in
Hammersmith

Sustainable waste management

2.54 Appropriate waste management and disposal can significantly reduce carbon emissions. There are three key areas in the design and construction process of a development where waste-hierarchy principles must be applied to reduce this impact effectively. Proposals are encouraged to demonstrate how steps have been taken to prevent, reuse, recycle, recover waste as follows:

1. In the design of recycling storage in both new and existing buildings.
2. In the sourcing and selection of building and construction materials.
3. In the management of waste both throughout and after the construction process.

2.55 To ensure sustainable waste management in new constructions, applicants should consider the following:

- how waste will be minimised through design or through construction practice (including offsite/modular construction)
- how waste materials will be reused, recycled, or returned to suppliers to avoid disposal.
- how the development has been designed to facilitate reclamation of materials at deconstruction, and
- how demolition or other reclaimed materials have been incorporated into the new construction.

KPC20 - Key Principles – What You MUST Do

All Development

- Provide facilities for the efficient separation and storage of waste in accordance with standards set out in the Hammersmith and Fulham Planning Guidance SPD [www.lbhf.gov.uk/localplan].
- Comply with waste standards set out in the Hammersmith and Fulham Planning Guidance SPD [www.lbhf.gov.uk/localplan] to ensure that waste can be collected safely and efficiently by the Council.
- Provide access to composting in all residential properties in the borough to encourage the opportunity to compost waste.
- Recycling facilities should be designed so that they are at least as convenient for residents as it is to dispose of non-recyclable refuse.
- Adequate waste and recycling storage should be provided in all residential developments in the borough to encourage and increase the opportunities for the recycling.
- Domestic extensions: Improving storage space for recyclable waste as part of a kitchen re-design or addition of a utility room.
- Commercial buildings: Provide clearly labelled bins and dedicated areas for waste recycling. Calculate predicted waste streams and provide sufficient, labelled waste storage in bin stores before waste collection.
- Large developments and flats: Use accessible, communal waste storage for the efficient storage of waste.

Introducing the principles of a circular economy

2.56 The Council is supportive of applications that demonstrate how proposed development will conserve resources, increase resource efficiency and sustainable sourcing of materials. In doing so, applicants are encouraged to apply the principles of a circular economy to all development. A circular economy is one where materials are retained in use at their highest value for as long as possible and are then re-used or recycled, leaving a minimum of residual waste. In applying the principles of a circular economy, applicants should:

- Design waste out from the lifecycle of a building.
- Demonstrate how sustainable construction and operational waste will be managed and ensure that it is managed at the highest value.
- Design buildings so that structural elements are capable of lasting for the full lifetime of the building. If this is not possible due to for example anticipated change in requirements (e.g., IT infrastructure), those elements should be reusable, recyclable or dismantlable.
- Prevent premature building demolition by anticipating changes in requirements. Consider how buildings could be adapted to meet changing needs and how products and materials can be designed for assembly, deconstruction, reuse, or recycling at the end of their lifetime.

2.57 Further information about designing out waste and case studies on reducing construction and demolition waste is available on the Waste and Resource Action

Programme (WRAP) website: www.wrap.org.uk. Good practice for waste management is part of the Considerate Constructors Scheme: www.ccscheme.org.uk/. The GLA has published draft guidance here: [Circular Economy Statement Guidance | GLA \(london.gov.uk\)](http://CircularEconomyStatementGuidance|GLA(london.gov.uk))

KPC21 - Key Principles – What You CAN Do

Major Developments

- The Council will support the inclusion of a Circular Economy Statement for all major applications.



Image 17: Waste Storage with a green roof

Heritage and Conservation Areas

2.58 Hammersmith and Fulham has a rich built heritage with around 500 listed buildings, 44 Conservation Areas and around 3000 locally listed Buildings of Merit.

2.59 Recognising the intrinsic and finite social, historic, cultural and economic value that our heritage assets provide, and following the NPPF approach which recognises that heritage assets require a considered approach in the management of change, we promote a balanced approach towards improved environmental performance in older buildings that uses sensitive methods of retrofit that ensures the preservation of character, appearance and significance.

2.60 Many historic buildings within the borough are not protected by specific heritage designations but because of their age and construction require care and consideration when seeking to improve energy efficiency.

2.61 **Conservation Areas** where planning permission is required to apply retrofit measures to buildings in Conservation Areas, the Council will only grant permission if the proposed development would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area or if the public benefits of the proposal outweigh any harm to its significance and that there is a mechanism in place to secure the delivery of the public benefits.

2.62 **Listed buildings** are buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest included on the statutory list. Listed Building Consent is required for any internal or external alterations which affect the special architectural or historic interest of a listed building. The Council has a statutory duty to ensure the preservation and enhancement of these assets.

2.63 **Locally listed buildings** are buildings and structures on the Council's Local List, locally referred to as Buildings of Merit and are considered by the Council to be of local importance due to their architectural, historical or townscape significance.

2.64 Listed Building Consent is not required for works to a locally listed building. However, when considering applications for planning permission in connection with proposals to retrofit locally listed buildings, the Council will only grant permission if the proposals would conserve the building, unless the public benefits of the proposal outweigh any harm to its significance.

2.65 The council's website lists properties where Article 4 Directions are in place to protect the character and appearance of buildings and the amenity of neighbouring residents from potentially harmful alterations and extensions, which remove permitted development rights. Some permitted development rights are removed, and planning permission will be required to carry out the types of development which are restricted by each Article 4 Direction.

KPC22 Key Principles - What you MUST do

The **two key areas of risk** which must be considered when upgrading older buildings to improve their environmental performance are:

1. Causing harm to the character, appearance, or significance of a heritage assets.
2. Causing conflicts between the existing traditional construction and structural fabric of a heritage asset through retrofit proposals. Traditional buildings were usually constructed to take up moisture from their surroundings and release it according to environmental conditions, which is in contrast to most modern buildings which are constructed with impermeable barriers. Poorly considered changes to building fabric, heating or ventilation can lead to longer term problems of moisture accumulation and damage to building fabric.

In all instances where a property features any heritage designations, it is recommended to engage in pre-application discussions at an early stage of any retrofit works.

Options for building adaptation

Below sets out some general guidance on the main opportunities to retrofit heritage properties and how to find the best interventions for your property. Please note that not all measures will be appropriate for all buildings, and you should check whether your property is covered by an Article 4 Direction.

Table 1 – Building Adaptation		Building Type		
Intervention Type	Risks/Benefits	Listed Building	Building in Conservation Area	Locally Listed building (Building of Merit) or any other building
<p>Replacement or renewal/repair of windows</p> <p>Introduction of thermal single or double/triple glazing/vacuum glazing</p>	<p>Medium/Low risk</p> <p>Advice should be sought regarding potential ventilation and condensation issues.</p>	<p>Listed building consent required. Thermal single glazing likely to be acceptable where windows are modern replacements and there is no historic glass.</p> <p>Double and triple glazing likely to be acceptable on modern areas of building due to thickness of glazing bars and reflective qualities of glass.</p> <p>In all cases, windows should match the existing, (as closely as possible), in terms of profile, reveal depth, horn detail, spacer bar and materials.</p>	<p>Planning permission only required for flats where new windows materially affect the external appearance of the building, i.e. changes to the window materials, frame size or glazing arrangement.</p> <p>Planning permission only required for a dwellinghouse (not flats) where the new windows and doors are not of a similar appearance to those used in the construction of the house, or the property is subject of an Article 4 Direction.</p>	<p>Planning permission will be required for flats where new windows materially affect the external appearance of the building, e.g. where the frame size changes; opening mechanisms change or materials for the window changes.</p> <p>Planning permission only required for a dwellinghouse (not flats) where the new windows and doors are not of a similar appearance to those used in the construction of the house, or the property is subject of an Article 4 Direction.</p>
Introduction of secondary Glazing	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Glazing should be aligned with existing sash frames to minimise visual impact.</p>	<p>Listed building consent required if the works involve interventions to the fabric of the building e.g. creating notches in shutters.</p>	Planning permission not required.	Planning permission not required.

Table 1 – Building Adaptation		Building Type		
Intervention Type	Risks/Benefits	Listed Building	Building in Conservation Area	Locally Listed building (Building of Merit) or any other building
	Installation should minimise damage to building fabric including walls and shutters. Advice may be needed with regards ventilation and condensation.			
Internal solid wall insulation	Medium risk Specialist advice should be sought for any building of traditional construction, due to potential ventilation and moisture issues.	Listed building consent required if the changes would affect the special architectural or historic interest of the building.	Planning permission not required.	Planning permission not required.
External solid wall insulation	High risk Specialist advice should be sought and breathable insulation used to limit future moisture	Planning permission and listed building consent required. Unlikely to be granted on a listed building due to harm and impact on special architectural or historic interest.	Planning permission required where external wall insulation will alter the external appearance of the property or the property is subject of an Article 4 Direction.	Planning permission required where external wall insulation will alter the external appearance of the property or the property is subject of an Article 4 Direction. Sensitive approaches will be required which respond positively

Table 1 – Building Adaptation		Building Type		
Intervention Type	Risks/Benefits	Listed Building	Building in Conservation Area	Locally Listed building (Building of Merit) or any other building
	and ventilation problems		Sensitive approaches will be required which respond positively to the existing context and the extent of any build-out is limited.	to the existing context and the extent of any build-out is limited.
Draughtproofing	Low risk Specialist advice may be required with regards to ventilation and condensation issues.	Likely to be acceptable in most cases without listed building consent. However, early advice should be sought ahead of any works taking place.	Planning permission not required.	Planning permission not required.
Suspended Timber Floors	Medium risk Insulation should be breathable and air should be able to circulate i.e. by keeping airbricks uncovered.	listed building consent may be required depending on construction of floor. Early advice should be sought ahead of any works taking place.	Planning permission not required.	Planning permission not required.

Table 1 – Building Adaptation		Building Type		
Intervention Type	Risks/Benefits	Listed Building	Building in Conservation Area	Locally Listed building (Building of Merit) or any other building
Internal loft and roof insulation (No changes to roof profile)	Medium risk Cold roof insulation generally most appropriate. Air should be allowed to still circulate. Insulation materials should be breathable.	Planning permission not required unless the external appearance or structure of the roof will be affected. Listed Building Consent may be required if the works impact upon the fabric of the building. Early advice should be sought ahead of any works taking place.	Planning permission not needed unless the external appearance of the roof will be altered.	Planning permission not needed unless the external appearance of the roof will be altered.
Boiler Upgrade	Low risk	Listed building consent required for any flue(s) and for any internal alterations. Flue(s) should be located in as visually discrete a location as possible, ideally out of public view and adjacent to existing downpipes. The replacement of an existing flue (if lawful) with one to match is unlikely to	A flue is permitted development on a dwellinghouse (not including flats) subject to the height of it not exceeding the roof by more than 1m, and in a conservation area not fronting a highway or being on principal or side elevation. Flue(s) should be located in as visually discrete location as possible, ideally to the rear and adjacent to existing downpipes.	A flue is permitted development on a dwellinghouse (not including flats) subject to the height of it not exceeding the roof by more than 1m, and in a conservation area not fronting a highway or being on principal or side elevation. Flue should be located in as visually discrete location as possible, ideally to the rear and adjacent to existing downpipes.

Table 1 – Building Adaptation		Building Type		
Intervention Type	Risks/Benefits	Listed Building	Building in Conservation Area	Locally Listed building (Building of Merit) or any other building
		require planning permission.	The replacement of an existing flue (if lawful) with one to match is unlikely to require planning permission.	The replacement of an existing flue (if lawful) with one to match is unlikely to require planning permission.
Heating Controls	Low risk	No consent or permission required.	No consent or permission required.	No consent or permission required.
Ground Source Heat Pumps	Low risk	Listed Building Consent required.	Permitted development for dwellinghouses (including buildings wholly consisting of flats)	Permitted development for dwellinghouses (including buildings wholly consisting of flats)
Air Source Heat Pumps	Low risk	Listed building consent required. External unit should be positioned in a visually discreet location. Should minimise effect on amenity of the area. i.e. by complying with noise standards. Seek advice from Council Environmental Health team for larger systems.	Permitted development for dwellinghouses or a block of flats, subject to certain restrictions. Should minimise effect on amenity of the area i.e. by complying with noise standards. Seek advice from Council Environmental Health team for larger systems	Permitted development for dwellinghouses or a block of flats, subject to certain restrictions. Should minimise effect on amenity of the area i.e. by complying with noise standards. Seek advice from Council Environmental Health team for larger systems

Table 1 – Building Adaptation		Building Type		
Intervention Type	Risks/Benefits	Listed Building	Building in Conservation Area	Locally Listed building (Building of Merit) or any other building
Solar Photovoltaic systems (PV) and Solar thermal panels	<p>Low risk</p> <p>May need a structural survey to ensure the roof structure can carry weight of panels. Replacement roof tiles needed in case these are broken during installation</p>	<p>Listed building consent required. Should be in a discreet location, not visible from surrounding properties (e.g. internal valley roof or flat wall behind a parapet).</p>	<p>Planning permission generally not required, even on flats, unless panels protrude more than 20cm from the roof slope; are higher than the highest part of the roof (excluding chimney); and in a conservation area, on a wall which fronts a highway. Panels should also be 'sited so as to minimise its effect on the external appearance of the building and the amenity of the area'</p> <p>Planning permission may be required if the property is subject of an Article 4 Direction.</p>	<p>Planning permission generally not required, even on flats, unless it protrudes more than 20cm from the roof slope or is higher than the highest part of the roof (excluding chimney). It should also be 'sited so as to minimise its effect on the external appearance of the building and the amenity of the area'</p> <p>Planning permission may be required if the property is subject of an Article 4 Direction.</p>
Living Roof	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Specialist advice required regarding depth of substrate, planting and</p>	<p>Listed Building Consent and Planning Permission required. Acceptability will depend on impact upon significance. May be acceptable on an existing</p>	<p>Planning permission required for flats. Planning permission for householders required where depth of build-up is greater than 150mm. However, where the build-up is less than 150mm and</p>	<p>Planning permissions required for flats. Planning permission for householders required where depth of build-up is greater than 150mm. However, for dwellinghouses where the build</p>

Table 1 – Building Adaptation		Building Type		
Intervention Type	Risks/Benefits	Listed Building	Building in Conservation Area	Locally Listed building (Building of Merit) or any other building
	balustrade heights. May need a structural survey to ensure the roof structure can carry weight of substrate.	flat roof in a discreet location such as behind a parapet wall.	doesn't exceed the highest part of the existing roof this is likely to be permitted development, provided the works relate to a flat roof in a discrete location, rather than a pitched roof. Planning permission may be required if the property is subject of an Article 4 Direction.	up is less than 150mm and doesn't exceed highest part of the existing roof this is likely to be permitted development, provided the works relate to a flat roof in a discrete location, rather than a pitched roof. Planning permission may be required if the property is subject of an Article 4 Direction.

Case studies

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Case studies

Victorian House, Peckham

- External Wall insulation on the rear projection walls
- Internal wall insulation at the front, some of the rear and exposed sides
- Suspended and solid floor insulation
- Loft and flat roof insulation
- Double glazed panes put into period sash windows
- Replacement doors and windows, and thin double glazing installed in refurbished bay windows
- Through-the-wall heat recovery ventilation in wet rooms
- High spec gas boiler and zoned heating controls
- Solar thermal panels for hot water
- Solar PV panels for electricity generation
- LED lights



Hartopp and Lannoy Point, Fulham

Hartopp and Lannoy Point is going to be built to '[Passivhaus](#)' classic standards – the most energy efficient standards of homes in the UK.

Designed to reduce heat loss and energy use, the development uses state-of-the-art technologies such as '**blue**' and '**green**' **roofs**, as well as air source **heat pumps** and **solar panels** to help clean our air locally while helping residents save on their energy bills.

The new energy efficient development is part of our efforts to make H&F the greenest borough in Britain and achieve our carbon net zero targets by 2030.



The Forge, Southwark

[The Forge](#), previously known as 105 Sumner St, is a 139,000 sq ft office development in LB Southwark. It aspires to a **net zero building** and will be the first commercial building that will be both constructed and operated in line with UKGBC's framework and associated energy performance targets. Construction has started and is due to finish in 2022.



Checklist and Glossary

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Checklist

Energy Efficiency

- ☐ Have you maximised opportunities for natural solar gain and natural daylight through passive design and attention to building location, orientation and form?
- ☐ Have you designed the fabric of the building to be ultra-low in energy demand, achieving the LETI KPIs for space heating demand (kWh/m²/yr) and energy use intensity (kWh/m²/yr) where possible?
- ☐ Have you assessed ventilation provision and overheating risks and included mitigation measures?
- ☐ Have you carried out a whole building baseline assessment to inform any retrofit programmes?

Low Carbon Heating and Renewable Energy

- ☐ Have you provided an Energy Assessment with your major planning application demonstrating how energy efficiency and renewable energy generation will contribute to meeting the London Plan requirement to be net zero carbon?
- ☐ For retrofitting projects, have you prioritised minimising energy demand first before looking at how energy will be supplied on-site by renewables?

Embodied Carbon

- ☐ Have you implemented measures to minimise carbon emission within the construction process and met LETI embodied carbon targets where possible?

For GLA referable schemes, has a Whole Lifecycle Carbon Assessment been provided?

Water Efficiency

- ☐ Have you provided adequate water and wastewater capacity and included water efficient fitting/appliances in line with the London Plan?
- ☐ Will your new commercial development achieve at least the BREEAM excellent standard for the 'Wat 01' water category 160 or equivalent?
- ☐ Will your development achieve water use that is below the maximum target of 105L pp/pd in line with London Plan Policy SI5?
- ☐ Has your major development/ high water use development included other measures such as rainwater harvesting and greywater re-use?

Transport and Movement

- ☐ Have you provided a full and comprehensive Transport Assessment and Travel Plan with a separate Inclusivity Statement in line with London Plan policy D5?
- ☐ Have you embedded the Healthy Street Approach within your Transport Assessment?

- ☐ Have you provided for active travel - cycling and walking in line with Local Plan policy T3?
- ☐ Will your development align with London Plan car and cycle parking standards?
- ☐ Will your development reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel choices?

Air Quality

- ☐ Have you carried out a preliminary Air Quality Assessment before designing the development to inform the design process?
- ☐ Have you carried out an Air Quality Assessment in line with Local Plan policy CC10?
- ☐ Will your development be at least Air Quality Neutral?
- ☐ Will your development take on board the London Plan's Policy SI1 including taking an air quality positive approach?

Flooding

- ☐ Have you prepared a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) where the site in question is in an area identified as being at risk of flooding in Policy CC3 of the Local Plan?
- ☐ Have you followed the Drainage Hierarchy and provided details of proposed Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)?

Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

- ☐ Have you submitted an assessment showing the Urban Greening Factor (UGF) score?
- ☐ Have you applied the 10% minimum requirement of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) to the proposed development?
- ☐ Have you included urban greening as a fundamental element of your site and building design?
- ☐ Will your development integrate an uplift in green infrastructure at design inception stage to achieve a maximum Urban Greed Factor (UGF) score?

Sustainable Waste Management

- ☐ Have you provided facilities for the efficient separation and storage of waste in line with Chapter 19 of the H&F Planning Guidance SPD?
- ☐ For GLA referable schemes, has a Circular Economy Statement been provided?

Heritage and Conservation Areas

- ☐ Have you engaged in pre-application discussions on retrofit works for development involving heritage designations?

GLOSSARY

Air Source Heat Pump A renewable energy technology which uses the outside air to help heat (or cool) buildings. Heat Pumps are an energy efficient way of reducing carbon emissions.

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) An area which a Local Authority had designated for action, based upon a prediction that Air Quality Objectives will be exceeded.

Article 4 Direction An Article 4 Direction removes permitted development rights for a specific property or area, which means a planning application will be required.

Biodiversity - is a measure of the range of living organisms within a habitat and can be maintained by conservation and preservation. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity. Biodiversity has a value in its own right and has social and economic value for human society.

Blue Roof A roof that is designed to intercept and hold rainwater either for re-use or controlled release into the drainage system. They can be integrated with other living roofs such as green roofs.

Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM) is the methodology for measuring the environmental performance of nearly every land use, including schools, health care or bespoke uses.

Brown Roof - Roofs which have a layer of soil or other material which provides a habitat or growing medium for plants or wildlife.

Carbon Dioxide: A product of burning fossil fuels such as gas for heating, electrical power and petrol/diesel in motor transport. It is a 'greenhouse gas' directly linked to the increasing global temperatures.

Carbon footprint - the amount of carbon that our activities release is

called our carbon footprint. Some activities are described as carbon neutral. These add no extra carbon dioxide to the atmosphere and have no effect on our carbon footprint. For example, walking or cycling to school is carbon neutral. Other activities store carbon and so reduce it from the atmosphere. This also decreases your carbon footprint.

Circular Economy - a redefined approach to the economy which focuses on principles of designing out waste and pollution, keeping products and materials in use for as long as possible.

Conservation – i. Conservation preserves and protects organisms and their habitats, and so maintains biodiversity.

Conservation – ii. The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and where appropriate enhances its significance.

Decentralised Energy – Power generation in the UK is still largely centralised with large power stations generating electricity which is distributed over large distances via the National Grid. Generating power on a smaller scale and closer to the end user (i.e. decentralised), is much more energy efficient and can generate potential cost savings for users. Decentralised energy generation using Heat Pumps for example can help significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

Demolition Protocol – A resource efficiency model showing how the production of demolition material can be linked to its subsequent specification and procurement as a high value material in new builds.

Design and access statement - a statement that accompanies a planning application to explain the design principles and concepts that have informed the development and how access issues have been dealt with.

Designated heritage asset - A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden,

Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated as such under the relevant legislation.

Embedded Carbon - is the carbon dioxide (CO₂) or greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the manufacture and use of a product or service. For construction products, this means the CO₂ or Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emission associated with extraction, manufacturing, transporting, installing, maintaining and disposing of construction materials and products.

Embodied Energy – The total life cycle energy used in the collection, manufacture, transportation, assembly, recycling and disposal of a given material or product.

Energy Assessment – A report evaluating the energy use of a proposed development which shows how it has been designed to reduce carbon emissions in line with the council's Development Plan policies on tackling climate change. The assessment should show how energy efficiency measures, including passive design and low and zero carbon technologies such as decentralised communal energy systems and

renewable energy generation will be implemented to reduce energy use and minimise CO₂ emissions.

EV charging - electric vehicles(EVs) can be cheaper to run, due to the lower cost of electricity compared to petrol or diesel. Recharging at home (overnight) will normally result in the greatest cost savings. EV Charge points can be installed in homes with a garage or driveway, at workplaces, or in public places.

Flood Resilient Design – Can include measures such as putting living accommodation on the first floor, using flood-proof materials, incorporating non-return valves to stop surcharges from sewers entering properties, integration of flood barriers etc.

Flood Risk Assessment – Flood Risk Assessments (FRA) are required when a planning application is submitted in an area at risk of flooding. This requirement is set out in the Government's policy on development and flood risk as stated in paragraph 103 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Green infrastructure: The multifunctional, interdependent network of open and green spaces and green features (e.g. green roofs). It includes the Blue-Ribbon Network but excludes the hard-surfaced public realm. This network lies within the urban environment and the urban fringe, connecting to the surrounding countryside. It provides multiple benefits for people and wildlife including flood management; urban cooling; improving physical and mental health; green transport links (walking and cycling routes); ecological connectivity; and food growing. Green and open spaces of all sizes can be part of green infrastructure provided they contribute to the functioning of the network as a whole.

Green Roof – A green roof is a roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. It may also include additional layers such as a root barrier and drainage and irrigation systems.

Green Travel Plan addresses a business' transport use and cover travel /employee travel in the course of business.

Ground Source Heat Pump – A heat pump that removes heat from the earth or ground water in cold weather and transfers it to the house through an underground piping system. The process can be reversed in warm weather to transfer heat into the ground.

Ground Water – Water within soils and rock layers.

Heat Network A heat network distributes heat to several users, just as an electricity grid distributes power. Heat networks can play an important role in reducing carbon dioxide emissions from new developments.

Heritage Asset is a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process (including Local Listing).

Highly Vulnerable Uses- in relation to flood risk are considered to be as follows:

- police stations, ambulance stations and fire stations and command centres and telecommunications installations required to be operational during flooding.
- emergency dispersal points.
- basement dwellings.
- caravans, mobile homes, and park homes intended for permanent residential use; and
- installations requiring hazardous substances consent.

Inclusive design creates an environment where everyone can access and benefit from the full range of opportunities available to members of society. It aims to remove barriers that create undue effort, separation or special treatments, and enables everyone to participate equally in mainstream activities independently, with choice and dignity.

Last mile delivery -is the movement of goods from out-of-town warehouses or suppliers to the final delivery address, such as homes or businesses. Last mile

delivery/servicing is traditionally undertaken by small petrol or diesel vans has numerous negative impacts, including Switching to electric last mile delivery vehicles (commercial electric vehicles -EVs) can help avoid negative impacts on climate change, and poor air quality.

Living Roof Another name for green roof

Low-flow water fixtures - reduce water usage.

Major Development has the same definition as contained in the London Plan. Major developments (applications decided by the London Boroughs) are defined as these:

- for dwellings: where 10 or more are to be constructed (or if number not given, area is more than 0.5 hectares); and
- for all other uses: where the floor area will be 1000 sq metres or more (or the site area is 1 hectare or more).

The site area is that directly involved in some aspect of the development. Floor space is defined as the sum of floor area within the building measured externally to the external wall faces at each level. Basement car parks, rooftop plant rooms, caretakers' flats

etc should be included in the floor space figure.

Non-major development includes minor and householder development and extensions; small sites delivering between 1-9 new dwellings, new non-residential buildings below 1000sqm, and changes of use of existing buildings involving less than 1000sqm of floorspace.

Passive Solar Design – This refers to the use of solar energy for the heating and lighting of buildings. Using this approach, the building itself or some part of it can take advantage of the heat/light energy provided by the sun.

Passivhaus - a quality assured standard and methodology for low energy buildings, which can help create buildings which use up to 90% less energy than standard practice for UK newbuild homes.

Permeability is the degree to which an area has a variety of pleasant, convenient and safe routes through it.

Permeable Paving – this allows rainwater to infiltrate the ground below.

Examples include block paving laid with gaps around them where water can infiltrate or porous materials which allow water to pass through directly.

Photovoltaic (PV) Cell – Also known as a '*Solar Panel*' -converts solar energy directly into renewable electricity and heat. Interconnected cells are encapsulated into a sealed module that produces a voltage.

Particulate Matter (Particulates) PM2.5, PM10 – Fine particulate matter with a diameter of less than 2.5/ 10 microns

Priority habitats and species: The England Biodiversity List under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 provides details of all Species and Habitats of Principal Importance

Rainwater Harvesting – Collecting water from roofs via traditional guttering and through down pipes to a storage tank. It can then be used for a variety of uses such as watering gardens or internally to flush toilets.

Solar Panel - see *Photovoltaic (PV) Cell*

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment –

A study to assess the risk to an area or site from flooding, now and in the future, and to assess the impact that any changes or developments on the site or area will have on flood risk to the site and elsewhere. It may also identify, particularly at more local levels, how to manage those changes to ensure that flood risk is not increased.

Surface Water – Rainwater lying on the surface or within surface water drains/ sewers.

Sustainable Development –

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable Drainage Systems

(SuDS) – An alternative approach to the traditional ways of managing rainwater runoff from buildings and other surfaces. SuDS covers the whole range of sustainable approaches to surface drainage management. SuDS can reduce the total amount, flow and

rate at which surface water runs directly to stormwater systems or to rivers and other water courses.

Transport Assessment. A transport assessment is a comprehensive review of all the potential transport impacts of a proposed development or redevelopment, with an agreed plan to mitigate any adverse consequence.

Travel Plans. Travel Plans are aimed at helping employees to use alternatives to driving to work – for example public transport, walking and cycling. Green travel plans also address business' transport use and cover travel in the course of business. Travel plans can make a major contribution to easing congestion, especially during the peak periods.

Tree Preservation Order (TPO) - is an order to protect one or more trees. Any works to these trees including pruning requires written approval from the Council.

Urban Greening Factor- is a tool within the London Plan to evaluate the quality and quantity of urban greening. It enables major developments to demonstrate how they have included

urban greening as a fundamental element of design.

Water Butt - a large container for collecting and storing rain that can then be used to water plants and usually attached to a guttering downpipe.

Whole Life-Cycle Carbon (WLC)

emissions are the carbon emissions resulting from the materials, construction and the use of a building over its entire life, including its demolition and disposal. A WLC assessment provides a true picture of a building's carbon impact on the environment.

Appendix 2 - Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document Full Equality Impact Analysis

(Note: the Equality Impact Analysis contained herein is referred to as EQIA, and not EIA for the purposes of this report. This is to avoid confusion with Environmental Impact Assessments, which are known as EIA in planning terms.)

Overall Information	Details of Full Equality Impact Analysis
Financial Year and Quarter	2023 Q3
Name and details of policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme	<p>The purpose of this Supplementary Planning Document is to provide supplementary guidance for the planning policies contained in the council's Local Plan that relate to climate change and to help implement the actions contained in the council's climate change strategy.</p> <p>The SPD establishes more detailed guidance for developers, landowners, homeowners, planning officers, and other interested parties when preparing and assessing planning applications. The guidance applies to new build homes, extensions and retrofitting of homes, non-domestic and mixed-use developments.</p> <p>The main areas covered in the SPD include sustainable design and construction, flooding, water efficiency, air quality, energy, ecology, waste, and transport and travel.</p> <p>The SPD as all supplementary planning documents, does not propose new policy but strengthens the ability to achieve the Local Plan's objectives guiding planning applications that will come forward. As the SPD draws upon policies in the Local Plan and principles in the Planning Guidance SPD, it should be read in conjunction with these policy documents.</p>
Lead Officer	<p>Name: Eleonora Tafuro Position: Planning officer, Policy & Spatial Planning Team, Economic Department Email: localplan@lbhf.gov.uk</p>
Date of completion of final EQIA	August 2023

Section 02	Scoping of Full EIA
Plan for completion	<p>Timing: This Equality Impact Analysis (EQIA) supports the Supplementary Planning Document</p> <p>Resources: Officer time</p> <p>Lead Officer: David Gawthorpe, Team Leader Development Planning Team</p>
What is the policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme looking to achieve?	<p>The key aim of this Supplementary Planning Document is to implement the Council's vision to meet net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 at borough level. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making H&F a net zero-carbon organisation. • Promoting reduction and re-use as well as recycling to achieve Borough's targets on household waste and recycling; • taking action on air quality issues; • Working with partners to ensure the environmental quality of open spaces is of the highest quality including the promotion of biodiversity; • promoting pedestrian-friendly and cycle -friendly network; • <p>As a result, this SPD will address sustainability and climate change issues and will guide development towards a more sustainable future in which human activity works to the benefit of all people and the environment as well as a thriving local green economy.</p>

Section 03	Analysis of relevant data and/or undertake research
Documents and data reviewed	<p>The following documents and data have been used to help inform this Equality Impact Analysis:</p> <p>Equalities Plan 2021-25</p> <p>The Council's Equality Plan 2021-2025 sets out the Council's vision for tackling inequality and responding to the public sector equality duty. The document draws on five objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone in our borough must feel valued when the Covid-19 pandemic ends. 2. Removing barriers to inclusion. 3. Ensuring that our services tackle the disproportionate impact on young people of the risks of street crime and exploitation by gangs. 4. Improving opportunities for all.

5. Becoming an employer of choice and fostering greater inclusion

Hammersmith & Fulham Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2021

Hammersmith & Fulham Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2021 sets out an ambitious vision for improving the health and wellbeing of people in the borough and securing a sustainable system for the future. The strategy is for a people-centred health and social care system that supports communities to stay well, consistently providing the high quality care and support the most vulnerable people in the community. This includes tackling health inequalities within our communities, overcoming high levels of child poverty and child obesity and severe mental illness in the country. the strategy is therefore considered to be compliant with the statutory codes in relation to equalities characteristics.

Census 2021

The 2021 Census describes the resident population of the UK and its constituent countries, by age and sex, and provides information on how the population has changed over time.

Data source: [[Hammersmith and Fulham population change, Census 2021 – ONS. Hammersmith and Fulham census population profile - 1981 to 2021 \(bothness.github.io\)](#)]

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The office for National Statistics provides statistics on population as the most up to date data collected from the Census 2021.

Greater London Authority (GLA) projections 2018 and 2020

The trend-based projections 2020 is the most recent set of projections released in September 2021 by the Greater London Authority (GLA).

Demographics of Equality Target Groups

A summary of the demographic situation in relation to each of the equality groups is given below. This provides a starting point for the analysis of likely impacts of Article 4 Direction on these groups.

Population

Most local authorities experienced population increases between 2011 and 2021, although in some areas the population decreased. In Hammersmith and Fulham the population size has increased slightly from around 182,500 in 2011 to 183,295 in 2021. This was an increase of 0.4% since 2011. The increase is lower than the increase for England (6.6%), where the population grew by nearly 3.5 million to 56,489,800 and lower than the increase for London (7.7%) - Census 2021.

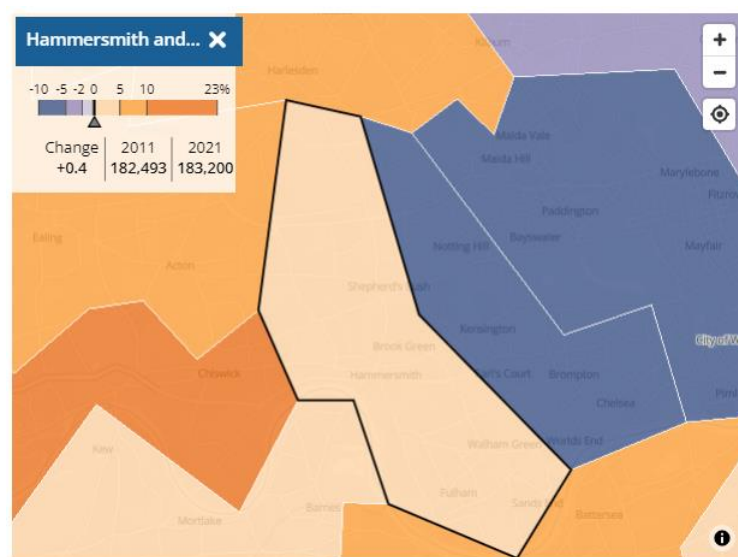
The largest decrease was recorded in the 0-4 age group 23.7%, while the elderly population has increased by 15.7% (London +15.3% and England +20.1%).

H&F is also more diverse than 10 years ago, with 46% of the population born outside of the UK (London 41%), an increase from 43% in 2011 with most residents coming from Italy, France, the US, and Spain.

In 2021, Hammersmith and Fulham ranked 107th for total population out of 309 local authority areas in England, which is a fall of eight places in a decade.

Hammersmith and Fulham covers an area of 16 square kilometres (6 square miles) and has a population density of 11,178 people per square kilometre (km²), based on the latest population estimates taken in mid-2021 (ONS). As of 2021, Hammersmith and Fulham is the sixth most densely populated of London's 33 local authority areas.

Figure 1: Population change between 2011 and 2021 in Hammersmith and Fulham



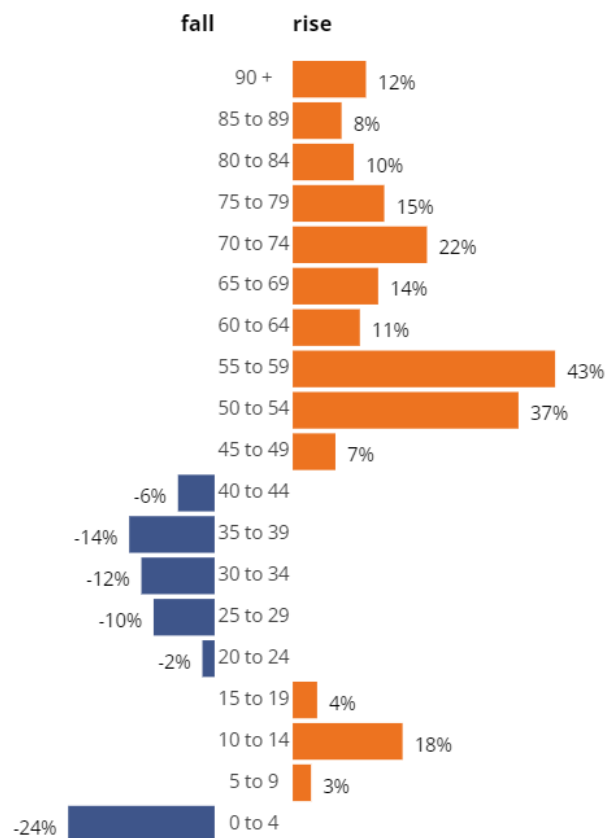
Source: Official National Statistics – Census 2021

Age

In the Census 2011, the largest age group in London was those aged 25 to 29 years. More recently, in 2021, the largest age group in London was those aged 30 to 34 years. Overall, in England, there has been an increase of 20.1% in people aged 65 years and over, an increase of 3.6% in people aged 15 to 64 years, and an increase of

5.0% in children aged under 15 years (Census 2021). In Hammersmith and Fulham there has been an increase of 15.2% in people aged 65 years and over, a decrease of 0.5% in people aged 15 to 64 years, and a decrease of 4.2% in children aged under 15 years.

Figure 2: Population change (%) by age group in Hammersmith and Fulham, 2011 to 2021



Source: ONS Census 2021

It has been estimated that while there will be growth in the borough's population in all age groups, the main growth will occur for people aged 84 and over. The population in that age group is expected to increase by 1,273 by 2031, equivalent to 42.8%. The population aged 64-83 is expected to grow by 33.9% during the same period and population aged 50 to 63 to grow by 13.3%. This trend is reflected similarly in London with 37.7% and 33% of increase respectively for people aged 64-83 and over.

Figure 3: Age and Sex structure in Hammersmith and Fulham

183,544 people in 2020

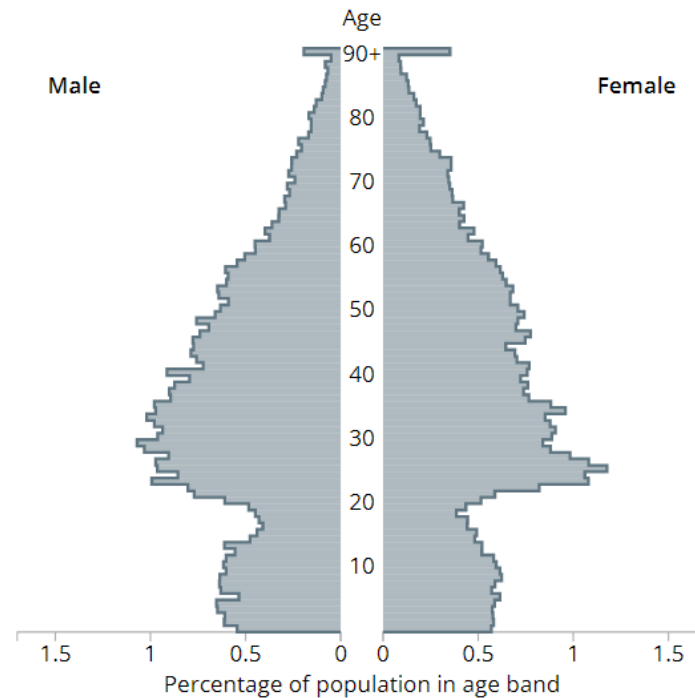
All ages

90,972 males

92,572 females

49.6%

50.4%



Source: Office for National Statistics, Population age and sex structure, 2020

Gender

The Census 2021 has reported a higher percentage of female (53%) in the borough than males (47%). This figure has slightly changed throughout the years in terms of percentage of female against males since Census 2011 where females were (51.3%) and males (48.7%). Overall, the percentage of females in the borough has been higher than males.

Hammersmith and Fulham's age structure shows the working-age population to be 137,402 which is 75.0% of the population. People under the age of 16 represent 14.6% of the population, and over 65s represent 10.4% of the population.

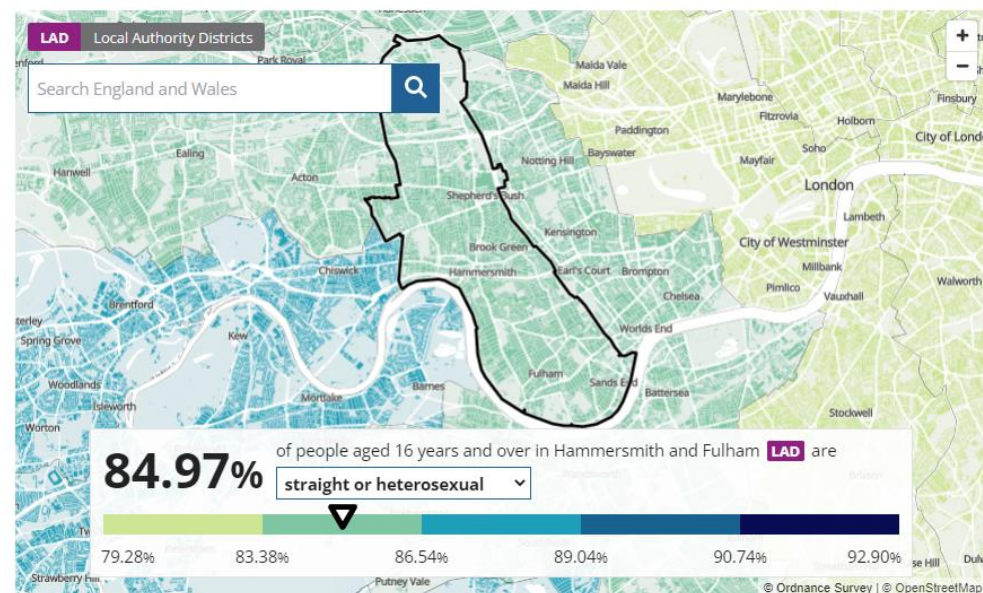
For commentary regarding transgendered or transitioning people, see 'sexual orientation (and transgender)' below. For the assessment of policies, transgendered or transitioning people are represented in the gender category (see section 05).

Sexual Orientation (and transgender)

The nature of issues facing LGB people can be similar to transgendered or transitioning people as well, hence the council often use the term LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender). Data published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) revealed that in 2019 4.5% of London's population were LGBT.

The 2021 Census included the question on sexual orientation which was voluntary and only asked of people aged 16 years and over. Based on the percentage of people who provided an answer, in London, 2.2% described their sexual orientation as gay or lesbian, 1.5% described their sexual orientation as bisexual, and 0.5% wrote in a different orientation. Hammersmith and Fulham has a majority of heterosexual population (84.97%), gay or lesbian account for 3.12%, bisexual (1.76%) and other orientation (0.43%).

Figure 4: Sexual orientation, 2021, local authorities in England



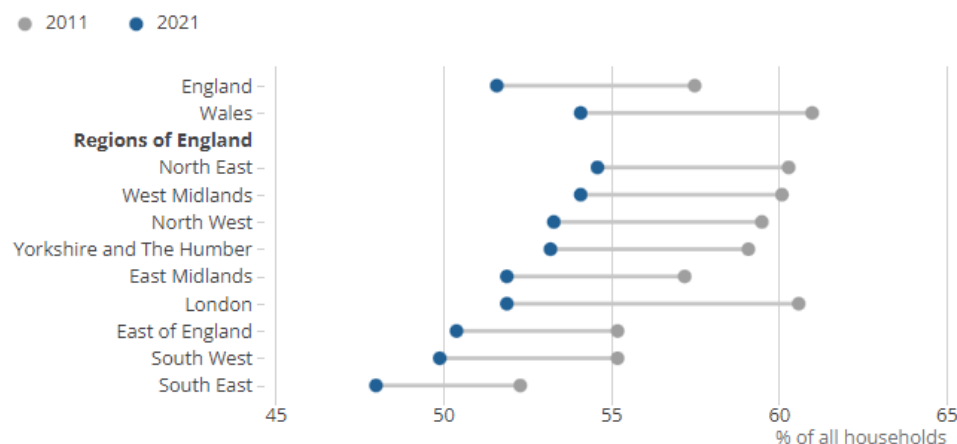
Source: ONS, Census 2021 [[Sexual orientation, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/sexualorientationandgender/articles/sexualorientationandgenderinenglandandwales/2019)]

Deprivation

Households in England were classified in terms of dimensions of deprivation, based on selected household characteristics. Households were considered to be deprived if they met one of the following four dimensions of deprivation:

- employment: where any member of a household, who is not a full-time student, is either unemployed or economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability.
- education: no person in the household has at least five or more GCSE passes or equivalent qualifications, and no person aged 16 to 18 years is a full-time student
- health and disability: any person in the household has general health that is “bad” or “very bad” or is identified as disabled
- housing: the household’s accommodation is either overcrowded or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating

Figure 5: Households deprived in at least one dimension, 2011 and 2021, England, Wales and regions of England



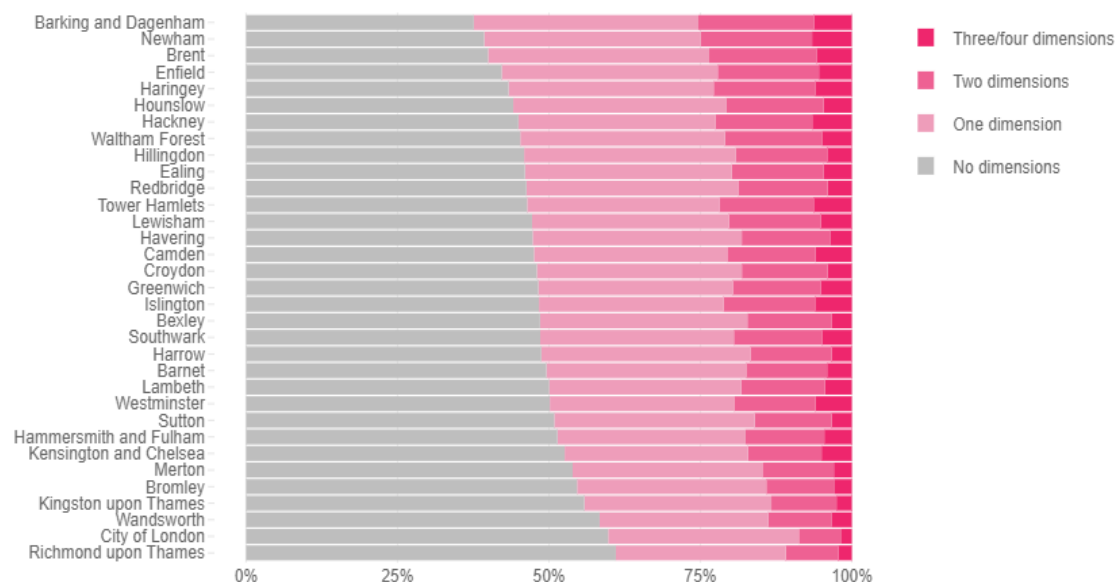
Source: Office for National Statistics – Census 2021

The 2021 Census reported a general improvement on health, as per Hammersmith and Fulham 53.8% of the residents stated that health has been improved since 2011.

Overall, London's pattern of household deprivation is very close to the rest of England, with just over half of all households deprived on at least one dimension. The proportion of households not deprived in any dimensions increased between 2011 and 2021, with this increase clearly greater for London than for other regions. London remains the region with the highest proportion of households deprived in all four dimensions. Even though that proportion is small (0.4 per cent), it still represents more than 13,000 households in London showing all aspects of deprivation. London boroughs have both the highest proportion of households deprived on at least one dimension (Barking & Dagenham, Newham and Brent) and among the very lowest (Richmond upon Thames) of any local authorities in England. At ward level, concentrations of deprived households are even more obvious, with more than one in ten households showing at least three of the four dimensions of deprivation in seven wards from Westminster, Kensington & Chelsea, Camden and Enfield.

Hammersmith and Fulham reported 51.3% of household not deprived in any dimension, 31% of household deprivation in one dimension and 4.5% of household deprived in three or four dimensions. (GLA Census 2021 Reports, available at: [Census 2021 Reports \(london.gov.uk\)](https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/what-we-reports/census-2021-reports)).

Figure 6: Households deprivation by borough, 2021



Source: GLA Report Census 2021 – household deprivation

At ward level, average dimensions of deprivation in Hammersmith and Fulham were highest (between 0.9-0.97) in the northern part of the borough (College Park & Old Oak, White City and Shepherd's Bush Green) and lowest (0.48-0.5) in the south (Parsons Green 7 Sandford and Fulham Town).

Four wards in London had 1.4 per cent of households derived on all four dimensions, two in Westminster (Church Street and Westbourne) and two in Camden (St Pancras & Somers Town and Kilburn), though seven other boroughs include wards with at least one in a hundred households deprived in all four dimensions. Those are Haringey, Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington & Chelsea, Hackney, Barnet, Enfield and Brent [[Census 2021 Reports \(london.gov.uk\)](https://census.gov.uk/reports/london)].

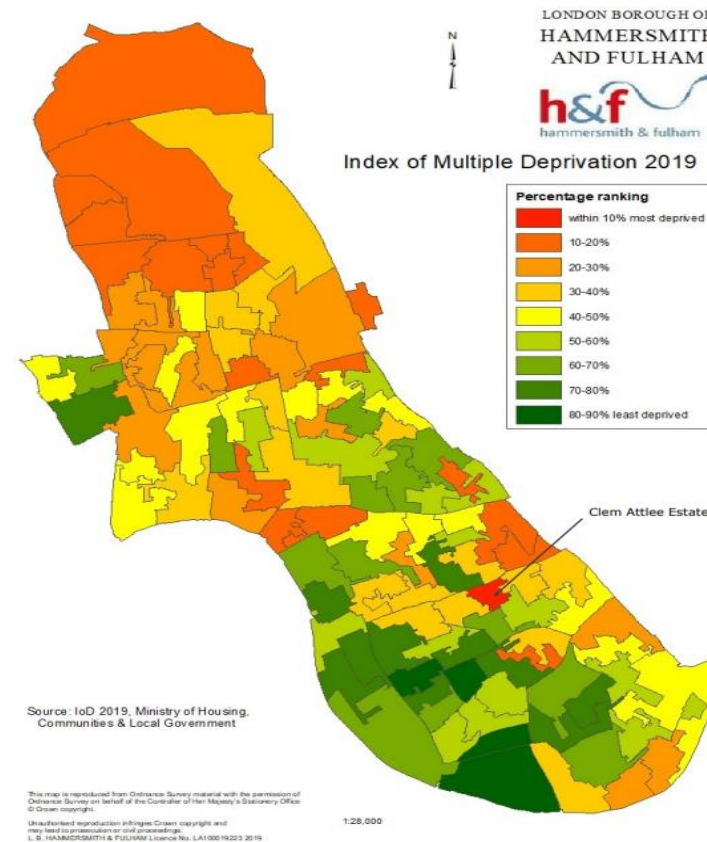
Map 1: Map of average deprivation, London wards, 2021



Source: 2021 Census, ONS, GLA survey

According to the 2019 Indices of Deprivation (IoD), Hammersmith and Fulham was ranked 112 out of 317 local authority area in the country (91 in 2015). Of the 113 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) one (0.9%) is in the most deprived 10% nationally (Clem Attlee estate). Most of the areas in the north of the borough are in LSOAs 10-20% worst nationally.

Figure 7: Index of Deprivation in Hammersmith and Fulham



Source: Deprivation in Hammersmith and Fulham | LBHF, 2019

Hammersmith and Fulham not only has high levels of deprivation, it is polarised socially and economically. In the context of London this is demonstrated by the fact that the borough has some wards that have the highest and lowest rankings for the levels of income. Palace Riverside appears in the rankings as having the one of the highest income ranks as well as highest Index of multiple deprivation ranks. On the contrary Wormholt and White City has statistically the one of the lowest income ranks and lowest index of multiple deprivation ranks. The above image shows this effectively, with the brighter orange colours signifying parts of the borough which have high deprivation levels and conversely the brighter green areas showing low levels of deprivation.

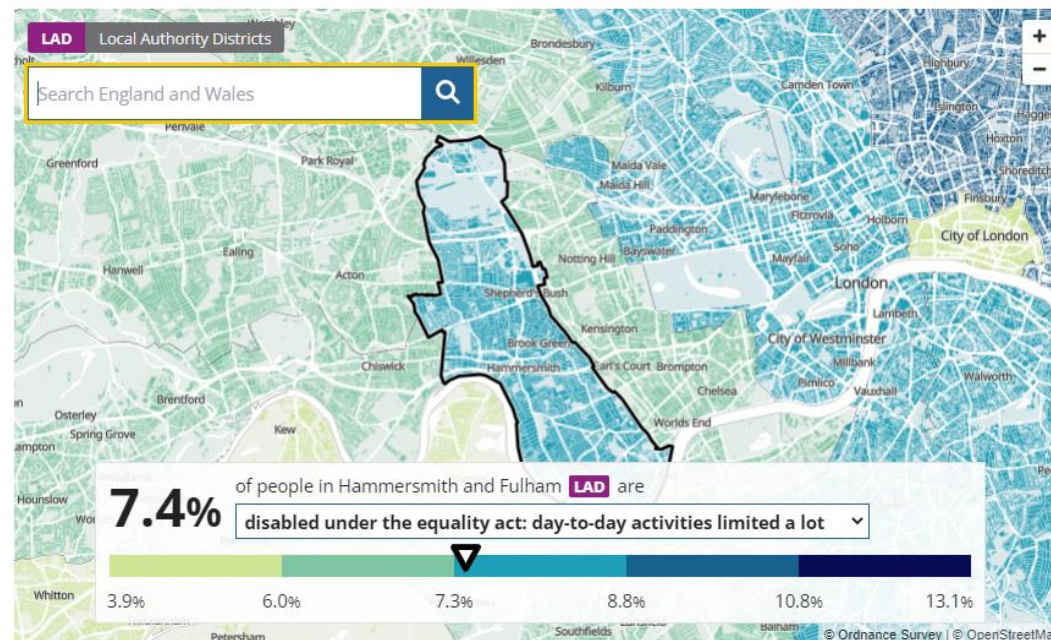
Deprivation and low household incomes also impact on health inequalities and result in high levels of child poverty. About 20% of people are in poverty in Hammersmith and Fulham compared to 32% of children in poverty. Childhood

poverty in Hammersmith and Fulham does not follow the general north-south divide but is more scattered geographically across the borough.

Disability

Overall, the portion of disabled people across England and Wales has fallen from 19.3% in 2011 to 17.7% in 2021. Figures from 2021 Census show 22,972 people in Hammersmith and Fulham have a physical or mental impairment, which account to 15.5% of the area's population. Of these people, 12,865 (8.1%) said their disability stopped them from carrying out regular activities 'a little', while 10,107 (7.4%) said it did so 'a lot'.

Figure 8: Disability (age-standardised), 2021 in Hammersmith and Fulham



Source: ONS, 2021 Census [[Disability, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)]

Race

According to the latest 2021 Census, Hammersmith, and Fulham remains ethnically diverse and saw a 6.6% increase in people who are from an ethnic group other than White British (61.7%). Despite this ethnic diversity, 7 in

	<p>10 people still identify with a UK national identity. The main ethnic minorities identified are Black African (7.2%), Mixed (6.7%), Black Caribbean (3.6%), and Arab (3%).</p> <p>Religion The most populous religious group within Hammersmith and Fulham is Christian (45.7%). This figure has decreased (8.4%) from 2011. The next most common religious group is Muslim (11.6%,) with a population of 21,290, up from 10% in 2011. These trends are similar to London and England as a whole.</p>
New research	N/A

Section 04	Undertake and analyse consultation
Consultation	A public consultation began on 20 th of April 2023 and was carried out for seven weeks in accordance with the consultation requirements of regulation 12 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended).
Analysis	<p>Methodology of the Analysis & Protected characteristics and the Public Sector Equality Duties PSED)</p> <p>This EqIA analyses the likely impacts of the Supplementary Planning Document on statutorily identified protected characteristics (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage/civil partnership, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/belief, sex, and sexual orientation), human rights and children's rights.</p> <p>It also assesses the SPD principles against the Public Sector Equality Duties in s149 of the Equality Act 2010 which states that in the exercise of its functions the council must have due regard to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited under the Act; ▪ advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; and ▪ foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

The relevance of the policies to the protected characteristics is categorised as:

- High (H)
- Medium (M)
- Low (L)
- Not Applicable (NA)

and the magnitude of the impact on the protected characteristics are categorised as:

- Positive (+),
- Negative (-)
- Neutral (blank)

The SPD sets out key principles that should be applied to any development within the borough. The chapters contained in the SPD are the followings:

- Net zero Carbon Buildings
- Building Form and Fabric
- Site and Orientation
- Ventilation and Overheating
- Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Heating
- Embodied Carbon
- Water efficiency
- Transport and movement
- Air quality
- Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure
- Flooding and Sustainable Drainage
- Sustainable Waste Management
- Heritage and Conservation

The analysis of the impacts has been broken down by chapters whereby key principles have been set out. The impacts have been assessed against the protected characteristics as follows. Commentary has been provided for each topic area and related principles, in relation to the way in which the SPD is likely to impact upon the protected characteristics:

1. Age
2. Disability
3. Gender reassignment
4. Marriage/ Civil Partnership
5. Pregnancy/ Maternity
6. Race
7. Religion/Belief
8. Sex
9. Sexual Orientation
10. Human/ Children's Rights Act

Section 05	Analysis of impact and outcomes											
Analysis	Topic	Age	Disability	Gender Reassignment	Marriage/Civil Partnership	Pregnancy/Maternity	Race	Religion/Belief	Sex	Sexual Orientation	Human/Children's rights	Commentary
	Net Zero Carbon and building form and fabric	H+	H+	N/A	N/A	M+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	L	<p>This section provides guidance and requirements to reduce energy demand and achieve a net zero energy balance on-site. This also recommends best types of building form that should be used to be more energy efficient harnessing benefits of natural light.</p> <p>The principles contained in this chapter will generally benefit all characteristics in terms of health and wellbeing. For instance, utilising principles of passive solar design to reduce winter load, limit summertime</p>

												overheating and increase provision of natural light and ventilation would have positive effects on age group, children, and elderly people as well as those with impairments, such as those suffering from breathing diseases and mental health disorders.
	Site and orientation	H+	H+	N/A	N/A	M+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	L	<p>This section provides recommendations on the orientation of buildings for a better exposure to natural light and opportunities for installation of PV panels. Building orientation would be a key aspect for their best performance.</p> <p>The principles set out here would help achieve an improved and healthier internal environment for all. These principles will positively impact on people of working age, people with impairments, children, elders, and women with little children.</p>
	Ventilation and overheating	H+	H+	N/A	N/A	M+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	The implementation of these key principles will generally improve people's life, their health and wellbeing and more widely will comply with human rights and its right to live. But especially these principles will have a positive impact on those people with mental

												health disorders and breathing diseases (such as asthma).
	Low carbon heating and renewable energy	H+	H+	N/A	N/A	M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	L	<p>The principles set out in this chapter are likely to have beneficial impacts on people's health, particularly on those with impairments and children.</p> <p>Furthermore, these measures will have great benefits in terms of social wellbeing by helping people with lower income saving costs from energy bills.</p> <p>More broadly, the engagement of different stakeholders in construction/delivery of developments would promote job opportunities in the innovation sector and sustainable energy and therefore may support existing and future employment and opportunities for anyone including those with protected characteristics.</p>
	Embodied carbon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The measures set out in this chapter will not directly impact on any of the protected characteristics.

	Water efficiency	M	M+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M+	These key principles promote the efficient use of water, which is a scarce resource. These measures can provide benefits in terms of health and social wellbeing by helping people reduce costs associated with their water bills.
	Transport and movement	H+	H+	N/A	N/A	H+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M+	<p>Promoting sustainable ways of transport is of high relevance to and will benefit all people but especially people who are unable to drive and are comparatively less mobile such as the young, the elderly, the disabled and potentially pregnant women and those with very young children.</p> <p>The key principles focus on improving connectivity of existing and future public transport, walking and cycling routes and achieving high quality public realm, well designed, safe and accessible to everyone. This will encourage active travel, use of public transport, walking and cycling for school travel or local short journeys. A more attractive public realm, will implement the Healthy Street approach (TfL strategy) that will improve air quality, reduce congestion and help make communities greener, healthier and more attractive places to</p>

												live, work, play and do business.
	Air quality	H+	H+	N/A	N/A	H+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	H+	<p>The introduction of these principles will generally help improving the health of people and residents in H&F by reducing the levels of pollution such as NO2 and Particulates, meeting clean air objectives and helping create healthier places.</p> <p>The key principles will benefit some of the protected characteristics such as age – children, young and elderly people - pregnant women and women with little children. They will also help those with breathing diseases and other disabilities.</p>
	Ecology, biodiversity and green infrastructure	H+	M+	N/A	N/A	M+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	L+	<p>These principles are relevant to and will positively impact on people of all ages but especially children and young people. Elderly and disabled people will also benefit from having close access to green spaces which can offer both active and passive recreation opportunities.</p> <p>The implementation of these measures will benefit air quality, overheating, sustainable drainage. People with mental health illness will benefit from this.</p>

	Flooding and sustainable drainage	H+	H+	N/A	N/A	H+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	H	<p>The key principles will especially benefit people who are comparatively less mobile such as the young, the elderly, the disabled and potentially pregnant women and those with very young children.</p> <p>The measures will ensure buildings are more resilient to flood impacts and will reduce the risks of flooding.</p>
	Sustainable waste management	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>The key principles will not generally impact on any of the protected characteristics.</p> <p>However, an efficient and sustainable waste management may have positive social impacts on deprived communities that are the most vulnerable to the potential negative effects to the proximity to waste facilities. Deprived population living near to waste sites is the one that would benefit the most in terms of health.</p>

	Heritage and conservation	L+	L+	N/A	N/A	L+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>This chapter includes guidance and considerations on heritage and conservation. The key principles focus on two areas of risks which should be considered when upgrading older buildings to improve their environmental performance.</p> <p>This section of the SPD sets out options that can be applied when retrofitting heritage properties. In adapting those properties regard should be given to principles of accessible and inclusive design which would be of high relevance to and will have a high impact upon on young children and elderly, disabled people and pregnant mothers and people with very young children.</p> <p>There will be no adverse impact on the protected characteristics but positive outcomes and improvements for all groups in terms of health and accessibility.</p>
	<p><u>Human Rights and Children's Rights</u></p> <p>The Principles in the SPD will not affect Human Rights as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998 nor Children's Rights, as defined by the UNCRC 1992.</p> <p>The implementation of the SPD through consideration and determination of planning applications is unlikely to adversely impact upon Human and Children's rights.</p>											

Section 06	Reducing any adverse impacts
Outcome of Analysis	<p>The equalities impact analysis of the proposed SPD has found that in general, there is unlikely to be any potential unlawful discrimination against protected groups associated with the implementation of these policies. However, the council welcomes comments from the public and other stakeholders on the findings of this equalities impact analysis.</p> <p>The analysis has shown that any protected characteristics will be impacted upon in a similar manner by the implementation of the SPD. On the contrary, the analysis has revealed that, generally, the SPD will have a POSITIVE or NEUTRAL impact upon all protected groups and characteristics and will have benefits in terms of people's health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The protected characteristics of Age, Disability, Pregnancy and Maternity will be positively impacted upon most by the implementation of the SPD.</p> <p>The council will take the following actions to promote its equalities duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it will monitor the implementation of the SPD on an ongoing basis to avoid any issues that may adversely impact on the protected characteristics. The relevant SPD key principles may then be amended accordingly, through a statutory review process, to help resolve these issues. • it will undertake public consultation on the Supplementary planning Document and associated documents, including the EQIA. The consultation will provide people with an opportunity to comment on the SPD evidence. • it will monitor the development of equalities legislation and associated case law to help ensure that the SPD remains legally compliant. <p>It is considered the SPD will have a NEUTRAL or POSITIVE impact on human rights as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998.</p> <p>It is considered that the SPD will have a NEUTRAL or POSITIVE impact on children's rights under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to life, survival and development • Health and welfare rights, including rights for disabled children, the right to health and health care, and social security and • The right to education, leisure, culture and the arts

Section 07	Action Plan					
Action Plan	Issue identified	Action (s) to be taken	When	Lead officer	Expected outcome	Date added to business/service plan
	Ensure that the SPD remains legally compliant with respect to equalities matters	Monitoring emerging equalities related case law and any future legislative amendments.	Ongoing	To be confirmed	The SPD will continue to remain legally compliant with respect to equalities matters.	N/A
	Ensuring that the plan making process promotes the Council's commitment to the involvement of people (including those with protected characteristics) in decision making.	Ensuring that adequate consultation is carried throughout the plan making process as well as through the implementation of the plan through the development management and regeneration procedures and practices.	Ongoing	To be confirmed	The Council will not only enable legal compliance; however, it will enable social inclusion.	N/A

Section 08	Agreement, publication and monitoring
Chief Officer sign-off	Name: David Gawthorpe Position: Team Leader, Policy and Spatial Planning Email: localplan@lbhf.gov.uk

	Telephone No:
Key Decision Report	Date of report to Cabinet/Cabinet Member to adopt the Climate Change SPD: 23 October 2023

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

Schedule of Representations & Officer Responses to the Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document Consultation (Including technical changes schedule)

Page 177

The proposed changes are expressed as ~~strike through~~ for deletions and underlining for additions to the text.

NB. Officer comments and amendments have been made against the [Draft Climate Change SPD 2023](#), therefore please refer to the consultation version of the Supplementary Planning Document for correct page and paragraph numbers when looking at this schedule.

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Rep	Consultee No	Consultee Name	Section/ paragraph/table	Comments	Officer response
1	1	Natural England	General/ SEA Screening	<p>Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.</p> <p>Natural England has no comments to make on the Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document & SEA Screening</p> <p>The lack of comment from Natural England should not be interpreted as a statement that there are no impacts on the natural environment. Other bodies and individuals may wish to make comments that might help the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to fully take account of any environmental risks and opportunities relating to this document.</p> <p>Should the proposal be amended in a way which significantly affects its impact on the natural environment, then in accordance with Section 4 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, please consult Natural England again.</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
2	2	Dianne Murray	General	<p>As a local social housing resident I welcome this practical and helpful document. Some thoughts/feedback</p> <p>Would be good to see a local image of "No mow May" - just noticed signs for this on the Imperial College W12 site by Scale Space. Anyway, thank you for this work - another reason I love living in LBHF.</p>	<p>Comments noted. We are keen to keep the document concise and focussed on planning issues relating to Climate Change.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
3	2	Dianne Murray	Retrofitting Homes	<p>Noise can be a big problem when opening windows in LBHF - particularly in a courtyard style building which amplifies sound. How to plant a wellbeing garden Gardens The Guardian. The book "Your wellbeing garden" has a section on planting to absorb sound.</p> <p>https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2020/mar/14/how-to-plant-a-wellbeing-garden</p> <p>This could help design this in from the beginning in large scale gardens or help with a retrofit. Noise is also a problem when a children's</p>	<p>Noise is not covered in detail in the SPD but we note the comment about the role of planting in absorbing noise. There is a section in the Air Quality Chapter (KP 14) commenting on how "Planting improves air quality", so we can note there that planting can also help to reduce local sources of noise such as traffic. KP 16 on Green Infrastructure also refers to the benefits on planting, so we can add the noise reduction benefits in that section as well.</p>

				<p>playsite is designed in front of a tall block of flats with stacked balconies - eg new social block on Berekley Homes Westfield W12 site.</p>	<p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>KP14: “Planting improves air quality <u>and reduces noise impacts</u>”: By planting up more of our surrounding surfaces such as walls, roofs, buildings and fences around our gardens we can substantially reduce harmful particulates that pollute the air. <u>Planting can also help to reduce local sources of noise such as traffic”.</u></p> <p>KP 16: “Aim to increase soft planting and landscaping. Choosing appropriate trees and climate resilient plants in gardens and on balconies, parking areas and around commercial buildings can help mitigate climate change effects. Even planters on balconies can make a difference, mitigating against heat, and attracting insects. <u>Planting can also provide air quality and noise reduction benefits”.</u></p> <p>Comments on greening noted. We are keen to keep the document concise and focussed on planning issues relating to Climate Change, and design details are provided in the Planning Guidance SPD which is signposted in paragraph 2.41.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
4	2	Dianne Murray	Transport and Movement	<p>Far more work is needed on how to secure bike parking on open estates. Bike shed locks get repeatedly cut either by thieves or people who've lost their key and aren't prepared to wait to get another one through the right channels.</p>	<p>The SPD advocates secure cycle parking and KP11 refers to cycle standards. Transport for London's (TfL) cycle standards are used in determining planning applications and these standards set out cycle security/ secure parking standards. How this is achieved on the council's housing estates is beyond the remit of planning guidance.</p> <p>No change required.</p>

5	2	Dianne Murray	Case Studies	<p>Would be great to see more social housing included in the visuals/case studies. This can encourage housing associations to get more actively involved. LBHF has a high percentage of social housing, so this is a key audience of change influencers. Relatedly, would be good to see examples of greening tall buildings - over 4 stories.</p>	<p>Comments noted. Social housing examples are included where relevant in the visuals and case studies. For example Queen Caroline Estate.</p> <p>The case studies section has been amended to focus on local examples.</p>
6	3	OPDC	General	<p>OPDC welcomes the supplementary guidance that sets out a collective ambition to mitigate impacts on climate change and achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2030. It offers effective guidance that supplement Local Plan policies relating to climate change and long-term sustainability on sustainable design and construction, air quality, flooding, energy, ecology, waste, and transport and travel.</p> <p>The draft SPD provides clear guidance in the form of key principles and good practice examples that can be taken to minimise the impact of climate change on the built and natural environment.</p> <p>The approach embedded in the SPD would apply to all new build homes, extensions and retrofitting of homes, non-domestic and mixed-use developments. The key intervention visual diagrams for each type of planning application is very useful. This potential and detail to take action on climate change and to reduce emissions complements the views of OPDC.</p>	Support noted.
7	3	OPDC	Sustainable Design and Construction	OPDC welcomes the emphasis on efficient and sustainable building practices especially around construction, demolition and embodied carbon.	Support noted.

8	3	OPDC	Energy	<p>OPDC welcomes the emphasis on net zero carbon buildings for smaller developments. The importance of retrofitting to improve energy efficiency in existing building stock is also supported. Including details on low carbon heating system; clean energy sources; embodied carbon; high thermal density and good insulation values on roofs, walls and underfloor; renewable energy generation; ventilation; overheating and orientation. Reference to Passivhaus standards and mitigation of Urban Heat Island effect for future proofing is also welcomed.</p> <p>The inclusion of water management through efficient fittings and heat recovery is also supported.</p> <p>A balanced approach on buildings in conservation area, listed and locally listed buildings is welcomed.</p>	<p>Support noted and welcomed.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
9	3	OPDC	Air Quality	<p>OPDC is pleased to see actions related to air quality issues, especially those related to increased exposure. To further strengthen the ability of planning to manage exposure, the SPD could also provide guidance for development with and/or near sensitive uses and users.</p>	<p>Support noted. We are keen to keep the document concise and focussed on planning issues relating to Climate Change. The Planning Guidance SPD provides detailed information, technical guidance and key principles relating to air quality and sensitive uses.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
10	3	OPDC	Flooding and Sustainable Drainage	<p>OPDC supports the approach to managing risks of surface water and sewer flooding. The draft SPD provides detail on basement flooding and prevention measures such as sewer backup prevention, pumps, flood cavities and sump pumps which is welcomed.</p>	<p>Support noted and welcomed.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
11	3	OPDC		<p>OPDC is pleased to see the recognition of the vital role of green infrastructure and nature recovery to mitigate the impacts of high temperatures, flood risk reduction and biodiversity maintenance.</p> <p>The requirement from all types of development including the requirement of environmental quality of open spaces, biodiversity, tree root protection, native species, rewilding, reducing hardstanding, green/brown roofs and the phasing out of pesticide use are welcomed. This will achieve an accumulative positive environment and support nature recovery.</p>	<p>Support noted.</p>

12	3	OPDC	Waste	OPDC welcomes the waste hierarchy and guidance to promote reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery to achieve household waste and recycling targets. It covers the need to provide convenient and accessible waste disposal internally and externally. OPDC also welcomes encouragement of composting of organic waste.	Support noted.
13	3	OPDC	Transport and Movement	OPDC is pleased to see that active, efficient and sustainable travel is prioritised. A well-designed public realm and promotion of pedestrian-friendly and cycle friendly transport network aligns with OPDC's objectives.	Support noted.
14	4	Richard Jackson	Flooding and Sustainable Drainage	<p>Referencing your recent posting on H&F News with regard to the Local Plan, may I suggest a new planning requirement?</p> <p>My understanding of the building regulations is that a soakaway has to be a minimum of 3 metres from a property. LB Hammersmith and Fulham has a large number of Victorian properties, that are periodically renovated and refurbished, but have small back gardens in excess of 5 metres.</p> <p>Could a future planning requirement be that the rainwater from the BACK roofs of the property under renovation be diverted into a soakaway rather than enter the combined sewer system? This could help alleviate flooding of properties by reducing the volume of water entering the sewage system, would be at no cost to the taxpayer, and be an environmentally friendly solution.</p>	<p>We agree that soakaways can be suitable for some sites, subject to Building Regulations requirements such as the "5m rule" and the presence of suitable ground conditions etc. However, setting a specific requirement for their inclusion is not something we can do in the SPD, as we cannot introduce new policies in SPDs. However, we can specifically highlight that soakaways are an option in the relevant section.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>Paragraph 2.53: "This can be implemented by using permeable or pervious hard surfaces in designs for car parking areas or patios and hard landscaped areas for example, or by directing surface water into soft landscaped areas where it can infiltrate into the ground. <u>In locations with suitable soils, soakaways may be possible to help manage run-off, so long as they are designed and installed to comply with Building Regulation requirements such as the "5m rule"</u>".</p>

15	5	TTL Properties Ltd	General	<p>Thank you for providing the opportunity to comment on the Draft Your Vision Our Future Consultation. Please note that our representations below are the views of the TTLP planning team (previously known as TfL Commercial Development (CD)) in its capacity as a landowner in the borough only and are separate from any representations that may be made by TfL in its statutory planning role and / or as the strategic transport authority for London.</p> <p>Our colleagues in TfL Spatial Planning have provided a separate response to this consultation in respect of TfL-wide operational and land-use planning / transport policy matters as part of their statutory duties. Transport Trading Limited Properties Limited (TTLP) TfL owns around 5,700 acres of land across London and some of the surrounding boroughs, including buildings, land attached to tube, railway and bus stations, highways and worksites. TfL has set up a dedicated commercial property company, Transport Trading Limited Properties Limited (TTLP), to deliver housing in high demand areas and provide an increased revenue stream, and also to manage its commercial estate and undertake other development projects. TTLP is a significant landowner in the Borough.</p> <p>Our projects are driven by optimising housing delivery in sustainable locations within developments which are sensitive to their context and communities, and which build on our legacy of design excellence. Key deliverables include 50% affordable housing across our London-wide portfolio of publicly-owned land and the enhancement of public transport infrastructure. Many of our sites are located next to busy transport hubs and our projects play a vital role in meeting London's priorities to build affordable homes, create healthy streets and neighbourhoods, improve air quality, encourage sustainable travel choices, provide transport infrastructure improvements (such as step-free access and better public realm), and support small and independent businesses.</p> <p>We do all this while also generating vital revenue to reinvest in improving London's transport network. TTLP have also prepared a 'Sustainable Development Framework' (SDF)¹ which consists of 98 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to monitor and grade the sustainability of TTLP's development schemes, ensuring that good practice is achieved as far as possible.</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
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16	5	TTL Properties Ltd	<p>Net Zero Carbon Buildings – Page 16</p> <p>TTLP broadly supports section 16 which mentions that new major developments must demonstrate the KPIs defined by LETI which aligns with TTLP's Sustainable Development Framework's Leading Practice scores.</p> <p>However, we express that the proposed approach to whole life carbon is very ambitious and may not be realistic and achievable for all development proposals. The Mayor has published guidance on Whole Life Carbon Assessments and we would advise you to follow this. TTLP's Sustainable Development Framework has a section on High Performance Buildings which incorporates 29 KPIs. We utilise these KPIs to monitor and maintain our development schemes are meeting carbon reduction goals.</p> <p>We suggest that Passivhaus standards should be greatly welcomed to achieve high performing energy buildings. This is supported by London Plan Policy S1 (Minimising Greenhouse gas emissions) which proposes that major development proposals should include a detailed energy strategy to demonstrate how the zero-carbon target will be met within the framework of the energy hierarchy. This is a requirement which is helping drive an increasing uptake of Passivhaus schemes in London.</p> <p>TTLP would like to express that if the calculation of Energy Use Intensity (EUI) is required for planning submissions that it should be made explicit as this is not currently standard on planning submissions.</p>	<p>Support and comments noted.</p> <p>We are aware of the GLA's Whole Lifecycle Carbon Assessment approach and guidance. This is referenced in the SPD in the section on Embodied Carbon (paragraphs 2.26-2.27).</p> <p>The use of the Passivhaus standard is also welcomed and this is referenced in KP 1 for Building Form and Fabric; KP 3 (Ventilation and Overheating) and Para 2.24 of the section on Low Carbon Heating and Renewable Energy.</p> <p>Four of the case studies give examples of Passivhaus developments.</p> <p>Regarding Energy Use Intensity (EUI), balancing the EUI is recommended in the Net Zero Carbon Building section, but this is not set as a requirement.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
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17	5	TTL Properties Ltd	Transport and Movement – page 31	<p>KP11 TTLP are supportive of this approach which mentions that development must make the most effective use of land, reflecting its connectivity and accessibility by existing and future public transport, walking and cycling routes. However, KP11 could mention the use of Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) as a tool which can help to optimise the capacity of any development. This will provide opportunity to redevelop station car parks. Public Transport</p> <p>Accessibility Levels (PTAL) are key in establishing optimised densities for development sites. To be positively prepared, the approach could go further to identify that areas with higher PTAL in the borough are likely to be the most suitable areas for higher density development.</p> <p>We broadly support this approach and the acknowledgment to ensure that any impacts on London's transport networks and supporting infrastructure are mitigated. Any development on TfL operational land must be consulted with us and TfL Spatial Planning. The operational bus stations meet TfL's operational needs to deliver growth in the future bus network and must be retained as part of any redevelopment unless a suitable site for relocation is secured and agreed with TfL prior to any redevelopment of either site. This approach to development on these sites will ensure that this objective can be achieved.</p>	<p>Support noted. However, the approach to maximising development capacity is not within the scope of this SPD. The approach is set out in policy, rather than SPD guidance within the London Plan, and the London Plan approach includes PTAL considerations (policies GG2, H1 and H2 in particular). The H&F Local Plan policy T1 also advocates the same approach.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
18	5	TTL Properties Ltd	Air Quality	<p>KP14 Air Quality: Retain trees – PG 34 We support the provision and retention of trees that have high amenity value on site and across the borough. However, the retention of trees should be based on an arboricultural assessment of the individual trees on the site to ascertain whether it is suitable for retention as part of the development.</p>	<p>Comments noted. KP14 is best practice - the felling of trees outside conservation areas or where there is no TPO does not require planning permission. Key Principle BD9 in the Planning Guidance SPD does however provide more detail including felling and planting of new trees. In practice the council requests a tree survey if trees are present.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
19	5	TTL Properties Ltd	Case Studies	<p>TTLP acknowledges the case studies provided in the SPD which are useful to showcase best practice within the borough. However, we suggest that the Embodied and Operational Carbon figures for each case study is provided to see how they relate to the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham's targets.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The aim of signposting the case studies in the SPD is to identify further reading for applicants. We consider that it would be misleading for them to be used as a benchmark for applications in LBHF.</p> <p>The case studies section will be amended to provide local case studies where possible.</p>

20	6	TfL	General	Thank you for consulting Transport for London (TfL). We have reviewed the 'Transport and Movement' section of the draft Climate Change SPD and although we support the underlying principles, we have the following detailed comments and suggestions.	Comments noted.
21	6	TfL	Transport and Movement	<p>KP11 – Key Principles – What You Must Do</p> <p>All Development The third bullet point states 'Provide an Active Travel Strategy' This is not a requirement of the London Plan and further guidance may be required in the Local Plan to set out what is expected. However we would expect major developments to carry out an Active Travel Zone (ATZ) Assessment in line with TfL guidance on Transport Assessments.</p> <p>The final bullet point should read 'All development to align with London Plan car and cycle parking standards'</p> <p>Major Developments The final bullet point should read 'A full and comprehensive Transport Assessment and Travel Plan will be required to support the proposals in accordance with London Plan Policy T4 and TfL guidance, with a separate Inclusivity Statement in line with London Plan policy D5</p> <p>KP12 – Key Principles – What You Can Do Major Developments We believe that 'Provide facilities to encourage cycling, such as secure parking and cycle storage' should be listed under KP11 rather than KP12 and applied to all developments. Where car parking is provided, electric vehicle charging points should also be a requirement and would be better placed under KP11.</p>	<p>Agree.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>KP11 All Development: DELETE 3rd bullet point as suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an Active Travel Strategy <p>Comments noted on content of any future Local Plan. Borough-level guidance is already provided in the council's Planning Guidance SPD. Key Principle - TR12 advocates the principles set out in The Mayor's Manual for Streets Guidance (2017) and Healthy Streets for London (2017) to encourage active travel in new developments. Agree with representation regarding updated references to London Plan and TfL Guidance in respect of major development.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p>KP 11 Under Major Development - ADD new bullet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Major developments must carry out an Active Travel Zone (ATZ) Assessment in line with TfL guidance on Transport Assessments.</u> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p>KP 11 Under All Development Change final bullet point to read: 'All development to align with London Plan car and cycle parking standards'.</p> <p>Agree with representation.</p>

					<p>Proposed change:</p> <p>Under Major Development update final bullet point:</p> <p>'A full and comprehensive Transport Assessment and Travel Plan will be required to support the proposals <u>in accordance with London Plan Policy T4 and TfL guidance</u>, with a separate Inclusivity Statement in line with London Plan policy D5.</p> <p>Agree with representations of providing cycle facilities and EV charging points in major developments.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p>MOVE first and second bullet point from KP12</p> <p>KP12 – Key Principles – What You Can Do Major Developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide facilities to encourage cycling, such as secure parking and cycle storage. • Provide electric charging points (EVs) in car parking spaces to encourage a switch to low emission electric vehicles. <p>KP 11 add new bullet points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Provide facilities to encourage cycling, such as secure parking and cycle storage.</u> • <u>Provide electric charging points (EVs) in car parking spaces to encourage a switch to low emission electric vehicles.</u>
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22	6	TfL	Air Quality	<p>KP14 – Key Principles - What You Can Do</p> <p>Although we welcome the recognition that ‘Make sustainable travel choices’ is an important action to improve air quality it may be useful to also reference the Transport and Movement’ requirements in KP11 and KP12 which are more comprehensive.</p>	<p>Paragraph 2.41 in the Air Quality chapter does provide reference to the sustainable travel requirements set out in the London Plan, and Local Plan, alongside guidance in the council’s Planning Guidance SPD.</p> <p>No changes required.</p>
23	6	TfL	Checklist and Glossary	<p>The fourth point should read ‘Will your development align with London Plan car and cycle parking standards?’</p> <p>We hope that these comments are helpful and will be taken into account when the SPD is finalised.</p>	<p>Agree.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p>Change 4th point in the ‘Transport and Movement’ Checklist to read: Will your development align with London Plan car and cycle parking standards?’</p>
24	7	Sonia Falconieri	General	<p>As a resident of the borough I welcome that the council is taking actions to improve the environmental standards of our homes which are most definitely not adequate to combat the current climate crisis. However I have a few comments on the proposed drafts.</p> <p>Finally, the UK is one of few countries that is not providing any incentive, either as grants or tax deductibility, to homeowners to carry these improvements which are significant at a period where homeowners are already strained.</p> <p>This does not reflect in my opinion a serious and committed strategy towards tackling the poor environmental standards of the buildings in the borough.</p>	<p>Comments noted. This Climate Change SPD has been prepared to gather the most relevant climate change policy and guidance in one place for those looking to retrofit or develop in the borough. It must be read alongside our other planning documents when preparing planning applications.</p>
25	7	Sonia Falconieri	Retrofitting Homes/ Heritage and Conservation	<p>Firstly and foremost I think the new guidelines remain very limiting for houses in conservation areas. Still too much emphasis is being put on preservation of character in the face of the climate crisis we are facing and considering that a. these are in fact the buildings in most need of environmental upgrades; b. The extensive conservation area within the borough.</p>	<p>Comments noted. National Planning Policy constrains actions that can be taken in Conservation Areas through permitted development. The Council is unable to adjust these constraints as these are set nationally by the Government. The Council encourages upgrades to property in Conservation Areas while ensuring that the is respectful of heritage in the borough.</p> <p>Conservation Area boundaries are reviewed as part of the Local Plan based on the contribution they make to heritage in the</p>

					borough. These boundaries will be reassessed as part of the next Local Plan review.
26	7	Sonia Falconieri	Case Studies	Secondly, I find the case studies presented useless. These are in fact advertisement for the Ecofurb company which is frankly unacceptable. They do not provide any photos of the improvements carried, nor details about how they were implemented and their cost.	<p>Comments noted. The aim of signposting the case studies in the SPD is to identify further reading for applicants.</p> <p>The case studies section will be amended to provide local case studies where possible and remove reference to individual companies.</p>
27	7	Sonia Falconieri	General Comment	<p>MMO Marine Planning and Marine Licensing response to London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham - Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document</p> <p>Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on the Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document.</p> <p>As the marine planning authority for England, the MMO is responsible for preparing marine plans for English inshore and offshore waters. At its landward extent the Marine Plan boundaries extend up to the level of the mean high water spring tides mark (which includes the tidal extent of any rivers), there will be an overlap with terrestrial plans which generally extend to the mean low water springs mark.</p> <p>Marine plans will inform and guide decision makers on development in marine and coastal areas. Planning documents for areas with a coastal influence may wish to make reference to the MMO's licensing requirements and any relevant marine plans to ensure the necessary considerations are included. In the case of the document stated above, the South East Marine Plan is of relevance. The plan was published for public consultation on 14th January 2020, at which point it became material for consideration. The South East Marine Plan was adopted June 2021, alongside the North East, North West, and South West. The South East Marine Plans cover the area from Landguard Point in Felixstowe to Samphire Hoe near Dover, including the tidal extent of any rivers within this area.</p> <p>All public authorities taking authorisation or enforcement decisions that affect or might affect the UK marine area must do so in accordance</p>	<p>Comments on the MMO's role and responsibilities are noted.</p> <p>No change required.</p>

			<p>with the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and any relevant adopted Marine Plan, in this case the South East Marine Plan, or the UK Marine Policy Statement (MPS) unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise. Local authorities may also wish to refer to our online guidance, Explore Marine Plans and the Planning Advisory Service soundness self-assessment checklist.</p> <p>Marine Licensing The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 states that a marine licence is required for certain activities carried out within the UK marine area. The MMO is responsible for marine licensing in English waters and for Northern Ireland offshore waters. The marine licensing team are responsible for consenting and regulating any activity that occurs “below mean high water springs” level that would require a marine licence. These activities can range from mooring private jetties to nuclear power plants and offshore windfarms.</p> <p>Please see below suggested policies from the South East Inshore Marine Plans that we feel are most relevant to your Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document. These suggested policies have been identified based on the activities and content within the document entitled above. They are provided only as a recommendation, and we would suggest your own interpretation of the South East Marine Plans is completed:</p>	
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28	8	Marine Management Organisation (MMO)	<p>General Comment</p> <p>These suggested policies have been identified based on the activities and content within the document entitled above. They are provided only as a recommendation, and we would suggest your own interpretation of the South East Marine Plans is completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SE-CC-1: Proposals which enhance habitats that provide flood defence or carbon sequestration will be supported. Proposals that may have significant adverse impacts on habitats that provide a flood defence or carbon sequestration ecosystem service must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts, or, as a last resort, d) compensate and deliver environmental net gains in line with and where required in current legislation. • SE-CC-2: Proposals in the south east marine plan area should demonstrate for the lifetime of the project that they are resilient to the impacts of climate change and coastal change. • SE-CC-3: Proposals in the south east marine plan area and adjacent marine plan areas that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on coastal change should not be supported. Proposals that may have significant adverse impacts on climate change adaptation measures outside of the proposed project area must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate the significant adverse impacts upon these climate change adaptation measures. <p>We advise that you consider any relevant policies within the South East Marine Plan documents in regard to areas within the plan that may impact the marine environment.</p> <p>When reviewing the South East Marine Plan to inform decisions that may affect the marine environment, please take a whole-plan approach by considering all marine plan policies together, rather than in isolation</p> <p>Many thanks for the opportunity to comment, if you have any questions, please feel free to get in contact.</p>	<p>Comments noted. There is a section in the SPD on Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure. This mentions the River Thames as “blue infrastructure” but without a specific reference to its role as a habitat.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>Add the following bullet-point to the “All Development” section of KP15:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>“Riverside developments should enhance river related biodiversity and avoid, minimise or mitigate significant adverse impacts.”</u>
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29	8	Marine Management Organisation (MMO)	SEA Screening assessment	<p>We would agree with the Council that a full Strategic Environmental Assessment is not necessary for the draft SPD.</p> <p>I trust these comments are helpful. Please note that this opinion is based on the information provided by you and, for the avoidance of doubt, does not affect our obligation to advise you on, and potentially object to any specific development proposal which may subsequently arise from this or later versions of the SPD which is the subject to consultation. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any further information or would like to discuss the above. London W12</p>	Support and comments noted. No change required.
30	9	Historic England	General	<p>Thank you for consulting Historic England regarding the above draft SPD. As the Government's statutory adviser on the historic environment, Historic England is keen to ensure that the protection of the historic environment is taken into account at all stages and levels of the planning process. It is important to emphasise that Historic England recognises the urgent need for positive action to tackle climate change and is committed to achieving net zero. As an organisation we have a duty of care to protect our heritage. We actively seek and promote actions that address the causes of climate change and that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These goals are compatible.</p> <p>In fact, looking after and learning from the historic environment contributes positively to overall global sustainability and can help us adapt to and mitigate for climate change. In this sense, historic buildings can be seen to be part of the solution rather than part of the problem in the context of climate change. England has one of the oldest building stocks in the developed world and we lead the world in our ability to recycle our buildings and infrastructure, reducing unnecessary waste and carbon emissions.</p> <p>We have an internationally-renowned system for conserving our built assets, with the expertise to adapt, re-purpose and re-use our buildings for generations to come.</p> <p>Given this background, we broadly welcome the draft SPD and support the key aims it seeks to achieve as set out on page 5 and the whole building approach encouraged at para 2.1.</p>	Support and comments noted. No change required.
31	9	Historic England	Retrofitting Homes	<p>We consider the advice on the retrofitting of historic buildings to be logical and, subject to our limited comments below, appropriate to the issues and challenges it addresses.</p>	Support noted.

32	9	Historic England	Heritage and Conservation Areas page 43	<p>We consider the section entitled Heritage and Conservation Areas could be further strengthened in a number of ways. Firstly, a short section on page 43 (perhaps after the text box KP21) could be introduced to make clear that inappropriate while well-intentioned retrofit measures may not only adversely affect heritage significance but could also worsen rather than reduce carbon emissions. To help encourage users of the document to bear in mind a number of guiding principles in developing retrofit ideas for existing buildings this could make clear - The importance of ongoing maintenance as a method of both monitoring energy performance of existing buildings and ensuring its effectiveness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopting an approach that as a starting point is iterative and looks for lower cost and minimally invasive interventions - Emphasising that small scale changes, such as secondary glazing and window and door repair, can deliver significant benefits. 	<p>Comments noted, no change required.</p> <p>The document intended to guide a range of applicants in how best interventions can be made to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. It is expected that applicants will undertake their own research alongside the recommendations contained in this document to assess fully what interventions are most appropriate for their property.</p> <p>It should be noted that this document is not an advice guide, but instead a planning document and therefore smaller changes that can be made and advice that is not relevant to planning (such as regular maintenance) are not included in the document. The Council is putting together a webpage which will include links to best practice on a wider range of topics including general maintenance and repair. This will include links to Historic England Guidance where appropriate.</p>
33	9	Historic England	Heritage and Conservation Areas Table 1; and diagram p11	<p>Secondly, in relation to Table 1 and replacement and/repair of windows, we would suggest that it be made clear that uPVC windows have no carbon pay-back with the result that the benefits of energy saved through installation does not cover the carbon cost of manufacture relative to their shorter life-span.</p> <p>We would also suggest that relevant Historic England guidance and advice is signposted at an appropriate point in the document – for further details please see Retrofit and Energy Efficiency in Historic Buildings Historic England. https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/retrofit-and-energy-efficiency-in-historic-buildings/</p> <p>In relation to the diagram on page 11, it would be helpful if it were to be made clear that repair of windows in buildings in conservation areas should be considered wherever possible before replacement is carried out.</p>	<p>The Council promotes the use of sustainable materials where possible and this is explicitly encouraged in the embodied carbon chapter of the document. The Council is putting together a webpage which will include links to best practice on a wider range of topics including general maintenance and repair. This will include links to Historic England's Guidance where appropriate.</p> <p>Page 11 diagram comments noted.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p><u>Where repair of existing windows is unfeasible</u> high-performance windows should be installed. These should be either double or triple glazed. In conservation areas, these new windows should seek to replicate existing styles.</p>

34	10	CPRE London	General comment/support	<p>CPRE London is a membership-based charity with 2,500 members across London concerned with saving London's precious, protected Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land and its local parks and green spaces, as well as making London a greener city and a better place to live for everyone.</p> <p>We strongly support the aims and the content of this document though we believe it should be strengthened by removing equivocal statements.</p>	Support and comments noted. The language and statements used are explained in the 'How to use the SPD' section of the SPD. The SPD cannot introduce new policy or requirements over and above the adopted development plan which dictates how the key principles can be worded. This is why there are Must Do principles and Can Do principles.
35	10	CPRE London	Ventilation and Overheating, KP3	<p>Some aspects need to be strengthened by removing the words 'where possible' or 'if possible' or 'consider' etc. Developers prefer a clear statement and are likely to ignore a policy if it is not clear they must adhere to it. It is such an important document we feel it is worth aiming to remove equivocal statements wherever possible. An example in KP3:</p> <p>"For new developments, provide dual aspect dwellings where possible as this can help provide cross-ventilation via openable windows which can help control internal temperatures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid single aspect dwellings if possible as these are more difficult to ventilate and keep cool using natural, passive measures and therefore more likely to overheat. • Consider minimising the glazing ratio to reduce the risk of overheating • Design out the need to include active air conditioning systems and minimise their use 	<p>Comments noted. KP3 highlights measures than "Can" be included, not "Must" be included - i.e., they relate to measures that are encouraged and promoted rather than measures required by policy.</p> <p>With regards to the dual/single aspect and glazing ratio related comments – neither the London Plan nor the H&F Local Plan has a policy that bans the use of single aspect dwellings, so we cannot say these must be avoided in the SPD. The London Plan recognises that high proportions of glazing can increase overheating risks but accepts that these can be mitigated through other measures. We have highlighted the use of passive measures to prevent overheating in KP4 and KP5.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>KP3: Amend wording in the bullet-point on single aspect dwellings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Avoid Single aspect dwellings should normally be avoided if possible as these are more difficult to ventilate and keep cool using natural, passive measures and therefore more likely to overheat"

36	10	CPRE London	Transport and movement, KP11	<p>KP11 1. this should explicitly reference the role public kerbside space will need to play in delivering 'high-quality public realm' [we note this is referenced to an extent in KP12 but believe specific mention is needed in KP11]</p> <p>2. This statement under KP11 page 31 should be clarified: "Ensure that any impacts on London's transport networks and supporting infrastructure are mitigated." - could be edited to read 'any negative impacts on London's transport networks should be mitigated" perhaps clarifying what 'negative' would entail).</p>	<p>Competing demands on kerbside space mean that in practice a balance will need to be struck taking into account operational requirements and site specific priorities - i.e. be reallocated to deliver other objectives such as footway widening or tree planting. Specific technical guidance on the kerbside space is already set out in Transport for London's Streetscape guidance.</p> <p>No change required.</p> <p>KP11 references to Manual for Streets and Healthy Streets. The wording reflects London Plan policy T1. Site specific circumstances determine what mitigation is achievable – mitigation may not be possible on all sites.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
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37	11	Swifts Local Network	General, and holding reply	<p>I would like to comment on the Climate Change SPD consultation, on behalf of the Swifts Local Network.</p> <p>I am only just in time as I misunderstood the scope of this document, so I will submit my comments in a few parts today to make sure I submit at least something in time.</p> <p>Comments on Consultation Page</p> <p>The consultation page Have Your Say states: "Have your say: How new developments must help us combat climate change" then further once you open the link: "The new planning guides will offer support to developers... and other interested parties when preparing and assessing planning applications, ensuring that new homes and developments are more friendly to the environment.".</p> <p>I read the above and assumed it was related to new-build developments' impact on climate change - important but not of particular interest to me. I therefore made the mistake of reading no further.</p> <p>The organisation I represent aims to protect endangered building-based biodiversity such as bats, swifts, and sparrows, impacted by work on existing buildings such as retrofit for energy efficiency. I have just been informed, and I see is correct now I read further on and the document itself, that this is in fact extremely relevant to this SPD. My mistake for not reading to the end of the summary but I feel that this could have been clearer and that is why these comments are now rather in a rush.</p>	Comments noted. The introduction of the SPD is clear on its purpose. The document is to guide planners and applicants in preparing and assessing planning applications.
38	11	Swifts Local Network	Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure/ Retrofitting Homes	<p>I see that biodiversity is covered by this document, but the main impact of retrofit for energy-efficiency is the aforementioned loss of nest and roost sites for buildings-based biodiversity such as bats, and now red-listed urban birds such as swifts, and house sparrows, due to building work undertaken without consideration of their potential presence. However, I cannot find this mentioned anyway in the document. Even the existence of buildings-based biodiversity and as a minimum the legal implications of undertaking work which may affect it is not mentioned - unless I have missed it?</p> <p>I will reply later in more detail on this.</p>	Comments noted. This document should be read alongside other planning documents which contain wider guidance on biodiversity. For example, our Planning Guidance SPD.

39	11	Swifts Local Network	<p>General (content)</p> <p>Title of Document</p> <p>I find that this document being entitled a "Climate Change SPD" is significantly misleading as many of the subjects covered are not relevant to climate change. Brent recently consulted on a very similar document and gave it what I consider a more accurate title of "Sustainable Environment and Development SPD". Westminster called their similar document an "Environmental SPD".</p> <p>I speak from a position of some knowledge, as I have been a sustainable buildings consultant for over 20 years and also have an environmental masters degree.</p> <p>Air quality for example is an important local environmental issue, but it is not related to climate change - except that better air quality can actually make climate change worse due to a reduced albedo effect. So either this document should be renamed or air quality should not be in it.</p> <p>Similarly: water use, transport, biodiversity, flooding, and waste, are all important environmental issues but have a complex relationship with climate change - recycling for example is important to reduce waste to limited landfill availability but its impact on climate change would need a holistic assessment to know whether the overall impact is positive. Greywater is promoted in the water section but this consumes energy and so potentially adds to climate change, depending on circumstances.</p> <p>Therefore an "Environmental SPD" or similar seems a much more appropriate title.</p> <p>I am concerned to see detailed biodiversity recommendations in here, as speaking for myself I would not look for them in a document entitled a Climate Change SPD.</p> <p>I am hoping that this is not going to be the main source of biodiversity policy for the borough going forward and there will be a clear separate biodiversity policy document being produced, but it seems potentially confusing to have guidance on the same subject in different documents. Further comments to follow.</p>	<p>Comments noted. Many of the topic areas addressed in the SPD are cross cutting and therefore there are references in different planning documents to them. For example, Biodiversity and air quality are both addressed in our planning guidance SPD. This Climate Change SPD has been prepared to gather the most relevant climate change policy and guidance in one place for those looking to retrofit or develop in the borough. It must be read alongside our other planning documents when preparing planning applications.</p>
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40	11	Swifts Local Network	<p>Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Here are comments regarding the Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure section of draft Climate Change SPD, pages 35-37. As previously mentioned, I think this document should be renamed as "Environmental SPD" or similar as I would not be looking for a biodiversity section in a Climate Change SPD (measures such as bird boxes for example are important for biodiversity but have no relevance to climate change), and I think this section will get missed under the current document title.</p> <p>There is a small but significant error I believe in paragraph 2.4.8 (page 35), as it's incorrect to say the London Plan (2021) follows the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) policy approach - whilst BNG is mentioned in 8.6.6. of the London Plan that just provides a definition.</p> <p>G5 Urban Greening and G6 Biodiversity set out the London Plan's approach to biodiversity.</p> <p>Of course net gain will be a legal requirement as for the rest of the UK under the Environment Act. London Plan Policy G5 is referenced in this SPD but not G6, which is inconsistent as G6 is equally important to this section - therefore please also reference G6.</p> <p>In summary, please include vital "species features" such as swift bricks, bat boxes, and hedgehog highways, implemented in accordance with best practice guidance such as BS42021:2022, as an integral part of the biodiversity policy.</p> <p>In particular the London Plan 2021 policy G6 (item B4) calls for artificial nest sites appropriate for an urban context [e.g. swift bricks], and this is not currently referenced except a passing advisory references to "bird boxes" without further guidance:</p> <p>https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/planning/london-plan/new-london-plan/london-plan-2021 Also consider existing populations of fauna, especially those which are dependent on buildings to nest and roost and so are overlooked by the biodiversity net gain metric.</p> <p>In more detail, green and blue infrastructure, the biodiversity net gain (BNG) metric, and the Urban Greening Factor, as currently referenced in this section, are worthwhile but only consider green and blue habitats and are not a holistic consideration of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The purpose of this SPD is to set out how development requiring planning permission can respond to climate change in the context of local and London Plan policy. The SPD encourages best practice for householders and businesses in the borough looking to undertake development projects including retrofitting property. The London Plan, the council's Local Plan and Planning Guidance SPD set out policy and key principles on a wide range of environmental matters including biodiversity. The title of this document is therefore considered appropriate.</p> <p>No change required.</p> <p>It is outside the scope of this supplementary planning document to provide detailed information on habitats and habitat creation, however in the context of building projects there is merit in reference bat and bird boxes:</p> <p>ADD to last sentence paragraph 2.44: <u>Residential gardens, buildings and other structures can also support important habitats for flora and fauna, such as roofs or eaves for bats and birds and gaps/ holes for insects eg. Bee bricks. It is important to note that studies are still underway on the effectiveness of Bee bricks, and we'll update our website as we get further clarity.</u></p> <p>Guidance on biodiversity including birds and nests is already provided in the adopted Planning Guidance SPD (para16.52).</p> <p>The purpose of London Plan Policy G6 is to direct on the content of London boroughs' development plan policy rather than influence the assessment of development proposals.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
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			<p>These ignore existing populations of fauna, especially those which are dependent on buildings to nest and roost such as bats, Common Swift and House Sparrow.</p> <p>These also ignore the features necessary for wildlife to use immature habitats, fundamentally places to nest and roost, and routes from one areas of habitat to another.</p> <p>These can be summarised as swift bricks, bat boxes and hedgehog highways (the benefits of which are stated in National Planning Policy Guidance 2019 Natural Environment paragraph 023 - https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment).</p> <p>There is a general reference to bird and bat boxes which is positive, but without guidance these can be of little value, e.g. an inadequate number of poorly located timber boxes for non-target species (which is pretty typical of developer's efforts!) is a short term and ineffective measure.</p> <p>Although hedgehogs are not currently widespread in the borough they may be in the future if habitat is provided. The latest government BNG biodiversity metric consultation response dated March 2023 (https://consult.defra.gov.uk/defra-net-gain-consultation-team/technicalconsultation_biodiversitymetric) refers to "species features" such as swift bricks and bat boxes being referenced in the Biodiversity Net Gain information so that local authorities can include planning conditions for these, but local authorities will need relevant local policy to enable them to set these conditions.</p> <p>Swift bricks are considered a universal nest brick for small bird species - NHBC Foundation report "Biodiversity in new housing developments: creating wildlife friendly communities" (April 2021) states:</p> <p>"Provision of integral nest sites for swifts is through hollow chambers fitted into the fabric of a building while in construction [i.e. swift bricks]. Although targeting swifts they will also be used by house sparrows, tits and starlings so are considered a 'universal brick'" (section 8.1 Nest sites for birds, page 42).</p> <p>https://www.nhbcfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/S067-NF89-Biodiversity-innew-housing-developments_FINAL.pdf</p>	
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			<p>CIEEM (https://cieem.net/resource/the-swift-a-bird-you-need-to-help/), and BS 42021:2022 (https://standardsdevelopment.bsigroup.com/projects/2017-03102), both recommending at least one swift brick per dwelling on average for a typical low-rise residential development (and all integral bricks to be the swift brick type which all small bird species may safely use).</p> <p>The Mayor of London's guide to Urban Greening for Biodiversity Net Gain calls for integrated nest bricks but it is easily missed on the final page of the document:</p> <p>https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/urban-greening-biodiversity-net-gain-design-guide</p> <p>Note that this document specifically references integrated nest bricks, not external bird boxes.</p> <p>The London Plan policy G6 (item B4) calls for artificial nest sites appropriate for an urban context [e.g. swift bricks], and this is not currently referenced except passing advisory references to "bird boxes" without further guidance:</p> <p>https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/planning/london-plan/new-london-plan/london-plan-2021</p> <p>I hope in conclusion that you will include vital "species features" such as swift bricks, bat boxes, and hedgehog highways, implemented in accordance with best practice guidance such as BS 42021:2022, as an integral part of the biodiversity policy, and consider existing populations of fauna, especially those which are dependent on buildings to nest and roost and so are overlooked by the biodiversity net gain metric. Further comments to follow regarding guidance for minimising the impact of energy-efficiency retrofit measures on buildings-based biodiversity.</p>	
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41	11	Swifts Local Network	<p>Retrofitting Homes</p> <p>These relate to the impact of energy-efficiency retrofit on buildings-based biodiversity such as bats and red-listed bird species such as Common Swift, House Sparrow, and Starling. This would be expected to be covered in the sections on Retrofitting Homes (pages 11, 15 & 53) but I cannot see it currently referenced. In summary, please highlight this issue, the potential implications including legal implications (The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 protects bat roosts and active bird nesting sites), and potential positive opportunities for integral nest and roost sites.</p> <p>There are two easy sources of reference for this subject, "Camden Planning Guidance: Home Improvements" (January 2021) and the Swifts Local Network's "External Wall Insulation: An Opportunity to Boost Biodiversity" (April 2022).</p> <p>In more detail, there is unfortunately a national lack of guidance on this subject but one existing source is the "Camden Planning Guidance: Home Improvements" (January 2021) document as this is well written and covers most relevant points, see in particular the Wildlife section (pages 28-29).</p> <p>https://www.camden.gov.uk/planning-policy-documents</p> <p>External Wall Insulation (EWI) in particular can significantly affect buildings-based biodiversity as it will seal off any entrance holes between the wall and the roof, so the potential presence of biodiversity should be assessed, legal compliance ensured, and mitigation undertaken where relevant.</p> <p>The Swifts Local Network have produced a document "External Wall Insulation: An Opportunity to Boost Biodiversity" (April 2022), focusing on the positive opportunity from such work to provide integrated nest spaces for swifts and other cavity-nesting small bird species such as house sparrows.</p> <p>Here is a link to the document, and I will also email as an attachment but separately in case it may be blocked for any reason (it is just a 1.5 MB PDF but just to be on the safe side):</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JtsXiYq5YGXbx8s0G_LnI4LUg2f7ZV7r/view?usp=drive_link</p> <p>Also the following three paragraphs are just to provide background</p>	<p>The purpose of this SPD is to set out how development requiring planning permission can respond to climate change in the context of local and London Plan policy as well as encourage best practice for householders and businesses in the borough looking undertake development projects including retrofitting property. The London Plan, the council's Local Plan and Planning Guidance SPD set out policy and key principles on a wide range of environmental matters including biodiversity. No change proposed to the title of this document.</p> <p>It is outside the scope of this SPD to provide detailed information on habitats and habitat creation, however in the context of building projects there is merit in reference bat and bird boxes.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p>Diagrams on pages 11-15 to show habitat creation in an urban environment, especially the importance of bat and bird boxes.</p> <p>The Council is putting together a webpage which will include links to best practice on a wider range of topics including general maintenance and repair. This will include links to best practice guidance regarding habitat creation where appropriate.</p>
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			<p>information to demonstrate the need for this guidance: With greater awareness of swifts in particular, it is becoming increasingly common for council building works to be halted due to their impact on breeding birds e.g. this incident from 2022 in Sheffield:</p> <p>https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/jul/15/room-at-the-top-woman-races-to-help-swifts-blocked-from-sheffield-roofs?utm_source=dlvr.it&utm_medium=twitter</p> <p>Also see this article by author Hannah Bourne-Taylor for Middlemarch Environmental ecologists, which has some factual inaccuracies but demonstrates the profile that this issue is obtaining now: https://www.middlemarch.eco/join-the-campaign-to-safeguard-cavity-nesting-birds/</p>	
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42	11	Swifts Local Network	Retrofitting Homes (continued)	<p>Here are my final comments with regard to the Climate Change CPD. Following my previous email (comments part 3) I have attached the Swifts Local Network document: "External Wall Insulation: An Opportunity to Boost Biodiversity" (April 2022). as a PDF file for reference.</p> <p>Although the presence of swifts is not necessarily relevant, as the comments similarly apply to the more widespread but also red-listed house sparrow, an indication of a significant but currently declining presence of swifts throughout Hammersmith & Fulham can be found on the RSPB Swift Mapper website where members of the public have entered records: https://www.swiftmapper.org.uk/</p> <p>Swifts are strongly faithful to their nest site and will return to exactly the same nest site each summer.</p>	Comments noted, not change required. Please see earlier responses.
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43	12	Alison Hancock	General	<p>As a householder who is currently engaged in seeking to retrofit my house, I did find aspects of this SPD document useful and it covered some areas such as biodiversity, which I had personally not given enough consideration to in my plans.</p> <p>The challenges in seeking to retrofit old houses are considerable and expensive. If the council is to achieve its ambitious climate change objectives, the retrofitting of the boroughs aging housing stock is critical, given that these will still constitute most of the housing stock in 2030. I believe that the council will need to work more collaboratively with residents, as it can only achieve its ambitious climate change objectives with the support and self-financing by local residents. As a householder I have faced the following challenges:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning 2. Objective information and advice 3. Finding installers 4. Financing <p>I believe that the council has a key role in removing/reducing the barriers/challenges in the first 2 and this SPD document is a start at least in the right direction. That said I do not believe this document is sufficient to guide a householder through the onerous planning process in H&F for environmental/green initiatives. I think that there is far more that the council should do to support residents on this journey.</p> <p>The SPD focusses solely on what others should do and not what the council will do to help, this is particularly relevant for homeowners seeking to retrofit, who do not have the luxury of planning consultants to support them. Much of the focus of the SPD is on new developments yet these will only represent a small proportion of housing stock. In my opinion there needs to be greater focus on retrofitting in this document and far more support than is currently available.</p> <p>The free planning support offered to residents is not preplanning it is merely the opportunity to ask the duty officer a question.</p> <p>1 Planning</p> <p>Despite what it states in this document, to implement many of retrofit measures under current planning rules will require householders to go to planning. Costs of planning (architectural drawings, planning fee, etc.) are considerable and a barrier for many to consider embarking on many retrofitting measures.</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>No change required.</p> <p>It is outside the scope of this Supplementary Planning Document to provide information regarding non-planning matters such as objective advice, installation and finance. The SPD is focussed on a range of applicant types including homeowners and developers and thus accounts for a range of different development types, including new builds.</p> <p>The Council is unable to influence the statutory planning process as this is outside of the control of the Council. For example, permitted development rights and planning application fees are set centrally by the Government at a national level. There are several resources available to guide homeowners through the planning process including the planning portal (https://www.planningportal.co.uk/) which includes a helpful 'Do I need permission section' for homeowners. The Council is putting together a webpage which will include links to best practice on a wider range of topics including general maintenance and repair. This will include links to best practice guidance and helpful links regarding the planning process and the pre-application advice service.</p> <p>The Council are unable to comment on individual planning applications.</p>
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				<p>a. Solar – The majority of terrace houses have loft extensions. The obvious place for solar installations in these circumstances are the flat roofs, where the roof space is larger, and panels will be barely visible. Panels on a flat roof need to be placed on a racking system, there is currently no racking system that would meet the permitted development rights of 20cm on a flat roof. With a racking system the panels will be approximately 30cm from the roof line. Hence residents with flat roofs will need to go to planning.</p> <p>b. Heat Pump – The majority of the housing stock is very old and it is likely that the heat losses will require a double fan heat pump. A dual fan heat pump would not meet permitted development rules which state that heat pump must be below 0.6 cubic meters, hence for many planning will be required for the installation of a heat pump.</p> <p>In my case I did go to planning on 2 separate occasions for solar (2x), heat pump (1x) and triple glazing (2x). I had expected the council given its stated views on climate change to have been supportive of my proposals, which unfortunately was not my personal experience with all 3 of my initiatives being challenged. I have spent a considerable sum of money seeking to satisfy the council's planning process. I think that the council could do far more to help residents in this process, I have listed some examples below.</p> <p>a. Provide guidance on nature of drawings and level of detail required to satisfy H&F planning b. Only ask for drawings and details needed to make an informed decision c. Speed up the process</p> <p>2 Objective information and advice The council states that it offers free pre-planning advice for retrofit measures. Based on my experience this allows a householder to ask the duty officer a question and, in my case, they did get back to me very promptly on my specific question, but I was also told if I wanted more general preplanning retrofitting advice, I would have to pay for it. One of the biggest issues that anyone embarking on a retrofit journey is one of trust.</p> <p>There is a lot of conflicting information. This lack of trust is confounded by current onslaught and myths/rubbish spouted by far-right politicians and right-wing press regarding heat pumps. This only serves to hinder</p>	
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				<p>the uptake of heat pumps in the UK, with the UK currently is 2nd bottom for heat pump installations in the UK only beaten by Hungary. One of the best sources of information I gained was at an open house event of a local resident. People are more likely to trust people other local residents and people they know.</p> <p>Below are other examples I believe that the council could consider:</p> <p>.</p> <p>2. Learn from other residents who have installed retrofit measures</p> <p>3. Monitor performance of heat pump/solar installations in the borough</p>	
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44	12	Alison Hancock	Low Carbon Heating and Renewable Energy, KP7	<p>I believe that the planning process with H&F is one of the key contributing factors resulting in H&F having one of the lowest solar penetrations in the UK and given the UK has one of the lowest penetrations in Europe.</p> <p>Currently across the 2 Parliamentary constituencies there were less than 7 solar installations a month (Exhibit 1) for Jan-March 2023. Given that H&F is an affluent area, solar prices have plummeted and increased energy costs have all contributed to a much-improved business case for solar, cost is unlikely to be the barrier to installations in H&F. Figueres are not available for heat pump installations but given the complexities of installations and the significantly higher installation costs the numbers will be even lower. These figures are truly shocking and would suggest unless urgent action is taken by the council, its Climate Change objectives are merely a pipe dream.</p> <p>Exhibit: 1 – Solar installations in 2 Parliamentary seats in H&F</p>	<p>Comments noted. The council's planning policies and associated guidance, including this SPD support the inclusion of renewable energy generation on new developments in the borough, especially major schemes. The most common installations are Heat Pumps and solar PV panels.</p> <p>The council also promotes schemes such as "Solar Together" and provides free pre-planning advice to residents interested in getting solar panels installed. In certain circumstances, installing renewables can be permitted development and be carried out without the need for planning permission.</p> <p>No changes required.</p>
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45	12	Alison Hancock	Retrofitting Homes	<p>1.a. Planning and Conservation area</p> <p>In the SPD the document states “Conservation Areas where planning permission is required to apply retrofit measures to buildings in Conservation Areas, the Council will only grant permission if the proposed development would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area or if the public benefits of the proposal outweigh any harm to its significance and that there is a mechanism in place to secure the delivery of the public benefits”.</p> <p>More than 50% of properties are within a Conservation area, this statement effectively gives the council planning department carte blanche to reject any retrofit proposal in a Conservation area. The SPD gives no guidance on any of following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What public benefits may be considered acceptable by H&F – surely climate change is sufficient? 2. What examples can the council provide of the mechanisms that need to be in place? <p>I appreciate that the council must balance the preservation versus conservation needs. I believe a balance can be struck but it requires pragmatism from the planning department.</p> <p>The SPD document needs to give greater clarity on this statements and practical examples of 1 and 2 that they would expect to see.</p> <p>Above are just a few examples of how both H&F planning department and council could be more supportive of local residents wanting to retrofit their houses, I have many more.</p> <p>The focus of my response to the SPD consultation has been on retrofitting, which I believe for the reasons highlighted above needs more detail on H&F expectations should planning be required for it to be of greater value. The most worrying aspects of the SPD regard the statements made with respect to Conservation areas and I believe that the council needs to give greater clarity on this, especially given that more than 50% of H&F properties are within a Conservation area. I believe with pragmatism on behalf of the planning department a balance can be struck between preservation and conservation.</p>	<p>Comments noted. National Planning Policy constrains actions that can be taken in Conservation Areas through permitted development. The Council is unable to adjust these constraints as these are set nationally by the Government. The Council encourages upgrades to property in Conservation Areas while ensuring that the is respectful of heritage in the borough.</p> <p>Conservation Area boundaries are reviewed based on the contribution they make to heritage in the borough. These boundaries will be reassessed as part of the next Local Plan review.</p>
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46	12	Alison Hancock	Case Studies	<p>Below are other examples I believe that the council could consider:</p> <p>1. Case studies – All case studies in this document are from other areas, why are there no H&F resident case studies.</p>	Comments noted. The case studies section has been amended to focus on local examples.
47	12	Alison Hancock	New Homes/Non-Domestic Buildings	<p>In response to matters that concern new buildings I do not think that the document goes far enough. It is appalling given the evidence on Climate Change that it is not mandatory that all new buildings are installed with a heat pump and solar power. I believe that the SPD should make the installation of heat pumps and solar mandatory irrespective of the size of the development unless technically unfeasible.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The SPD cannot set new policy such as making it mandatory and requiring all new buildings to install heat pumps and/or solar panels.</p> <p>The council's planning policies already require major schemes to achieve net zero carbon and Energy Strategies typically include renewable energy generation such as heat pumps and solar PV panels. We encourage smaller schemes to include renewables and some do this, but we cannot require this.</p> <p>Residents may also be able to install renewables through the permitted development route subject to meeting certain requirements.</p> <p>No change required.</p>

48	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	<p>General</p> <p>Thank you for providing us with the opportunity to comment on the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham's Draft Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) which is out for consultation. These representations have been prepared by the Earls Court Development Company ('ECDC') with input from Hoare Lea and Hawkins Brown/Studio Egret West on behalf of the Earls Court Partnership Limited ('ECLP').</p> <p>ECDC welcome the opportunity to continue to contribute to the evolution and preparation of the SPD which aligns with one of our four key priorities for the Site:</p> <p>"Addressing the climate emergency: An ambition to go beyond net-zero"</p> <p>The representations hereby enclosed relate to the former Earls Court Exhibition Centres (the 'Site') and are made by the ECDC on behalf of the landowner the Earls Court Partnership Limited ('ECPL'). ECPL is a joint venture between Transport for London ('TfL') and Earls Court (London) LLP ('ECP') (a joint venture between Delancey's client funds DV4 and APG. ECDC is the Business Manager responsible for the delivery of the Earls Court redevelopment project and has been established as a locally based business.</p> <p>The SPD sets out key principles which seek to address the climate change emergency. These key principles are separated into what must be done, and what can be done (Figure 1). We are supportive of this SPD, however we have some more detailed comments and suggested amendments in the schedule below and request that you consider these.</p>	Comments noted
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49	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	<p>Net Zero Buildings, para 2.5 (First sentence)</p> <p>This paragraph is not defined as a ‘must’ or ‘can’ key principle, but the wording suggests that it has to be achieved. Is the numbered text that accompanies the key principles only contextual? Paragraph 2.5 seems to state what major new developments are expected to achieve. Are the LETI KPIs outlined expected to be achieved on all developments? Or are they ambitions to strive for? The applicant can and will provide design outcomes in the same format, i.e. kWh/m² and kgCO₂/m². However, achieving these target may not be technically feasible for the development.</p> <p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: If the KPI performance is expected to be met, it is recommended they are added to a key principle box and LBHF provide an evidence base that these are technically feasible.</p>	<p>Comments Noted. There are no Net Zero Carbon Buildings KPs for “Must do” and “Can do”. This is also the case for the preceding section on “Retrofitting your Property”.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p>Add a new “Can Do” text box to this section. Note, this will affect the “Key Principle” numbering for the rest of the document.</p> <p><u>KP1 Key Principles – What you CAN Do</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Achieve the LETI standards for space heating demand</u> • <u>Meet the LETI Energy Use Intensity standards</u> • <u>Balance the EUI for the site or achieve 120 kWh/m²/yr of renewable energy generation</u> • <u>Reduce the embodied carbon to LETI standards</u> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p>Also, amend Para 2.5 as follows:</p> <p>“New major developments in the borough must <u>should seek to</u> achieve Net Zero carbon in operation. <u>This can be done by following the Energy Hierarchy (Figure 5). Additional improvements can be achieved</u> through applying the three core principles outlined below, and by demonstrating the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) defined by LETI and reproduced on the right. Similarly high levels of performance are also encouraged for smaller developments.</p>
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50	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Net Zero Buildings, para 2.5 Renewable Energy Generation 4th Bullet	<p>The paragraph states that this a recommendation, so it is assumed that while it should be an ambition of a development, it won't form a rigid material consideration in a planning application. To achieve an energy balance on site, development density would need to be closer to 2-3 storeys. For a development of this density this is unachievable and therefore not technically feasible. The 120kWh/m² is a secondary metric which is more technically achievable, however very challenging.</p> <p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment : It is unclear where the 120kWh/m² footprint benchmark is from and a reference is needed.</p>	<p>Comment Noted. Agreed that the wording needs revising slightly because it currently reads as a requirement to meet the 120kWh/m²/yr target whereas this is more of a target that developments should seek to achieve (which is how it is referred to in the table adjacent to this text, Figure 3).</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>Revise "Renewable Energy Generation" bullet-point in Para 2.5:</p> <p>"In new buildings, it is recommended that annual renewable energy generation should be at least equal to the energy use of the building (the EUI). If this is not possible on- site, it should be demonstrated that the development should seek to achieve generation of the equivalent of 120 kWh/m²/yr footprint/yr of renewable energy is generated across the development".</p>
51	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Net Zero Buildings Figure 3	<p>As per comments above, are the LETI targets a guide or an obligation?</p> <p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: As per comment on para 2.5</p>	<p>Comment Noted. The heading of Figure 3 is "New developments should seek to achieve the KPIs recommended by LETI" - i.e. they are not a requirement.</p> <p>No change proposed to Figure 3 but as noted above, we will revise the text in Para 2.5 to be consistent with Figure 3.</p>
52	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Building Form and Fabric, para 2.6	<p>All developments should seek to achieve a net zero energy balance on-site. Optimising building form can make it easier and cheaper to achieve this target. Where the text states, a development "should seek to achieve net zero energy balance", what evidence is required to demonstrate this? Is a net zero energy balance on site compulsory, or a stretch ambition to aim for? Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: Would LBHF be open to the consideration of heat pumps for the ambient heat network, as a contribution or consideration of on-site renewable generation?</p>	<p>Comments noted. The achievement of "net zero energy balance" is not a compulsory requirement. We would suggest that calculations could be provided to show that the total amount of energy used on average each year by a development is at least equal to the amount of renewable energy generated locally on the site. We would expect Heat Pumps would qualify as renewables for this purpose.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p>

					Amend the first line of Para 2,6 to read: "All developments should seek <u>aim</u> to achieve a net zero energy balance on-site".
53	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Site and Orientation, KP2	<p>These are very specific requirements and more appropriate for single blocks. A large masterplan like EC will have to respond to many masterplanning and spatial issues, especially site infrastructure constraints on layouts.</p> <p>On dense sites, particularly applicable to Earls Court where its designation as an Opportunity Area recommends the site for high density development, the proposed spacing between buildings would not be feasible.</p> <p>Also, the balance between internal solar gains and overheating needs to always be considered, due to the requirements of Part O. Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: The addition of the words 'where possible' would be welcome given the site's complexities.</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>The green box in the document is for things developers can do rather than must do. This format for the key principles is explained in the introduction of the SPD.</p> <p>However, for further clarity with the wording we accept the suggestion of adding "where possible" to the key principles box on page 19.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p>KP2 - 'Allow a distance of 1 to 1.5 times the buildings height between buildings to avoid overshadowing and impacting the internal solar gains, <u>where possible</u>'</p>
54	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Ventilation and Overheating, KP3 bullets 2-7	<p>It is noted that Passivhaus standards are suggested here as a guide, rather than a compulsory standard.</p> <p>It is not clear what LBHF will expect to see to demonstrate that Passivhaus principles have been followed.</p> <p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: The Passivhaus principles are far reaching and it would be hard to demonstrate that they have been followed.</p> <p>If the applicant uses PHPP (Passivhaus Planning Package) to model energy performance would LBHF consider this a demonstrable way to show that Passivhaus principles have been followed?</p>	<p>[PB] Comment noted. We have not set any requirements in relation to demonstrating how Passivhaus standards have been implemented.</p> <p>The Passivhaus Planning Package (PHPP) has been developed by the Passivhaus Institute to model and demonstrate a building's operational energy use and carbon emissions so this would be an acceptable method to use.</p> <p>No change required.</p>

55	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Ventilation and Overheating, KP5	<p>Overheating modelling will be undertaken and the risk through passive measures will look to be minimised. However it is expected that some form of cooling will be required in many apartments to meet Building Regulations Part O requirements. It is not clear what is meant by “insulation which can prevent heat retention”. This is the purpose of insulation, so clarification will be needed.</p> <p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: Overheating modelling will be undertaken and the risk through passive measures will look to be minimised. However, it is expected that some form of cooling will be required in many apartments to meet Building Regulations Part O requirements, considering window opening coordinated with excessive external noise.</p> <p>Where the text states that air conditioning systems should be minimised, how would LBHF want the applicant to demonstrate this? If the apartments were to show limited overheating risk with windows fully openable, would this be an acceptable approach?</p> <p>Additionally, it is unclear what LBHF are referring to, with “insulation which can prevent heat retention”. This is the purpose of insulation, so can LBHF please clarify this point?</p> <p>Or change to “use of high insulation levels to limit heat transfer in on hot days”?</p>	<p>Comment noted. With regards to how to assess overheating risks and demonstrate that use of air conditioning has been minimised, we recommend using the GLA Energy Planning Guidance (this is referenced with a link in KP3).</p> <p>The comment regarding insulation preventing heat retention was intended to highlight that insulation can be used to prevent heat loss as well prevent over-heating.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KP5 “Use of insulation which can help retain heat in the winter but prevent heat retention in the summer”.
56	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Low Carbon Heating and Renewable Energy, KP7	<p>This Key Principle again refers to the KPIs set out in Figure 3 (comment above). The definition of lower GWP potential is not stated. With the use of high energy efficiency and on-site heat pumps, plots are expected to achieve the 50% CO₂ savings stated over Building Regulations Part L 2021. However it is unclear which version of the regulations LBHF are referring too.</p> <p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: Text needs to refer to which set of Building Regulations Part L the savings should be shown beyond Part L 2013 or Part L 2021.</p> <p>“Low Global Warming Potential” needs to be defined. Does this mean the GWP of refrigerant and therefore linked to type of refrigerant or the amount of refrigerant charge within a system?</p>	<p>Comment noted on the Figure 3 related text. As highlighted above for Para 2.5 related comments, we will amend the text in KP7 to be consistent.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “If this is not possible, the development should seek to achieve renewable energy generation of should target at least 120 kWh/m2 footprint/yr” <p>On the issue of the Global Warming Potential (GWP) of refrigerants, it is our understanding that the typical fluids used in Heat Pumps generally have a high GWP. Use of low GWP</p>

					<p>refrigerants are preferred (e.g. with a GWP value of <150).</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Use Heat Pumps with the best Coefficient of Performance ratings and PV panels with the highest efficiency - i.e. state of the art technology – in the interests of maximising on - site CO2 reductions. Heat Pumps with lower Global Warming Potential refrigerants <u>(i.e. those with a GWP value of <150)</u> are also preferred” <p>Regarding the query on Building Regulations, the 2021 Regulations are now the relevant ones, not 2013, so this will be clarified in the text.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Achieve a minimum 50% reduction in CO2 emissions through on -site measures compared to the <u>2021</u> Building Regulations baseline” <p>There is also a similar reference to a target based on the Building Regulations baseline in KP 6 which can also be amended to refer to “current” Regulations.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>KP6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Achieve a minimum 35% reduction in CO2 emissions through on-site measures compared to the <u>2021</u> Building Regulation baseline”
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57	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	<p>Embodied Carbon, KP8</p> <p>The LETI embodied carbon targets are listed in Figure 3 but are not referred to in the embodied carbon Key Principle.</p> <p>The first phases of development will find the LETI targets very challenging, as they rely upon low densities and also the global supply chains to decarbonise (i.e. steel and concrete).</p> <p>Where the text states to “minimise the effect of embodied carbon”, how is this measured? Is it through achieving the LETI targets or through showing a reduction in embodied carbon through the design?</p> <p>The use of timber or other natural materials in residential schemes over 18m is extremely challenging due to Fire Regulations. ECDC would support LBHF in discussions to promote the use of timber with HSE, Local Fire Service and Building Control.</p> <p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: Can LBHF please clarify how the LETI targets outlined in Figure 3 relate to the embodied carbon Key Principle? There is no mention of them in the Key Principle.</p> <p>Building of medium+ density (i.e. above 3-4 storeys) will find the targets stated extremely challenging until global supply chains to decarbonise (i.e. steel and concrete). The Building Safety Act also means timber superstructures are more challenging over 18m, as well as acquiring warranties.</p> <p>Embodied Carbon will be minimised through design and specification by the applicant. It is therefore requested that LBHF set up stepped targets for applicants to progress towards the LETI ambitions, without seeming to have failed.</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>New paragraph 2.28 to reference LETI embodied carbon targets:</p> <p><u>2.28 Applicants for new developments should aspire to meet the LETI embodied carbon targets referenced in Figure 3.3. LETI have created the Embodied Carbon Primer document as supplementary guidance to their Climate Emergency Design Guide to aid those working in the built environment to reduce embodied carbon in buildings.</u></p> <p>The Council considers that the minimisation of embodied carbon can be demonstrated by meeting the LETI targets set out in figure 4.3 or achieving the GLA Whole Lifecycle Carbon benchmarks. It should be noted that this is currently not a policy requirement.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p>New point inserted to KP8 for clarification:</p> <p><u>All developments should aspire to GLA Whole Lifecycle Carbon benchmarks as set out in Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessments guidance and/or LETI embodied carbon emission targets as set out in Figure 3.3.</u></p> <p>Comments on timber use are noted. Our current understanding is that structural timber can be used where appropriate fire testing standards are met, but there is still a ban on its use in residential buildings over 18m tall. It is not expected that timber will be used in all circumstances, however applicants may wish to consider its use in place of materials with a higher carbon footprint where this can be achieved.</p>
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58	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Water Efficiency, KP9	<p>The EC development is aiming to achieve balance in the water cycle through capture, storage, use and generation strategies. The development will minimise clean water usage and minimise water discharged into London's waste systems. It is assumed the 160 is a reference from a previous document and is in error.</p> <p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: The text that states the development must "aim to achieve maximum water credits" is ambiguous. How would LBHF want the applicant to demonstrate this?</p>	<p>Reference to 160 is a typographical error and should have been a footnote superscript to the WAT01 standard:</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p>Amend bullet in KP9 to read:</p> <p>'achieve at least the BREEAM excellent standard for the 'Wat 01' water category 160 or equivalent <u>which is at least a 12.5% improvement over defined baseline performance standard.</u></p> <p>The council would expect relevant planning applications to be accompanied by the BREEAM assessment, and 5 credits are available under WAT 01 of BREEAM. The council recognises that the maximum score cannot be always achieved in every circumstance, however to reflect the strategic approach to water capacity in London Plan policy SI5, it is necessary to demonstrate that the optimal solution has been achieved.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p>A minor clarification to the wording is suggested to the second sentence under</p> <p>Major Developments: Aim to achieve maximum <u>improve the score on</u> water credits.</p>
59	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Water Efficiency, KP9	<p>The text that states the development must "aim to achieve maximum water credits" is ambiguous. Maximum water credits would not be possible without, the use of vacuum toilets, rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling.</p> <p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: Does this mean maximum credits in Wat 01 or all the BREEAM Wat 01 – 04 credits?</p>	<p>The planning approach is set out in the London Plan policy SI 5 which refers to WAT 1 and clarifies that Part G of the Building Regulations is a requirement in London for all new dwellings to meet the tighter Building Regulations' Optional Requirement of 110 litres per person per day.</p> <p>No change required.</p>

60	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Transport and Movement, KP11	<p>How will the incorporation of Healthy Street principles be assessed? Is the Qualitative approach expected or is a score expected to be produced?</p> <p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: Is the Qualitative approach expected or is a score expected to be produced?</p>	<p>The Healthy Streets Assessment score cards are a combination of both quantitative and qualitative factors. TfL Scores reflect site specific interpretation, TfL Guidance, and the London Plan.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
61	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	<p>This Key Principle is a 'Must' but the language "aim to exceed" is ambiguous.</p> <p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: The 'aim to exceed' should be 'aim to meet or exceed' and be identified as a 'can'.</p>	<p>Until the council develops its own Urban Greening Factor scores, London Plan Policy G5 will apply. Agree that the text would benefit for further clarification is required.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>Change wording in KP15 under 'Major Development', third sentence to better align with the London wording to read: Aim to exceed the <u>Align with the London Plan Policy G5 recommended-</u> target score of 0.4 for developments that are predominately residential, and a target score of 0.3 for predominately commercial development</p>
62	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Flooding and Sustainable Drainage, KP18	<p>Please elaborate on what is deemed as "sufficient information on risk and mitigation measures" as this is ambiguous and requires clarification. Major developments are asked to meet Greenfield runoff rates. WSP have indicated that this is achievable if not bettered.</p> <p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: Confirm what is meant by "sufficient information on risk and mitigation measures".to make it explicit.</p>	<p>Comment noted. "Sufficient information" would be information that is sufficient to show compliance with the requirements of our planning policies.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Sufficient information on the risks and mitigation measures to be included to meet <u>demonstrate that</u> meet national, regional and local planning requirements will need to be met <u>provided</u>".

63	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Case Studies, Hartopp and Lannoy Point (text)	<p>There is no detailed breakdown of the carbon measurements for the development. E.g., is the development achieving the LETI embodied carbon targets and energy use intensity targets? So we propose that these are asked for so an evidence is clear for the targets.</p> <p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: It is noted that this project is at design stage. Are there examples of completed projects that achieve these targets? Could LBHF provide a detailed breakdown of the carbon measurements for the development. E.g., is the development achieving the LETI embodied carbon targets and energy use intensity targets?</p>	Comments noted. Case studies are designed to be inspirational and aspirational and are not selected as optimal scenarios. It is intended that these developments will serve to provide inspiration for residents and developers. It is not expected that residents and developers will copy these case studies when forming their own projects.
64	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Case Studies, Swindon Cultural Quarter, Swindon	<p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: Is this development net zero carbon in construction, net zero carbon in operation or both? Please provide detail on the carbon ambitions for this development.</p>	Comments noted. Case studies are designed to be inspirational and aspirational and are not selected as optimal scenarios. It is intended that these developments will serve to provide inspiration for residents and developers. It is not expected that residents and developers will copy these case studies when forming their own projects.
65	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Case Studies, The Forge, Southwark	<p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: The Forge website confirms that approximately 24% reduction in embodied carbon was achieved.</p> <p>There isn't public confirmation if the LETI targets were achieved. Is meeting a target of an absolute figure of embodied carbon (kgCO2e/m²) expected?</p>	Comments noted. Case studies are designed to be inspirational and aspirational and are not selected as optimal scenarios. It is intended that these developments will serve to provide inspiration for residents and developers. It is not expected that residents and developers will copy these case studies when forming their own projects.
66	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Checklist – Energy Efficiency (first 2 bullets)	<p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: How should the applicant demonstrate that the opportunities described have been maximised?</p> <p>Are the KPIs referred to in the checklist the LETI KPIs from Table 3? If so, please can examples be provided of projects that have achieved the LETI EUI targets.</p>	<p>Comment noted. We don't think it is necessary to be prescriptive here about how information is provided to demonstrate this It could be provided in an Energy Assessment or other supporting document...</p> <p>The KPIs referenced here are the LETI ones. This can be clarified.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Have you designed the fabric of the building to be ultra-low in energy demand, achieving <u>the LETI</u> KPIs for

					space heating demand (kWh/m2/yr) and energy use intensity (kWh/m2/yr) <u>where possible</u> ?
67	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Checklist - Embodied Carbon (first bullet)	<p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: Are there embodied carbon targets to meet?</p> <p>There are no targets mentioned in the checklist. How would LBHF want the applicant to demonstrate that embodied carbon has been minimised? Is this question referring to embodied carbon or upfront embodied carbon. If the LETI embodied carbon targets stated in Table 3 are expected to be adhered to, please can examples be provided of projects that have achieved the LETI embodied carbon targets.</p>	<p>Comment noted. A reference to the LETI embodied carbon targets can be included.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Have you implemented measures to minimise carbon emission within the construction process <u>and met LETI embodied carbon targets where possible</u>"?
68	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	Checklist – Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure (first Bullet)	<p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: There is no mention of achieving KPIs in this checklist but KP15 refers to a minimum UGF that should aim to be achieved. Is the UGF referred to in KP15 a target an obligation or is it an ambition?</p>	<p>KP15 refers to what you must do to comply with London Plan policy G5 as explained in paragraph 2.47. The policy sets out the principles and details for applying and calculating the score. SPDs can only provide guidance.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
69	13	ECDC (Earls Court Development Company)	General	<p>Query to LBHF or proposed amendment: The language used in the SPD is sometimes loose or ambiguous. Clarity is required over where targets must be achieved and where they are guidance or ambitions.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The language and statements used are explained in the 'How to use this SPD' section of the SPD. The SPD cannot introduce new policy or requirements over and above the adopted development plan which dictates how the key principles can be worded. This is why there are 'Must Do' principles and 'Can Do' principles.</p> <p>Some changes are proposed to the wording and language to address your specific comments. See above changes.</p>

70	14	John Rowles	General	<p>I would like to make the following comments on the draft SPD for Climate Change:</p> <p>Overall I welcome the SPD but believe it can be improved upon, and you need to think more about how those carrying out a project without an architect will be able to make the right choices.</p> <p>The document will help guide architects, but could do more to guide householders who are making incremental improvements, or employing a builder directly, and need guidance on what ideally they should be doing first, and signpost residents to reliable sources of information. For example, if someone is replacing their boiler you could recommend they look up the latest advice from Which Magazine and state that the council libraries have an online subscription so residents can get free access there. If they have a house in a conservation area, or a listed building they can look up advice in the Conservation</p> <p>Directory (https://www.buildingconservation.com) for advice articles and details of contractors with experience of working on heritage buildings</p>	<p>Comments noted. The SPD is designed to be helpful and signpost good practice, however ultimately it is a planning document and we have to be mindful not to stray too far into non planning matters or promote commercial organisations. Replacing the boiler for example is something residents can do without planning permission.</p>
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71	14	John Rowles	Retrofitting Homes	<p>Some of the advice is incorrect and is not scientifically justified. For example Historic England's guidance on windows shows that inserting double glazed panes into period sash windows is often not sustainable practice because the IGU sealed panes do not last (Historic England states its 15-20 years).</p> <p>When it comes to replacing old window frames, the wood used in period windows is nearly always higher quality, and can last centuries whilst nearly all modern wooden frames have much shorter life and have high levels of embodied carbon. Thus this area of the guidance needs to be drastically revised.</p> <p>Many slim lined double glazing units are not that effective at reducing noise from aircraft or buses and many residents on busy roads or affected by aircraft noise would be better served with secondary glazing. I recommend that you refer residents to the Historic England guidance</p> <p>(https://historicengland.org.uk/imagesbooks/publications/traditional-windows-care-repair-upgrading/)</p> <p>and this is likely to save residents a lot of money, and overall result in less carbon embodied being used.</p> <p>You could provide more guidance on how to select new replacement windows so that you encourage people to buy the ones with higher energy efficiency ratings, otherwise they will be at the mercy of the double glazing salesmen who will tell them there's only a marginal difference between the rating bands. Many older double glazing windows will have very low energy ratings, probably with no ventilation, poor security, and no proper subframe. Importance of workmanship:</p> <p>The lack of a subframe and cavity closers is extremely common and most retro fitted double glazed windows have gaping gaps around them, sometimes filled with short lived foam, and then covered up with thin strips of plastic and mastic. Residents need to be empowered with knowledge so they can get the most of their spend.</p>	<p>Comments noted, no change required. Where possible, the Council seeks to ensure that original features are retained in all buildings, especially where there is a heritage interest. The lifespan for timber windows (both historic and modern) can be maintained for a considerably greater period than 15-20 years with regular annual maintenance and general good care to prevent the most common causes of deterioration (wet rot, dry rot, wood boring insects, and general wear and tear). We note however that this is not possible for the Council to control replacement windows outside of a conservation area or in listed buildings where replacement windows are a permitted development right.</p> <p>The Council will be producing a webpage alongside this document that will include reference to best practice guides. This will include reference to the relevant historic England guidance, as well as guidance from other organisations such as the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB). This will allow building owners to make informed decisions regarding which type of replacement window or carbon friendly solution is best for them.</p>
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72	14	John Rowles	Retrofitting/ Heritage and Conservation	<p>5 Your guide is recommending the most drastic action, fully removing chimneys (a very carbon intensive intervention) which most people won't do unless gutting a house and provides little guidance on more modest measures that most people could undertake. The Historic England guidance is very good on how to improve energy efficiency and is applicable to all houses with chimneys and not just those being redeveloped</p> <p>https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/eehbopen-fires-chimneys-flues/heag080-chimneys/</p>	<p>Noted, no change required. The Council will be producing a webpage alongside this document that will include reference to best practice guides. This will include reference to the relevant historic England guidance, as well as guidance from other organisations such as the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB). This will allow building owners to make informed decisions regarding chimney blocking or removal.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
73	14	John Rowles	Ventilation and Overheating (might be table 1, p45?)	<p>6. The guidance on ventilation needs to deal with communal areas as many are boiling hot in the summer and contribute to the overheating of flats. These areas often have too much glazing and often no opening windows, or vents. Maybe you need to recommend automatically opening and closing vents on new larger blocks.</p>	<p>Comments noted. An unintended consequence of higher insulation levels and more stringent air tightness standards for new buildings may be overheating but there is also evidence that these problems can be avoided in a well-designed and well-constructed development. A well-insulated shell can make it easier for occupants to keep the temperature at a comfortable level in both hot and cold weather. Some additional text in Paragraph 2.18 of the Ventilation and Overheating section can highlight this.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>Para 2.18: "As a densely built inner London borough, H&F is particularly vulnerable to 'Urban Heat Island' (UHI) effects, in which urban areas can be up to 10°C warmer than surrounding areas. New developments need to be designed and built to provide adequate ventilation and avoid causing overheating in the summer. <u>It is important that use of higher insulation levels and more stringent air tightness standards do not lead to overheating. This can be avoided through good design and construction practices.</u> For existing buildings, there are retrofitting measures that should be considered to help improve air flow and keep over-heating to a minimum".</p>

74	14	John Rowles	Table 1 - Building Adaption, p45	Article 4 Directions; you could make it clear in the body of the text what these are, as currently just mentioned in the table. I would recommend where you can find a list of the affected properties.	<p>Agree, we will provide clarification.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>– ADD new final paragraph to page 44 as follows:</p> <p><u>The council's website lists properties where Article 4 Directions are in place to protect the character and appearance of buildings and the amenity of neighbouring residents from potentially harmful alterations and extensions. which remove permitted development rights. Some permitted development rights are removed and planning permission will be required to carry out the types of development which are restricted by each Article 4 Direction.</u></p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>P44 ADD text to paragraph preceding Table 1 Options for building adaptation: <i>'Below sets out some general guidance on the main opportunities to retrofit heritage properties and how to find the best interventions for your property. Please note that not all measures will be appropriate for all buildings, <u>and you should check whether your property is covered by an Article 4 Direction.</u>'</i></p>
75	14	John Rowles	Transport and Movement KP12 and KP14	I welcome the advice on front gardens but I believe it needs to be expanded, or even made into a separate SPD, as you need to guide residents into doing the right thing and point out why it will benefit them too, i.e. it will make their home look nicer, their air quality and temperature will be improved, and they will benefit from a quicker sale when the time comes to move.	<p>Comments noted. However, there is very limited scope for the planning system to control front gardens. This SPD does contain best practice guidance in the Ecology Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure chapter, as well as in the Flooding and Sustainable Drainage chapter which can help promote climate-friendly front gardens.</p> <p>No change required.</p>

76	14	John Rowles	Omission	Maybe you need to provide a section on how houses that have been divided up into flats can increase can make adaptations for climate change, either those managed by a property management company or resident managed? There is a high concentration of these in Hammersmith & Fulham	<p>Comments noted. The SPD is applicable to flats for adaptations that can be achieved externally and are subject to planning control. Although these would need to be agreed with the property management company or landlord. Internal adaptations would need to be agreed with the property management company and can be achieved without planning permission.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
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77	15	Hammersmith BID	Transport and Movement/ General	<p>Colleagues at Hammersmith BID reviewed the SBD and agree with its scope and content. In particular we were pleased with the following aspects of the Draft SPD:</p> <p>Existing infrastructure: The document highlights how developments should complement the public realm and existing Active Travel infrastructure.</p> <p>Prevention: The document highlights the need for preventative measures, recognising the importance of carrying out climate impact assessments before developments begin.</p> <p>Recognition: There is recognition that current development policies do not fully support the borough to reach net zero, not least because Hammersmith & Fulham is continuing to develop and grow. However, the document considers existing policies, recognising that while there is still a lot to do if we want to reach net zero by 2030, we are not starting from 0 in understanding how to develop sustainably</p> <p>Pre-emptive: The document also highlights how the rise in extreme weather will change what provisions make buildings sustainable (greening, SUDs, ventilation etc.).</p> <p>Acknowledging varying capacity: The document acknowledges that the capacity for reaching targets and offering detailed assessments and information will differ according to the scale of the scheme.</p> <p>We anticipate that the final point will be of particular importance to our levy payers and were pleased with the inclusion of this acknowledgment</p>	<p>Support and comments noted.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
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78	16	The Woodland Trust.	General	<p>The Woodland Trust is the UK's leading woodland conservation charity. The Trust is recognised as a national authority on woods and trees and a protector of the benefits and values that they deliver for society.</p> <p>We welcome the opportunity to comment on the Draft Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) 2023.</p> <p>The climate crisis is paralleled by a nature crisis and we need solutions that will tackle both. A rapid increase in the rate of woodland creation has been proposed by the UK's Committee on Climate Change (CCC), to provide a key mechanism to lock up carbon in trees and soils, provide an alternative to fossil fuel energy and resource-hungry building material, and importantly to stem the declines in biodiversity.</p> <p>The Woodland Trust supports the CCC's recommended an increase in UK woodland cover from its current 13% of land area to 19% by 2050 to tackle this country's biodiversity and climate crises. More information can be found in the Trust's 2020 publication The Emergency Tree Plan.</p> <p>Trees and hedgerows help mitigate the impacts of climate change, delivering natural cooling in urban heat islands through transpiration as well as providing shelter and shade, and contributing to sustainable urban drainage systems. They also make a valuable contribution to the quality of the public realm, helping reduce air, noise and light pollution and improve people's mental health.</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
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79	16	The Woodland Trust.	Transport and Movement / Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure/ Flooding and Sustainable Drainage	<p>We support the positive emphasis of the SPD on green infrastructure and nature-based solutions as part of the SPD. In particular, we welcome these draft policies:</p> <p>KP12 – support for incorporation of trees and soft landscaping to assist natural drainage and urban cooling KP14 – support for the retention of existing trees KP15 – promoting urban greening, and securing root protection areas for existing trees KP16 – protecting existing and planting suitable new trees and other green infrastructure KP17 – support for natural drainage solutions</p> <p>Integrating trees and green spaces into developments early on in the design process minimises costs and maximises the environmental, social and economic benefits that they can provide. We recommend the guidance published by the Woodland Trust Residential developments and trees -the importance of trees and green spaces (January 2019).</p> <p>In addition, we would recommend adding a preference for UK & Ireland sourced & grown tree stock, to support biosecurity and combat the threat of pests and diseases from imported plants.</p>	<p>This level of detail does go beyond the remit of the SPD. There is a link in KP16 to the Royal Horticultural Society's webpages which have information on planting for climate change resilience, and information on native species. In addition, the council's Climate Change and Ecology Strategy and Action Plan does contain commitments towards native species. For example, replacing street trees with native trees, and in Parks Management Strategies (ECO2.4 and ECO 3.3).</p> <p>No change required</p>
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80	17	The Woodland Trust.	General	<p>We are pleased to see that your Draft Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) 2023 includes several measures about hard surfaced front gardens and restoring them to green space. In view of the many and wide-ranging problems caused by this practice (summarised below), we welcome this.</p> <p>The main detrimental effects caused by front garden hard surfacing are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased risk of surface water flooding 2. Over-heating due to heat island effect 3. Loss of habitat and biodiversity – both above ground and below ground 4. Reduced food supply for pollinators 5. Increased air pollution (more dust, no pollution-absorbing hedges and trees) 6. Increased water pollution (run-off picking up contamination, not cleaned by percolation through soil) 7. Less CO2 absorption (both by plants and by soil sequestration) 8. Excess energy consumption and environmental damage cause by extraction, manufacturing and long-distance transporting materials 9. Increased risk of subsidence as soil beneath hard surfacing dries out 10. Loss of hedges, walls, other boundary structures and unique features create unattractive neighbourhoods, decreasing community cohesion, increasing societal problems and encourage vandalism 11. Adverse effects on mental health due to loss of green space 	Comments and support noted.
81	17	The Woodland Trust.	Transport and Movement	<p>However, we'd like to see a much stronger focus on the actual parking surface. It should be (a) of minimum size to accommodate the necessary vehicles (recognising that this needs to be all at the same time for overnight charging if electric) and (b) genuinely green and permeable.</p>	<p>Paving over front gardens below 5sqms and the size of parking spaces in front gardens cannot be controlled through the planning system. The aim of this SPD is to promote best practice and is not intended to be exhaustive on measures that can be taken on the greening of parking spaces and gardens.</p> <p>No change required.</p>

82	17	Ealing Front Gardens Project	Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure/Transport and Movement/Flood Risk	<p>The so called 'permeable' paving marketed by the big manufacturers depends for permeability on gaps between the pavers. But it doesn't take long for these to become blocked with leaf, twig and other debris, moss and plants. After a few years, unless regular maintenance is carried out, the gaps become completely blocked. This means that there is nothing to prevent surface water runoff, especially in heavy downpours (see attached Gordon Road photo).</p> <p>Because permeable paving can therefore look quite uncared for after a few years, many householders choose impermeable surfaces, persuaded that they are maintenance-free. As you'll know the current (2008) regulations allow impermeable surfaces as long as runoff is directed "to a soakaway area or rainwater storage within the property's boundary." This is typically a grille or gap to make it qualify as 'permeable'. But this also needs maintenance, otherwise it will also become blocked with similar debris after a few years, so doesn't prevent runoff. (see attached Argyle Road photo)</p> <p>Gravel surfaces are more permeable (as long as they are laid on a permeable base). But all types of hard surfacing – paving and gravel – still create problems 2-11 listed above.</p> <p>So we think your draft document needs to be much more specific about the undesirability of all types of hard surfacing for parking, and to advocate matrix paving (plastic grids or concrete blocks) just for the parking surfaces, so that the soil surface is exposed between the gaps, plants can grow and drainage occur naturally.</p>	<p>Comment noted. The aim of this SPD is to promote best practice and is not intended to be exhaustive on measures that can be taken on the creation of parking spaces and retention of gardens. Use of permeable materials, such as a mix of planting and paving/blocks etc can be encouraged. The RHS guidance on parking seeks to ensure front gardens contain a balance of hard landscaping and plants, to prevent flooding, provide habitats and absorb pollutants. A link will be added to KP12 and KP16.</p> <p>Proposed Changes:</p> <p>Paragraph 2.53 in the section on Flooding and Sustainable Drainage:</p> <p>"Where hard surfaces are required, the preference is for run-off to be managed without directing it into the sewer system if this can be avoided. This can be implemented by using permeable or pervious hard surfaces <u>use of permeable materials, such as a mix of planting and paving/blocks</u> in designs for car parking areas or patios and hard landscaped areas for example, or by directing surface water into soft landscaped areas where it can infiltrate into the ground. <u>The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) provide helpful guidance on designing planting and permeable surfaces into front gardens. In locations with suitable soils, soakaways may be possible to help manage run-off, so long as they are designed and installed to comply with Building Regulation requirements such as the "5m rule"</u>."</p> <p>KP12 in the Transport section (All developments first bullet-point):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Replacing parking areas and other hard surfaces with permeable
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					<p>surfacing, and planting trees and soft landscaping can reduce surface water flooding in heavy rainfall, and help cool the local environment during heatwaves” RHS guidance on parking seeks to ensure front gardens contain a balance of hard landscaping and plants, to prevent flooding, provide habitats and absorb pollutants.</p> <p>KP 16 (Greening section):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Replace impervious hardstanding and paving and avoid replacing soft landscaping and lawns with paved areas. The RHS guidance provides detailed advice on options you could take.
83	17	Ealing Front Gardens Project	Flooding and Sustainable Drainage Section 2.53 Page 39:	it would be good to distinguish between surfaces for car parking which can and should be matrix type, and other surfaces such as patios. See attached photo Luxembourg.	<p>As discussed above, aim of this SPD is to promote best practice and is not intended to be exhaustive on measures that can be taken. Use of permeable materials, such as a mix of planting and paving/blocks etc can be encouraged. A link to the RHS guidance on how to reduce paving and increase planting will be added to KP12, KP16 and to paragraph 2.53 (see rep no 82).</p> <p>Image 13 will be removed as there are a variety of design options available to achieve permeable surfaces and landscaping/greening solutions. Example images are set out in the RHS guidance but can also be added to the website.</p> <p>Image to be removed.</p>

84	17	Ealing Front Gardens Project	Transport and Movement	<p>For front gardens in particular, the parking area should be (a) only of minimum size to accommodate the necessary vehicles (recognising that this needs to be all at the same time for overnight charging if electric) and (b) genuinely green and permeable. In our view the only surfaces that meet this requirement currently are matrix pavers, either concrete or plastic. These keep the soil planted and accessible to water and air, and all other areas of the garden should remain green and planted.</p> <p>This applies to the following draft policies:</p> <p>KP12: change “Replacing parking areas and other hard surfaces with permeable surfacing” to “Replacing parking areas with the minimum amount of matrix paving to park the necessary vehicles, and restore all other hard surfaces to planted and green”.</p>	<p>The size of parking spaces in front garden cannot be controlled through the planning system. The aim of this SPD is to promote best practice and is not intended to be exhaustive on measures that can be taken on the greening of parking spaces and gardens.</p> <p>No change required.</p>
85	17	Ealing Front Gardens Project	Ventilation and Overheating	<p>KP4: should mention parking surfaces specifically.</p>	<p>Comment noted. It is assumed this relates to how greening of parking spaces can help reduce Urban Heat Island effects and overheating. A link to the RHS guide on how to reduce paving and increase planting will be added to KP12 in the transport and Movement chapter.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p>KP4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Use soft landscaping and green infrastructure to help provide shading and reduce surface temperatures. <u>Other features can also help reduce heat island impacts, and use of permeable materials, such as a mix of planting and paving/blocks etc can be encouraged.</u>

86	17	Ealing Front Gardens Project	Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	KP16: (Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure) change "Replacing impervious hard standing and paving and avoid replacing soft landscaping and lawns with paved areas" to "Replacing all hard standing with the minimum amount of matrix paving to support the vehicle(s), replace other paving with planting and avoid replacing soft landscaping and lawns with paved areas"	The best practice set out in KP16 is not intended to be exhaustive on measures that can be taken on the greening of parking spaces and gardens. No change required.
87	17	Ealing Front Gardens Project	Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Image 13 (page 37) – replace the paving slabs with matrix pavers and the gravel with ground cover plants or grass.	Comments noted. Image 13 will be removed as there are a variety of design options available to achieve permeable surfaces and landscaping/greening solutions. Example images are set out in the RHS guidance but can also be added the accompanying webpages. Image to be removed.
88	18	Michael Pritchett	General	The proposed SPD is deeply inadequate. "Millions of people have died through flooding and fire." "That's fine. We have preserved all the single glazed windows in conservation areas in H&F." This fictional exchange illustrates the problem. The SPD pretends that the climate challenge can be solved mainly be getting other people (i.e. developers but not the council, not existing buildings) to make most of the changes. As the area is largely built over this is not a response to an emergency.	Comments noted. No change required.
89	18	Michael Pritchett	Heritage and Conservation Areas	A major fallacy in this SPD is the primacy of conservation fundamentalists over the climate emergency. It is not good enough to make no new climate related improvements permissible by policy in conservation areas. The idea of people, one by one, applying for pre-application advice on improvements they have no idea will be supported is laughable. Officers never give such advice on time and it is nearly always a checklist of obstacles. Climate related improvements should be judged on the balance between destruction caused by the emergency and the damage caused by heritage. It should not be a heritage veto. Two different officers should look at this, and climate should win if it is finely balanced. Just as an example, it is now possible to get double glazing in wooden sash windows that can barely be perceived. Double glazing should be permitted, if in the closest possible design and materials to the original	Comments noted. The Council has a statutory duty to ensure the protection of heritage while combatting climate change. The Council is unable to make changes to permitted development rights as these are set centrally by the Government at a national level. When granting permission for climate-based interventions officers consider a range of factors including the level of harm caused by the intervention to the asset balanced against the benefit gained by the intervention. All applications are considered on a case-by-case basis and comments are sought from officers in the relevant Council services where appropriate to assist officers in reaching a

				single glazing, without permission, if the original windows are Victorian or later. Similar logic should be applied to everything else.	decision on whether to grant planning permission.
90	19	GLA	Air Quality	<p>In 2.41, I wondered if the intention was to say: "Air quality is a material consideration in the assessment of planning applications. The London Plan's air quality positive approach links other policies in the London Plan, such as Healthy Streets, energy master planning and green infrastructure. The London Plan and Local Plan both have reducing the need to travel by private vehicle and promoting sustainable travel choices - walking and cycling - as strategic priorities,"</p> <p>2.42 says, "It is considered best practice for businesses to have a travel plan and an active travel strategy. These encourage sustainable transport and active travel, to reducing local congestion and improving air quality, reducing commuter car journeys. Providing secure cycle storage is another practical way of positively encouraging cycle ownership and active travel. It is best to avoid stove burners which are a significant contributor to poor quality because of the high level of particulate pollution, even with approved fuels.... "</p>	<p>Comment on travel and urban greening are covered under the relevant chapters in this SPD, and the council acknowledge that air quality is a cross-cutting theme. The KP12 bullet point on cycle provision has been moved to KP11 as a 'Must Do' requirement.</p> <p>Comments noted. It is considered that this level of detail is not appropriate for this SPD, and secondary heating choices do not fall under the remit of planning control. It is very unlikely that stove burners will be a primary heating source.</p>
91	19	GLA	Air Quality	It might be worth mentioning that the use of solid fuels for primary or secondary heating in a new development will mean it is not Air Quality Neutral and therefore mitigation or offsetting will be required.	<p>Comments noted. It is considered that this level of detail is not appropriate for this SPD and secondary heating choices do not fall under the remit of planning control. It is very unlikely that stove burners will be the primary heating source in new development.</p> <p>It is noted that policy is already in place to secure air quality neutral development. Detailed air quality policy, assessment requirements and mitigation options for development proposals are set out in the London Plan (Policies SI1 and SI2) which require that all development must be at least air quality neutral.</p>

92	19	GLA	Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	<p>KP14 says, “Planting improves air quality: By planting up more of our surrounding surfaces such as walls, roofs, buildings and fences around our gardens we can substantially reduce harmful particulates that pollute the air.”</p> <p>It might be helpful to mention that choosing an appropriate species is important and the size, location and density will affect the effectiveness of this measure. There could be an opportunity to signpost to some existing research on this.</p>	<p>Comments noted; however this level of detail is beyond the remit of the SPD and would be more appropriate for site specific advice. This is a cross-cutting chapter, and greening and biodiversity principles are primarily set out in the Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure chapter. There is a link in KP16 to the Royal Horticultural Society's webpages which have information on planting for climate change resilience, and information on native species. In addition, the council's Climate Change and Ecology Strategy and Action Plan does contain commitments towards native species. For example, replacing street trees with native trees, and in Parks Management Strategies (ECO2.4 and ECO 3.3).</p> <p>No change required.</p>
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93	20	Telereal Trillium	General	<p>We write on behalf of Telereal Trillium ("TT" and/or "our client") with respect to the current consultation on the draft Climate Change SPD ("the SPD"). TT are a commercial property development and investment company with a number of land holdings and developments within Hammersmith and Fulham, and these representations focus on the draft requirements of the SPD and potential implications of these on delivery of TT's development proposals.</p> <p>TT fully support the aspiration of the SPD to help implement the actions contained in LBHF's climate change strategy and address the climate and ecological emergency declared by the Council in 2019. TT are committed to maximising the sustainability performance of their developments and wider portfolio as far as is feasible and deliverable.</p> <p>However, TT have concerns regarding some standards and requirements introduced within the draft SPD which go beyond requirements within the Development Plan, and without viability testing are unclear whether these requirements and standards are achievable and deliverable.</p> <p>For example, the SPD introduces the aspiration for developments to achieve LETI KPI standards with regards to energy efficiency, U values and embodied carbon.</p> <p>There is no requirement within the adopted Development Plan (neither the LBHF Local Plan 208 or the London Plan 2021) for development to achieve these standards, and there is no evidence within the draft SPD that these requirements are deliverable or feasible.</p> <p>Other examples include the SPD specifically seeking major developments to exceed London Plan requirements of a target UGF score of 0.4 in residential developments, and 0.3 in commercial developments, as well as introducing specific targets for renewable energy generation.</p> <p>TT have concerns that without testing that these requirements are deliverable or feasible, the introduction of requirements above and beyond Development Plan policy may significantly challenge the deliverability of developments, particularly within the current context of significant cost inflation, increasingly stringent fire and Building Regulation Requirements and the aspiration to maximise the delivery of affordable housing.</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Clarification with regard to the LETI KPI's will be provided with a 'Can do' key principle box which we have introduced to this section of the SPD in order to show that the LETI KPI's are not mandatory.</p> <p>Seeking to exceed the Urban Greening Factor target is in line with the London Plan which forms part of the development plan for the borough.</p> <p>No change required.</p> <p>Signposting or re-stating existing policy in the SPD is considered good practice in a guidance document to highlight important policy and standards in context, in this case climate change. All SPD principles should be read alongside the adopted Development as a matter of course.</p>
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				<p>In light of these concerns, TT consider that the SPD should only require developments to meet standards the Development Plan policy to which they relate as supplementary guidance. SPDs cannot seek standards or requirements which exceed Development Plan requirements and even those requirements which add detail to the Development Plan should be subject to viability testing to demonstrate they are feasible and deliverable.</p> <p>Furthermore, the SPD should remove simple repetition of Development Plan and Building Regulations as this is unnecessary duplication and there is a risk that the exact policy requirements are not reflected accurately.</p> <p>TT also request that the SPD is amended to provide greater clarity on how applications would be assessed against the criteria in 'What you CAN do' as opposed to 'What you MUST do', particularly with regards to renewable energy, CO2 reduction and LETI KPI standards mentioned above as the current draft provides greater uncertainty on sustainability requirements, as opposed to providing greater clarity as the guidance is intended for.</p> <p>We would welcome the opportunity to discuss these representations with the policy team, should any queries arise.</p>	
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Schedule of Minor Technical Changes

No.	Section	CHANGE (MINOR WORDING CHANGES UNLESS INDICATED)
1	General	Renumber KPs Throughout, reflecting additional KP at the beginning
2	General	Rename KPs KP to KPC throughout
3	Key interventions diagrams p10 and 11	Add bird box and front garden parking
4	Retrofitting para 2.3	To see if you need planning permission and get free advice for your retrofit scheme, please visit Climate change and planning LBHF
5	10 New homes Diagram	<p><u>Low Carbon Heating Systems</u></p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>“Low Carbon Heating Systems</p> <p>New homes should use low carbon heating systems such as heat pumps or electric boilers as an alternative to gas central heating. Where homes can be connected to heat networks this should be a priority”</p>
6	11 Retrofitting homes Diagram	<p><u>Replacement Heating System</u></p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>“Replacement Heating System</p> <p>New gas boilers should not be installed. Heat pumps are considered a climate friendly alternative. The use of alternatives to gas boilers is encouraged such as heat pumps and electric boilers”.</p>
7	12 Non-domestic buildings diagram	<p><u>Low Carbon Heating</u></p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>Add a heat pump to the green roof on the diagram next to the PV panels. Amend the 1st line of the “Renewable Energy” text slightly as follows:</p> <p>“Renewable Energy</p> <p>Consider how renewable energy sources such as solar panels and heat pumps can be incorporated into the development to match annual energy use of the building”</p>
8	13 Mixed use buildings and high-rise buildings diagram	<u>Low Carbon Heating</u>

		<p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>Add a heat pump to the green roof on the diagram next to the PV panels. Amend the 1st line of the “Renewable Energy” text slightly as follows:</p> <p>“Renewable Energy</p> <p>Consider how renewable energy sources <u>such as solar panels and heat pumps</u> can be incorporated into the development to match annual energy use of the building”.</p>
9	16 Net zero Carbon Buildings	<p>Proposed Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “All new buildings should be built with a low carbon heating systems and where possible should avoid connecting to the gas network. <u>Instead, developments should connect an existing heat network if one is available or be designed to connect to one in the future</u>”.
10	Page 16	<p>Low carbon heating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new buildings should be built with low carbon heating systems e.g. Heat Pumps and where possible should avoid connecting to the <u>any existing</u> gas network
11	20 Ventilation and Overheating (last bullet-point line of KP3 text)	<p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>Correct the text in the last bullet-point of KP3 to “<u>a Heat Pump</u>” as suggested.</p>
12	21 KP4 bullet points	<p>The bullet point formatting is wrong in the text box for KP4.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>Amend the bullet-point format to match that used in other boxes. Align KP4 and KP5 text boxes better on the page if possible.</p>
13	21 KP5 text	<p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>Amend this KP5 bullet-point text to say: “Reliance on <u>Minimise the use of</u> air conditioning systems should be minimised but <u>include</u> heat recovery used if they are <u>have to be</u> installed”.</p>
14	22 Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Heating (Para 2.20)	<p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>“2.20 Gas boilers are the single largest contributor to CO2 emissions locally and the council’s vision is that the borough’s heat and power will be supplied by renewable energy and, where possible, by local sources that efficiently meet demand. Use of low-carbon heating – <u>including through making connections to low carbon heat networks</u> – will have a <u>significant</u></p>

		much greater benefit in terms of reducing CO2 emissions than renewable electricity generation. <u>Renewable energy generation will also reduce a development's carbon footprint".</u>
15	23 Low Carbon Heating Para 2.24	Proposed Change: Correct the text in this Paragraph to read " Passivhaus "
16	24 KP7 text	Amend the text in the last bullet-point to KP7 also refer to secondary glazing option. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Explore options to improve the thermal efficiency of the building through use of alternative glazing, <u>such as secondary</u>, double, triple, or vacuum glazing should be carefully considered. Upgrade or replacement of existing should look to replicate the form of original windows as closely as achievable".
17	24 KP7 text	Proposed Change: Add a bullet-point to KP7 (after the bullet point on using Heat Pumps with best CoP ratings...) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>"Where new hot water systems are installed, consider including a "heat pump ready" hot water cylinder"</u>
18	Page 30, para 2.36	Vehicle emissions contribute to the increasing concentration of gases that are leading to climate change. The principal greenhouse gases associated with road transport are carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxides (N2Ox). Road transport is
19	Page 32, KP12 Key Principles – What You CAN Do	Major developments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide facilities to encourage cycling, such as secure parking and cycle storage. • <u>Provide Cargo bike parking spaces to encourage a switch to Zero Emission Last Mile vehicles for servicing, maintenance and deliveries</u> • Provide electric car charging points (EVs) in car parking spaces to encourage a switch to low emission electric vehicles. Existing Commercial Uses and New Developments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a Green Travel Plan for Staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Encourage cycling by provide safe cycling storage, e[1]cycle charging points, lockers, changing space and shower facilities. • <u>Provide Cargo Bike Spaces to encourage Switch to 'Zero Emission last mile' Logistics and Servicing</u> • <u>Provide agnostic parcel lockers to reduce repeated missed deliveries</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide electric vehicle charging points and switch to electric fleet vehicles ○ Switch to 'last mile' Logistics and Servicing ○ Provide Cargo bikes spaces

20	33 Air quality paragraph 2.42	<p>Replace Image 9 with H & F map for 2025 where Annual Mean concentrations above 20 ug/m⁻³ are considered area's of poor air quality</p> <p>2.42 It is considered best practice for businesses to have a travel plan and an active travel strategy. These encourage sustainable transport and active travel, to reducing local congestion and improving air quality, reducing commuter car journeys. Providing secure cycle storage is another practical way of positively encouraging cycle ownership and active travel. It is best to avoid stone Solid Fuel burners e.g. wood which are a significant contributor to very poor air quality because of the high level of particulate pollution, even with approved fuels. Greening any parking spaces and planting hedges and other air quality friendly vegetation can contribute to improving local air quality.</p>
21	35 Ecology, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Improve Image11 p36 Remove Replace Image 13 -p37
22	37 Ecology, Biodiversity, Green Infrastructure KP 16 text	<p>Amend typo mistake.(bullet point on installing green/brown roof)</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>Amend the text in this Paragraph to read "install" as suggested.</p>
23	39 KP 17	<p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>Amend the KP 17 text by adding a new bullet-point to say:</p> <p><u>"For major schemes, the development of an Integrated Water Management Strategy for the site is encouraged".</u></p>
24	39 KP 17	<p>A review of the wording shows that some of the "Can Do" text should be amended, new bullet-points added to KP17 and some of the existing text included in KP18.</p> <p>Proposed Change (KP17):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developments along the riverside which incorporate river wall defences should use the opportunity to raise the defences in line with Thames Estuary 2100 Plan principles • Include rainwater harvesting systems to collect rainwater for re-use such as for toilet flushing or for irrigation of landscaped areas • Plant trees and other soft landscaping features such as rain gardens and green walls to intercept rainwater and allow it to drain into the soil below • Include living roofs (incorporating blue roof storage) • Maximise the additional benefits that landscaped SuDS features can provide in addition to flood management by planting to encourage biodiversity • <u>Manage all surface water run-off using SuDS measures with no discharges to the sewer system</u> • <u>"For major schemes, the development of an Integrated Water Management Strategy for the site is encouraged"</u>

25	39 (Flooding and SUDS) Para 2.53	<p>Amend the text by deleting this.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>“Where hard surfaces are required, the preference is for run-off to be managed without directing it into the sewer system if this can be avoided”.</p>
26	39 (Flooding and SUDS) Para 2.53	<p>Amend the text to include reference to using permeable surfaces.</p> <p>Proposed Change to Para 2.53 (other changes in response to other comments also shown):</p> <p>“Where hard surfaces are required, the preference is for run-off to be managed without directing it into the sewer system if this can be avoided [deleted in response to a separate comment]. This can be implemented by using permeable or pervious hard surfaces <u>use of permeable materials, such as a mix of planting and paving/blocks</u> in designs for car parking areas or patios and hard landscaped areas for example, or by directing surface water into soft landscaped areas where it can infiltrate into the ground. <u>The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) provide helpful guidance on designing planting and permeable surfaces into front gardens.</u></p> <p><u>In locations with suitable soils, soakaways may be possible to help manage run-off, so long as they are designed and installed to comply with Building Regulation requirements such as the “5m rule” [added in response to a separate comment].</u></p>
27	40 KP 18	<p>Amend the text to refer to Policies CC3 and CC4 instead.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>"All planning applications must include a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) Where the site is in question is located in an area identified as being at risk of flooding in Policies <u>CC3 and CC4</u> CC2 of the Local Plan"</p>
28	40 KP 18	<p>Proposed Change (KP18):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All planning applications must include a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) where the site in question is located in an area identified as being at risk of flooding in Policy CC2 of the Local Plan • FRAs should take account of the impacts of climate change on sea level rises and rainfall. For the latter, a climate change factor of +40% should be used when assessing future storm scenarios Sufficient information on the risks and mitigation measures to be included to meet national, regional and local planning requirements will need to be provided. • Details of appropriate mitigation measures such as structural waterproofing and sewer surcharge protection measures for basement/lower ground floor development should be provided alongside other mitigation measures. Examples of these are provided in the council's Planning Guidance SPD. • Follow the Drainage Hierarchy and provide details of proposed Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). The level of detail required and the targets that are required to be met are different for major and minor schemes, with more stringent attenuation requirements set for major schemes

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce any discharges of surface water to the sewer to the greenfield rate (majors). All other schemes should minimise discharges • <u>Include rainwater harvesting systems to collect rainwater for re-use such as for toilet flushing or for irrigation of landscaped areas</u> • <u>Plant trees and other soft landscaping features such as rain gardens and green walls to intercept rainwater and allow it to drain into the soil below</u> • <u>Include living roofs (incorporating blue roof storage)</u> • <u>Maximise the additional benefits that landscaped SuDS features can provide in addition to flood management by planting to encourage biodiversity</u>
29	40 SuDS “Bubble” diagram	<p>The image highlights the benefits of SuDS which should be referenced in the text. The best place to do this looks to be Paragraph 2.52.</p> <p>Proposed Change:</p> <p>Amend the image by giving it a title and Image number</p> <p>Add the following text to the end of Para 2.52: “Green features such as green roofs and walls, rain gardens and swales can provide multiple benefits for people and wildlife in addition to managing surface water, so these are preferred as part of a SuDS Strategy, as are rainwater harvesting measures where these are possible. <u>SuDS can provide multiple environmental benefits, as highlighted in the Image</u>”.</p>
30	59 Glossary	<p>Add <u>Article 4 Direction</u> reflecting addition to Table 1 as defined on H&F website: Permitted development rights allow certain building works and changes of use to be carried out without having to make a planning application. <u>An Article 4 Direction removes permitted development rights for a specific property or area, which means a planning application will be required.</u></p>

Agenda Item 6

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

Report to: Cabinet

Date: 16/10/2023

Subject: A new Cultural Strategy for Hammersmith & Fulham

Report of: Councillor Andrew Jones, Cabinet Member for the Economy

Report author: David Pack, Strategic Head – Industrial Strategy

Responsible Director: Jonathan Pickstone, Strategic Director for The Economy.

SUMMARY

This report presents a new, ambitious ten-year Cultural Strategy for the borough building on the administration's longstanding, strategic commitment to boosting the arts and culture and the wealth of work undertaken to date, taking account of recommendations from the Council's community-led Arts Commission, which concluded in 2021, and drawing on extensive engagement and consultation undertaken since June 2022.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

1. Approves and adopts the draft Cultural Strategy, included at Annex One.
 2. Delegates authority to the Strategic Director for the Economy, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for the Economy, to complete a designed version of the strategy and publish the document.
 3. Delegates authority to the Strategic Director for the Economy, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for the Economy, to develop an implementation and action plan.
-

Wards Affected: All

Our Values	Summary of how this report aligns to the H&F Values
Building shared prosperity	The strategy recognises the central role arts, culture and heritage can play in driving economic growth, and ensuring that growth is inclusive in nature.
Creating a compassionate council	In its focus on inclusion, the strategy recognises the role of arts, culture and heritage in creating a sense of

	community and ensuring residents' sense of belonging.
Doing things with local residents, not to them	The extensive consultation and engagement process undertaken throughout the strategy's development has sought to seek input and steer from residents and key stakeholder groups at all points.
Being ruthlessly financially efficient	The strategy acknowledges the need for external funding and investment to underpin the sustainability of the borough's arts, culture and heritage sectors, and a plan to secure that, in partnership with stakeholders.
Taking pride in H&F	Consistent feedback in the strategy's development, corresponding with the findings of the Arts Commission, underlined the will to promote the borough's rich arts, culture and heritage landscape widely, and the pride residents and stakeholders take in that.
Rising to the challenge of the climate and ecological emergency	The strategy identifies the need for the arts, culture and heritage sector to support net zero goals and identifies actions to help that happen.

Financial Impact

There are no immediate financial implications resulting from the recommendations within this report as Cabinet has previously approved (on 18 July 2022) General Fund and Section 106 funds covering the 3-year Economic Development Programme 2022-2025. These approved funds will be utilised to deliver the designed version of the strategy, its publication and the development of the implementation plan.

However, following the delivery of the recommendations, the development of a wider funding and investment plan to deliver the strategy is expected to include costs and benefits which will require additional funding outside of the current approved budget envelope. All additional funding proposals will require separate reports and these will include detailed financial implications for approval by the relevant decision maker in accordance with the Council's governance arrangements.

Comments completed by Hannah Akinshade, Senior Accountant, and Will Stevens, Finance Manager (Economy) 16/8/23.

Verified by Danny Rochford, Head of Finance (Economy & HRA), 24/8/23.

Legal Implications

There are no direct legal implications associated with this decision.

Background Papers Used in Preparing This Report

None

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Proposals and Analysis of Options

1. Taking its cue from the Council's longstanding, strategic support for culture, the draft Cultural Strategy presented in this report recognises the central role culture plays in the lives of our residents and how it supports and underpins a growing economy. Culture is a thread running through our thriving local start-ups in the creative sector, our flagship cultural institutions and our vibrant community arts scene. Culture also sits at the heart of our borough's attractiveness as a place: a location for growing creative and cultural businesses with a thriving night-time economy; a visitor destination; and a home to exciting new developments – including our new Civic Campus, among others – built around culture. Culture has the potential to reduce social isolation, improve health outcomes and creates connections within and across all our communities.
2. The draft strategy recognises the enduring commitment of this administration, since coming into office in 2014, to boost the arts and culture in the Borough, including through the adoption and delivery of the [Arts Strategy 2016-2022](#) and the central place occupied by arts and culture in our Industrial Strategy, recognising the role of culture in making the borough an attractive and exciting place to live, work and visit – but also as a key aspect of why businesses choose to locate and remain in the Borough.
3. This new draft strategy builds on strong, established foundations and takes the Council's ongoing commitment to the arts and culture sector forward, redoubling our efforts - with partners – to do more, at scale. The Council has provided significant support to date to help our cultural sector thrive during challenging times (including major assets such as the Lyric Hammersmith, Bush Theatre and Riverside Studios and others); it got the Shepherds Bush Comedy Festival off to a great start before the pandemic and has committed to restarting that and building it into a festival with national prominence; it is finding new ways of putting our arts collections on public display; and arts and culture is hardwired into how our pioneering Civic Campus will work as a focal point for all our communities.
4. Building on the insights of the independent Arts Commission convened by the Council, which concluded in 2021, and the winning of a Cultural Impact Award as part of the GLA's London Borough of Culture scheme in 2020, the development of a new Cultural Strategy was initiated in June 2022. The strategy will serve as an anchor document, complementing and enabling delivery of elements of other key Council strategies, including the Industrial Strategy.

5. The strategy development process has been overseen by a Member Working Group comprised of Cllrs Jones, Holder, Umeh and Quigley, whose input is incorporated into this final draft. The initial development phase – to April 2023 – was undertaken by external consultants, Activist Group. Refinement of the strategy has since been completed in-house, led by officers in Economy and Environment but working across the Council, including full involvement of the new Civic Campus Artistic Director.
6. This report presents the draft final Strategy for Cabinet approval.

Drawing on the Arts Commission's recommendations

7. From 2019-2021 the Council convened an independent Arts Commission (detailed further at Appendix One), made up of residents, volunteers, arts experts and local arts organisations.
8. The recommendations emerging from the Commission's work provided a foundation upon which the scope of the new strategy were developed, acting as a starting point for the creation of the new strategy, defining its overall objectives and the areas to address. These recommendations were:
 - Make a new cultural strategy.
 - Amplify and celebrate the diversity of the borough.
 - Embed culture into the Planning Policy Framework.
 - Uncover local strengths, wants and needs.
 - Join up what's going on in the borough.
 - Shout about what's going on.
 - Build capacity inside the Town Hall with a fully resourced and staffed culture team.

Strategy vision, scope and structure

9. The Cultural Strategy presented is a natural progression of the Council's commitment over the past decade to foster a thriving arts and culture sector to the benefit of our residents and our economy. It builds on the administration's longstanding commitment to place arts, culture, and heritage at the heart of the borough's identity and its future development, in support of the wider Industrial Strategy and as a tool to improve health and wellbeing outcomes. It also builds on the range of established partnerships and collaborations, going back many years, between the borough's key cultural institutions, acknowledging as its starting point that the borough has a rich and diverse cultural landscape and heritage, is home to a number of major cultural institutions and has a vibrant community arts scene.
10. The strategy takes a bold and ambitious approach to harnessing the power of the arts and culture sectors to build shared prosperity in the borough, recognising the many strengths the borough has in its established and varied cultural landscape. It also recognises the opportunities for both the Council and our many partners to do even more – and take our existing work further - to ensure the contribution of culture is maximised in everything we do, and that

everyone is included – and that all groups have the representation and investment they deserve in the arts and culture sector.

11. The strategy's structure sets out an overall vision, supported by four strategic themes, each of which is underpinned by opportunities, a set of bold ambitions and some headline actions to achieve those ambitions. A more detailed action plan will support the overall strategy. Many of the actions will be delivered by the council and partners working together while a smaller number are for the council or partners to deliver themselves.
12. Incorporated within the strategy are all relevant manifesto commitments, including: suitable prominence for the role of the Civic Campus in supporting the borough's cultural offer; an undertaking to develop a series of partnerships with European cities, positioning the borough as an active partner in international cultural dialogue; and the important role of creating a buoyant night-time economy, both in supporting the arts and culture sector and our local economy more broadly.
13. A commitment to addressing the climate emergency cuts across the various themes rather than being a discrete strand of standalone activity.
14. The strategy's vision is:

'Hammersmith & Fulham is a place with a distinctive character, a buzz of excitement, and a reputation as a great destination, offering London's best mix of world-class culture, creativity and community arts reflecting our diverse heritage and interests.'

Our vision is for a place where our people celebrate together and feel they belong, where visitors are attracted and wowed, and where local creativity supports innovation and drives investment, jobs and shared prosperity.'

15. The four themes are set out below. The full strategy at Annex One contains detail on the ambitions sitting beneath each theme and the headline actions required to achieve those ambitions:
 - a. **Theme 1: Destination Hammersmith & Fulham**
A place for quality culture, retail, food, green space and riverside, with an internationalist outlook; a place to attract people to live, work, visit, relax, study and invest.
 - b. **Theme 2: Creative Hammersmith & Fulham**
A place that taps its creative potential for cultural production and for innovation in all our sectors
 - c. **Theme 3: Included in Hammersmith & Fulham**
A place that tackles inequality head-on, respecting diversity and including all residents in the opportunities we create.
 - d. **Theme 4: Together in Hammersmith & Fulham**
A place that works together as one, sharing leadership and responsibility for our future.

16. The ambitions set out under each of these themes – detailed further in the strategy itself at Annex One – focus on building on the wealth of activity undertaken across the borough to date and developing that further, whether that be through engagement of young people through the Sounds Like Hammersmith & Fulham programme, support for creative start-ups and small businesses through our Creative Enterprise Zone, the emerging plans for our Civic Campus to act as a cultural hub and catalyst of regeneration, or our developing partnerships with other municipalities across Europe.

Taking the strategy to delivery

17. In addition to the actions supporting the ambitions detailed under each of themes above, the strategy also includes a set of ‘foundation actions’, those which are most pressing and will lay the foundations to enable delivery of the full strategy. These will be the focus of activity in the immediate term, following formal approval of the strategy, and include:
 - Convening a delivery board – a **Hammersmith & Fulham Cultural Compact** - to manage the strategy and action plan, reporting to stakeholders and the public.
 - Developing a **funding and investment plan** to ensure the strategy and action plan are appropriately resourced.
 - Developing a **‘Communications for Culture’ strategy and plan** to streamline the promotion of the borough, the cultural offer and communicate with residents and stakeholders.
18. In taking the strategy and its action plan to delivery, Officers will work to ensure that a genuine co-production approach is taken.
19. Monitoring and evaluation of the strategy’s delivery will be undertaken by:
 - Regularly reviewing progress against the actions in the detailed Action Plan.
 - Developing key performance indicators to measure how ambitions are being reached.
 - Establishing an annual review process to evaluate the effectiveness of our strategy and making any necessary adjustments.
20. Subject to Cabinet approval of the full Strategy document, it is proposed that a shorter, summary version be produced to supplement the full, detailed Strategy document itself.

Reasons for Decision

21. Having a new agreed Cultural Strategy in place allows the Council and its partners in the arts, culture and heritage sectors to work together even more effectively, to collaborate towards a shared vision and set of ambitions. Acknowledging the longstanding commitment to this area and the achievements to date it will help steer how we do more, at scale, and it will encourage a joint, partnership approach across the borough, recognising the important role of the arts, culture and heritage sectors in reinforcing our status

as a global economic hotspot, in making the borough the best place to live in a major city, in supporting our proposition as a visitor destination and in supporting aspirations for the borough to be as an inclusive place for all our communities.

22. Adopting a clear and ambitious new strategy, developed between the Council, its partners and our communities will also act as a catalyst to attracting external funding, and will support the Council's aspirations for the Civic Campus as a catalyst for regeneration and a cultural attraction in its own right.
23. In tandem with approval of the Cultural Strategy, Officers are exploring formulation of a bid to the Mayor of London's recently launched London Borough of Culture (LBOC) award for either 2025 or 2027, for submission by the end of November 2023, led by the Civic Campus Artistic Director. Any bid would be informed by the strategy's aims and developed in partnership with the many stakeholders engaged in the strategy's development – and a formal launch of the Cultural Strategy could also potentially act as a public launch of any LBOC bid.

Equality Implications

24. There are no direct negative equality implications for groups with protected characteristics, under the Equality Act 2010, by the approval of this strategy. An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) has been completed and will be kept under review during the implementation of this strategy.
25. The EIA undertaken identifies positive impacts on several groups with protected characteristics, specifically Age, Disability, Race, Religion/Belief (including non-belief), and Sex, particularly through acknowledging the role of culture in engaging people of all backgrounds, including through opportunities for skills development and employment and in engaging in the climate emergency. It also acknowledges the gap in representation in the arts and culture sector from some groups and seeks to amplify these voices in cultural planning and invest in relevant activities.
26. There are specific positive impacts for Disabled people including young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND), and specific opportunities highlighted to work with Disabled people of all ages to foster opportunities for volunteering, skills development and employment and greater participation within the cultural sector.
27. The strategy also contains an ambition and an associated action to explore development of a Black History Museum and a more prominent Black History Month.

Risk Management Implications

28. The report recommends approving the 10-year Cultural Strategy, which has been developed with extensive consultation, in line with the objective of doing

things with and not to residents. The strategy is intended to promote partnership working and to provide opportunities to attract external funding, in line with the objective of being ruthlessly financially efficient.

David Hughes, Director of Audit, Fraud, Risk and Insurance, 7 August 2023

Climate and Ecological Emergency Implications

29. There are no specific anticipated climate and ecological emergency implications as a result of publication of the strategy. Various specific actions outlined within the strategy such as seeking resource to use the arts and culture to educate and engage people and educate them about the climate emergency will involve work with the Climate team.

Hinesh Mehta, Assistant Director of Climate Change, 8 August 2023

Consultation

30. The strategy's development has drawn on an extensive stakeholder engagement programme undertaken by our consultants and structured into two distinct phases:
- Phase 1: Establishing an evidence base of priorities and issues. (August – December 2022)
 - Phase 2 – Hearing the 'word on the street', testing indicative priorities for the strategy and developing an action plan. (December 2022 – March 2023)
31. The activities undertaken during these two phases and the approaches taken – which were designed to be as inclusive as possible of all our communities - are detailed at Appendix Two, alongside organisations engaged

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix One – Background to the Arts Commission

Appendix Two – Details of phases of stakeholder engagement undertaken.

Annex One - draft Cultural Strategy

APPENDIX ONE – BACKGROUND TO THE ARTS COMMISSION

The Arts Commission based its recommendations around eight themed sessions and the questions they posed, outlined below:

- Existing activity - What cultural activity is happening across the borough? Where isn't it happening? How much of it is excellent and what would it take for it to be better supported and developed?
- Social impact - What challenges are there in our borough that could be addressed with arts and culture, and what steps would we need to take to make this happen more?
- Diversity and inclusion - How might H&F make diversity and inclusion a more central focus of its plans for arts and culture?
- Cultural hubs and town centres - How have other boroughs, cities and countries created rich cultural hubs that are vibrant, relevant and sustainable, and what would it take to create more of these in H&F?
- Residents' priorities - What do residents and workers in H&F value about the arts and culture scene and how would they like to see these develop? How might arts and culture meet the needs of younger residents?
- Participation and engagement - What role does arts and culture play in the skills and employability of people in our borough and what could be done to enhance and improve this?
- Artists leading change - How can artists and cultural leaders shape and enhance communities and places and what steps should we be taking to enable that?
- Long term strategy - How have other boroughs and places created change through investing in and enabling arts and culture and how long did it take for that impact to be realised?

The Commission produced a report containing a set of recommendations for the borough (summarised in this report at para. 5):

https://www.lbhf.gov.uk/sites/default/files/section_attachments/hf_arts_commission_final_report_with_images.pdf

APPENDIX TWO – DETAILS OF PHASES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN

Phase 1: Consultation and Engagement (August – December 2022)

Purpose	To establish an evidence base of priorities and issues including other council strategies.
Activity	<p>Starting point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the Hammersmith and Fulham Arts Commission 2020 recommendations. • Review of H&F Council Strategies. • Discussions with H&F Council elected members.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 meetings/sessions with individuals and small groups including: • H&F council elected members and senior managers. • Arts Commission members, • Local networks, arts, culture and heritage organisations, • Commercial arts venues and partners, • Higher Education partners, • Funders and local charities, • Business Improvement Districts. • Arts Council England.
	<p>Three group sessions with H&F Council officers on the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destination – boosting the local economy by developing and promoting a thriving borough for the arts. • Creation – supporting people to create and produce excellent art of all kinds.' • Inclusion – giving residents from a wide range of backgrounds more opportunity to experience and participate in artistic and cultural activity.
Outcomes	Identified the main themes for the strategy to tackle – the opportunities and the challenges.

Phase 2: Consultation and Engagement (December 2022 – February 2023)

Purpose	To hear the 'word on the street', test the priorities for the strategy and develop an action plan.
Activity	The delivery team attended King Street market (3 December '22) and North End Road market (17 December '22) and asked people what they thought was important about the arts, culture and heritage in the borough.
	6 workshops based on the themes that emerged through previous consultation events to develop the vision and outcomes people want to see.

	Public survey about participation in arts, culture and heritage.
	Action for Culture conference (1 March '23) with 40 local organisations to develop the action plan.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The members of the public who talked to us and responded to the public survey are proud of their borough and believe that arts, culture and heritage are important to them. • There was broad agreement about the purpose of the strategy, its scope and the themes it needs to tackle. • Developed the Action Plan.

Participation in consultation and engagement activities

Alongside the 528 people who engaged in the strategy's development at King St and North End Road Christmas markets in December 2022, and the 159 people who responded to the online public consultation exercise, the following organisations supported the development of the strategy:

- Action on Disability
- Anti-Tribalism Movement
- Arts Council England
- The Bhavan Centre
- Bush Hall
- Bush Theatre
- Charing Cross Hospital
- Dance Attic
- Dance West
- Earls Court Development Company
- EdCity
- Eventim Apollo
- Flora Gardens School.
- Friends Of The Japanese Garden
- Fulham BID
- Fulham Cross Federation
- Fulham Palace
- Fulham Symphony Orchestra
- Greater London Authority
- Hammersmith BID
- H&F ArtsFest
- H&F Youth Council / Parliament
- Hammersmith, Fulham, Ealing & Hounslow Mind
- The Hammersmith Society
- Hammersmith United Charities
- Hammersmith & Fulham Arts Commission
- HQI Foundation
- Imperial College London
- The Irish Cultural Centre.
- John Lyon's Charity
- Joy Festival
- Kindred Studios
- Koestler Trust
- London Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts (LAMDA)
- London Culture Forum
- Lyric Hammersmith Theatre
- Mark Baldwin (choreographer and former Rambert Artistic Director)
- Mitsui Fudosan
- Music House For Children.
- NAZ Project
- Next Door Records
- Masbro
- Mates in Mind H&F
- New White City Youth Centre
- Nubian Life
- Olympia London
- Petit Miracles
- POSK Polish Social and Cultural Association
- Riverside Studios
- Royal College of Art
- Sands End Arts & Community Centre
- Shepherds Bush Families Project & Children's Centre
- This New Ground
- Tri-borough Music Hub
- Turtle Key Arts
- UKTV
- Upstream
- West London College
- Westfield London
- White City Youth Theatre
- William Morris Society
- Yoo Capital
- Young Hammersmith & Fulham Foundation

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CREATE & THRIVE (working title)

A Cultural Strategy for Hammersmith & Fulham 2023-33

Front cover: placeholder image credit tbc.

Welcome

A new Cultural Strategy for Hammersmith and Fulham

1. Foreword from the Leader/Cllr Jones to be added, to include:

- a. This administration's longstanding, strategic commitment to boosting the arts and culture, the richness of the borough's existing offer, our strong cultural heritage, major cultural anchors and our historic investment in culture. This Strategy builds on what we've done to date – and takes it further.
- b. How this Strategy links to the wider vision for the borough (including the overarching Industrial Strategy, education, health and community cohesion priorities) – and will help the Borough to make a contribution to wider London and support the Mayor of London's Culture Strategy for London.
- c. That the strategy's four themes and the ambitions sitting under them give us a clear way forward, building on all we've done to date:
 - i. A **Destination** - a place to attract people to live, work, visit, relax, study and invest.
 - ii. A **Creative** place – a place that taps its creative potential for cultural production and for innovation in all our sectors
 - iii. **Inclusion** at the heart of all we do - tackling inequality head-on, respecting diversity and including all residents in the opportunities we create.
 - iv. Working **together** – a strategy for the whole borough, sharing leadership and responsibility for the future.
- d. The relationship with the Arts Commission report 2020 and how the strategy build on the Arts Strategy 2016-2022.
- e. How it has been developed collaboratively – and inclusively.
- f. The central role of the Civic Campus
- g. How the strategy is a call to action for partners

Create and Thrive (working title)

This Strategy builds on the administration's longstanding commitment to place arts, culture, and heritage at the heart of our Borough's identity and its future development, supporting our wider Industrial Strategy and as a tool to improve health outcomes and how our residents feel connected to their communities and the wider world. It also builds on the many established partnerships and collaborations, going back many years, between the borough's key cultural institutions, acknowledging as its starting point that the Borough already has a rich and diverse cultural landscape and heritage, is home to a number of major cultural institutions and has a vibrant community arts scene.

It builds on strong, established foundations and takes the Council's ongoing commitment to the arts and culture sector forward, redoubling our efforts - with partners – to do more, at scale. The Council has provided significant support to date to help our cultural sector thrive during challenging times (including major assets such as the Lyric Hammersmith, Bush Theatre and Riverside Studios and others); it got the Shepherds Bush Comedy Festival off to a great start before the pandemic and has committed to restarting that and building it into a festival with national prominence; it is finding new ways of putting our arts collections on public display; and arts and culture is hardwired into how our pioneering Civic Campus will work as a focal point for all our communities.

We set out below an overall vision, supported by four strategic themes. Each of these themes is underpinned by opportunities and from those we have identified ambitions and some headline actions to help us achieve those ambitions.

The Strategy has been created and is designed as a partnership endeavour. Its delivery will be driven by collaboration across the whole Borough and be underpinned by an approach that is inclusive of all our communities.

Why we need a strategy

Culture expresses our identity and links us to others. From our flagship assets to our local start-ups, from our Creative Enterprise Zone to our independent arts sector and thriving community cultural programmes, culture permeates Hammersmith & Fulham and makes us who we are. It is what binds us together, and it plays a central role in making Hammersmith & Fulham a place where people live life to the full and feel they belong.

Culture enhances our reputation. The cultural and creative businesses in our Borough are an important economic sector in themselves. They attract visitors, drive investment from businesses in other sectors, and create the innovation potential to support future prosperity for all our residents. Key developments are under way here with culture at their heart. They offer new opportunities to connect regionally, nationally and internationally. Our Civic Campus is a game-changer creating a new destination in a revitalised Hammersmith. Olympia and Earls Court provide fantastic opportunities to build on our history as a centre of major events. We must make sure that local people benefit from this renewal.

Culture moves people. Cultural participation reduces social isolation and builds bonded communities with shared experiences reflecting common values. It makes us stronger. Culture makes you laugh, makes you cry and, most importantly, makes you think. Culture is good for you and for the people you love, and it should be universally available across the borough and accessible by all communities so that people live their lives to the full.

Hammersmith & Fulham Council plays an important role in shaping our place and we are committed to working hand in hand with our residents and partners to achieve our shared ambitions. Our Arts Commission established in 2020 made recommendations that included developing a new cultural strategy as a mechanism for working closely together to strengthen our sector, promoting it effectively, and making it more inclusive.

This is that strategy – a strategy for the whole Borough. It will inform the Council's and its partners' approaches to planning and investment relating to culture, as well as in skills, public health and neighbourhood development. It has been developed through extensive consultation and engagement that is a genuine partnership endeavour, widely owned, jointly delivered, and resourced. It will ensure that the contribution of culture is maximised in everything we do, and that everyone is included.

Our vision for Culture

Hammersmith & Fulham is a place with a distinctive character, a buzz of excitement, and a reputation as a great destination, offering London's best mix of world-class culture, creativity and community arts reflecting our diverse heritage and interests.

Our vision is for a place where our people celebrate together and feel they belong, where visitors are attracted and wowed, and where local creativity supports innovation and drives investment, jobs and shared prosperity.

What this strategy covers

In this strategy, we use the term 'culture' broadly, to incorporate the arts, our local culture, our heritage and our creative and cultural sector.

- **The arts:** including all forms of artistic and creative expression - performing arts, visual arts, craft and media in all their contemporary and traditional forms.
- **Local culture:** comprising activities, events, and traditions significant to our community, cultural events and activities that are important to local people, businesses and communities.
- **Our heritage:** encapsulating our shared history, knowledge, and experiences as well as in our landscapes and historic buildings and places, archives,

libraries and museum collections, cultural practices, local knowledge and lived experiences.

- **Our creative & cultural sector:** capturing the artists, arts organisations, libraries, creative businesses and related partners engaged in supporting, developing, presenting and promoting cultural and creative activities.

As well as being renowned for its dynamic arts and culture scene, our borough also boasts flagship parks, the historic riverside environment, and many leisure activities that enhance our cultural offering. From our three prestigious football clubs to the world-renowned Queen's Club the borough is also home to numerous 'Green Flag Award' winning parks. While not the central focus of this strategy, these assets complement our arts, culture and heritage offer to provide an abundance of wider opportunities for relaxation and engagement, for residents and visitors alike.

This strategy supports Hammersmith & Fulham's local priorities. It reflects our Industrial Strategy, *Economic Growth for Everyone*, which puts the creative industries at the centre of our vision for a prosperous future for all. It complements our strategy for Public Health, links to our education priorities and helps stimulate our visitor economy. It supports delivery of other major strategies affecting culture (e.g. Arts Council England's 'Let's Create' and the Greater London Authority's 'Culture Strategy for London' (2019) and is rooted in Hammersmith & Fulham's own needs, strengths and opportunities.

We created the strategy together

Hammersmith and Fulham is a vibrant and diverse borough, increasingly home to residents from all over the world. Over 12% of residents are Black or Black British, over 10% are Asian or Asian British and a further 7% are from other ethnic minorities. We have reflected this in our engagement programme to shape this strategy. However, this diversity extends beyond ethnicity: we know that age, disability, and the LGBT+ community are important facets of our borough's demography. Our task is to ensure that all our people have the representation and investment they deserve in the arts and culture sector. This strategy acknowledges this gap and seeks to amplify these voices in cultural planning and to invest in relevant activities.

To ensure that this strategy reflects the issues, views and priorities of people and organisations, we consulted through:

- Engagement events with a range of arts organisations in the borough including Lyric Hammersmith, Bush Theatre, Kindred Studios, London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art (LAMDA), The Bhavan (the UK's principal venue for Indian cultural education, performance and events), the Irish Cultural Centre (ICC), Polish Social and Cultural Centre (POSK – the largest Polish centre outside Poland) and the H-Q-I Foundation (supporting emerging visual, performance and musical artists priced out of building sustainable arts careers in the capital) to name just a few. Views were also sought from partners in education, schools, heritage and history groups,

libraries and archives, grass roots community organisations, local business and creative industries.

- Interaction with the community at local markets and conducting a public survey online.
- Meetings with H&F Council – councillors and officers.
- Workshops and a conference for the council and partners to work out the Action Plan.

We would like to thank the many people who took the time to get involved. They were all very positive about the importance of arts, culture and heritage to life in Hammersmith & Fulham.

Many people told us about their experiences, and emphasised the need to work together effectively to make the borough even better so that everyone can participate and benefit – whether that's just for fun or to start a creative business or find employment. Many were quick to point out how much they value our fantastic arts organisations, venues, local culture and events, and our unique heritage and history, and want to participate more. Many spoke of the necessity for increased integration and coordination across our initiatives to attract new investments and to promote what's going on in the borough more effectively.

These insights have proved invaluable, and the strategy is committed to improving collaboration across all sectors to better highlight the borough's rich cultural offering to secure necessary investment and maximise growth.

This strategy was not developed in a vacuum. In building it, we researched strategies in other cities, to ensure it was informed by successful models and good practice in London and beyond, but conscious that it must be of our place – truly Hammersmith & Fulham. Inspired by these models, our strategy balances the local with the global.

It seeks to develop both community culture, and the cultural and creative industries, to create a compelling destination that promotes local talent and draws in tourists and investment. It acknowledges both the need to work in partnership and draw on the resources of our key partners, and the desire to be led by our community, ensure culture is accessible and enriches the lives of all our residents.

Delivering the strategy

Building on what people told us.

As mentioned above, this is not a strategy that's been developed in an ivory tower. Instead, it has been developed by drawing on what people living and working here told us. Their views are reflected in the strategy's themes, ambitions and actions. Delivering it must also be a shared endeavour.

We've engaged with partner organisations and residents extensively through workshops, interviews, surveys and formal consultation sessions. This strategy seeks to align existing resources in the most efficient manner, alongside seeking new investment to further enrich our cultural landscape.

The strategy has four strategic themes that derive from our research into the opportunities we have:

The themes of the strategy	
1.	Destination Hammersmith & Fulham: a place for quality culture, retail, food, green space and riverside, with an internationalist outlook; a place to attract people to live, work, visit, relax, study and invest.
2.	Creative Hammersmith & Fulham: a place that taps its creative potential for cultural production and for innovation in all our sectors.
3.	Included in Hammersmith & Fulham: a place that tackles inequality head-on, respecting diversity and including all residents in the opportunities we create.
4.	Together in Hammersmith & Fulham: a place that works together as one, sharing leadership and responsibility for our future.

These themes are supported by a cross-cutting approach to **addressing the climate and ecological emergency**.

In taking forward the strategic themes and an ambition to 'do more', it will be crucial to ensure that this is undertaken in a way which addresses the climate and ecological emergency to achieve a carbon net zero arts, culture and heritage sector by 2030.

Moving the themes forward

Each of the four themes is underpinned by a set of ambitions, detailing what we're aiming for; each ambition is then supported by a series of supporting actions leading to the sustainable positive changes we want to achieve for Hammersmith & Fulham.



The overarching aim of this strategy is not merely to foster a thriving cultural life in Hammersmith & Fulham. It is to do so in a way that is resource-efficient, sustainable, and optimises the use of existing resources while effectively attracting new investment.

Our aspiration is a rich cultural environment for all our residents, built in harmony with our economic, ecological, and community realities.

To fulfil the ambitions set out under each of the themes we have identified a series of 'foundation' actions, which are pre-requisites for enabling delivery. These are immediate priorities for the first year of the strategy's life:

- Convene a delivery board – a Hammersmith & Fulham Cultural Compact - to own and manage the strategy and action plan on behalf of stakeholders and the public.
- Establish a data framework to understand our baseline, agree targets, and accurately monitor progress in delivering the strategy.
- Develop a funding and investment plan to ensure the strategy and action plan are appropriately resourced.
- Develop a plan to co-ordinate and streamline the promotion of Hammersmith & Fulham and its constituent places as great destinations, and communicate coherently our cultural offers to residents, visitors and stakeholders.

Completion of the foundation actions will serve to inform and shape how the remaining ambitions set out in more detail under each of the themes below are delivered, and if there is merit in adapting that delivery. In collaboration with partners, we've crafted plans designed to turn our ambitions into reality. In this document, we've summarised some of the essential actions, to give an outline of what's to come.

The strategy will be supported by a detailed Action Plan which will set out what needs to be done and who will do it. While many of the actions will be delivered by the Council and partners working together, some are for the Council or specific partners to deliver themselves.

Governance

To ensure accountability and to oversee delivery of the strategy, we plan to establish a delivery board: the Hammersmith & Fulham Cultural Compact. Such a board would draw on learning from the 'Cultural Compact' model piloted in 20 localities in 2019 by the Arts Council and Department for Culture, Media and Sport as place-led partnerships designed to support the local cultural sector and enhance its contribution to development, with a special emphasis on cross-sector engagement beyond the cultural.

A Hammersmith & Fulham 'Cultural Compact' involving the Council and its partners will be pivotal in bringing our Cultural Strategy to life and ensuring all partners contribute to its delivery through:

- Strategy oversight: Steering the implementation of the Cultural Strategy, setting priorities, monitoring progress, and providing strategic oversight, including reporting to stakeholders and transparency.

- **Diverse representation:** Consist of key individuals from across Hammersmith & Fulham's vibrant cultural sectors – and also our wider anchor institutions.
- **Resource optimisation:** Co-ordinating the optimal use of existing resources, supporting alignment to deliver the strategy effectively, and identifying areas where additional investment is necessary.
- **Promoting collaboration:** Encouraging partnerships and co-operation and avoiding fragmentation to help the borough's cultural offer be greater than the sum of its parts.
- **Responding to our communities' needs:** Acting as a forum to help the cultural sector as a whole to nurture a cultural landscape that is vibrant, inclusive, and accessible, enriching the lives of all residents.

Evidence base and monitoring our progress.

A data-driven approach is essential if we are to deliver this strategy well. Gathering and analysing comprehensive place-based data and understanding our baseline will be at the heart of how this strategy is implemented. As well as being clear on our starting point, so we can measure progress and achieve our ambitions, we will explore how best to collect, present and share data between partners to help a range of agencies to make informed decisions and make sure we deliver for the Borough together.

Funding & Investment

A funding and investment plan will be a key pillar in the successful realisation of our strategy. Working with partners we will explore a wide range of funding opportunities from public and private sources that align with the vision and ambitions set out in this document. Ensuring transparency and accountability, we and our partners will manage all allocated financial resources, conducting regular reviews of progress to make timely adjustments and capitalise on emerging prospects. By adopting a dynamic and adaptable approach to funding, we will strive to maintain the financial sustainability and robustness of our initiatives.

Promoting our Offer

Co-ordinated and joined up promotion will be integral to conveying our strategy's objectives, gaining support and fostering community engagement. Through strategic communication channels and community outreach, we will work with partners to promote our initiatives, programmes and goals to keep our residents informed and involved, attract visitors, and raise the profile of the Borough nationally and

internationally with people and institutions alike. Leveraging existing networks and relationships with partners, we aim to amplify and align our promotional efforts and inspire participation through community events, workshops, and awareness campaigns. Continuous feedback from stakeholders will be actively sought, allowing us to refine our approaches and ensure our messages resonate effectively, ultimately strengthening implementation and garnering widespread support for our shared vision.

THEME: DESTINATION HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

A place for quality culture, retail, food, green space and riverside, with an internationalist outlook; a place to attract people to live, work, visit, relax, study and invest.

Setting the Scene

We are home to nationally renowned theatre venues, such as The Lyric and The Bush Theatre; vibrant community arts organisations such as HQI, Sands End Arts and Community Arts Centre, the Bhavan, the Irish Cultural Centre, POSK, Kindred Studios and many others; historic sites, such as Fulham Palace and the home of William Morris; world class educational institutions including Imperial College and the LAMDA and the RCA. The borough also boasts a rich musical history, from the roots of UK reggae to being home to iconic live music venues such as Eventim Hammersmith Apollo and Shepherds Bush Empire.

The new Civic Campus will play a pivotal role in the cultural transformation of the borough, serving as a state-of-the-art community hub that fosters creativity, collaboration, and innovation. As a crucial cultural anchor, the Civic Campus will provide fresh opportunities for residents, artists, and businesses to come together, exchange ideas and participate in a wide range of artistic and cultural experiences.

Alongside cultural communities, creative people and businesses, we are the location for significant players in the British media landscape – including the BBC, ITV and Disney, among others - and major education providers, so critical to the success of our dynamic economy. With the emergence of major new developments like Olympia, the Civic Campus, Earls Court and White City, Hammersmith & Fulham is destined to grow as a vibrant hub for creative individuals and businesses – an attractive destination built on local talent.

The borough's significant role in the national creative economy is a key pillar of the Council's Industrial Strategy, and by harnessing their energy and innovation we can ensure that we are positioned not only as a great place to live and work, but as a world class destination with a fine riverside position and impressive public parks, to attract students, tourism and inward investment. Access to culture is one of the key reasons why cutting-edge industries cluster in the Borough and people choose to work here.

In a crowded marketplace, it is critical that Hammersmith & Fulham defines, distinguishes and promotes all it has to offer. To compete, we need to present our place as open for business, with a welcoming and internationalist perspective. Working closely with our local anchor institutions, hospitality sector and businesses will help our message to cut through.

Our Opportunities

- Promote Hammersmith & Fulham as a place that everyone who lives and works here can be proud of, with a high-quality public realm and a sense of tangible excitement about what's on offer for them and their family and friends.
- Capitalise on our rich asset base – our attractive riverside setting, beautiful heritage parks and architectural gems, independent retail and hospitality, and, of course, our thriving and diverse cultural life, to position Hammersmith & Fulham as a key destination.
- A low carbon environment that is a pleasure to visit, with the natural assets of our parks and riverside, our strong public transport links and Clean Air Neighbourhoods providing a healthier setting for cultural activities,
- An appetite for new partnerships between the Borough and our continuing friendships with like-minded places in Europe, generating new connections to businesses, visitors and culture that enhance our reputation as an international destination for investment, creativity and tourism.
- Exploit the new Civic Campus to create an authentic character for Hammersmith's revitalised town centre, developing a neighbourhood that is a magnet for creatives with a rolling programme of events, maker markets, performances and exhibitions.

How we'll get there

Ambitions	Actions
Our Civic Campus catalyses the regeneration of Hammersmith Town Centre, developing a neighbourhood that is a magnet for creatives and a force for the renewal of local democracy.	<p>Through a place-shaping approach, ensure all aspects of the Civic Campus and its surroundings align with the aims of this strategy.</p> <p>Create a significant new cultural attraction, with quality public events with broad appeal.</p> <p>Establish the Civic Campus as a central resource to for cultural and creative practitioners and organisations.</p>
Major developments enhance our status as a cultural and creative location	<p>Work with developers to support the creation of affordable spaces for creative and cultural uses.</p> <p>Drawing on our existing Supplementary Planning Document on Affordable Workspace and Section 106 agreements, where appropriate align plans for developments with the borough's wider arts, culture and heritage landscape.</p> <p>Explore the potential for redevelopment of the Linford Christie stadium to include a major entertainment arena alongside enhanced sports facilities.</p>

Our status as a key destination for businesses to locate and thrive is strengthened and our distinctiveness is readily recognised.	<p>Incorporate the borough's cultural offer as a central plank of our offer to potential inward investors across a range of key growth sectors.</p> <p>Build on our success as a film location to increase the visibility of our key assets and environment</p>
We have an agreed destination management approach in place, with partners, to guarantee high quality visitor experiences.	Explore establishment of a destination management partnership with partners in the borough to include the visitor attraction offer, management of visitor experience and promotion of the Borough as a destination for sustainable tourism.
A high-quality cultural offer and attractive public realm that can satisfy the Visiting Friends & Family (VFF) market.	<p>Identify key sites and work with communities, partners and developers to commission/maintain high quality interventions.</p> <p>Take a place-based approach to co-ordinating and promoting our cultural offer, underlining the distinctiveness of our key places e.g. Fulham, Hammersmith, Old Oak, Shepherds Bush, White City.</p> <p>Expand use of indoor/outdoor spaces for pop-up and street events</p> <p>Develop new festivals and events where there are opportunities (for instance the Shepherds Bush Comedy Festival and festivals focused on e.g. Heritage or Film)</p> <p>Foster good relationships between the Council and sports stakeholders to ensure sport is recognised as a key part of our destination 'offer' for residents, visitors and businesses and a tool for creating opportunity and inspiration within our communities.</p> <p>Build on our status as the only local authority in England with three professional league football clubs to work with them to encourage and celebrate diverse and inclusive fan culture.</p> <p>Promote active travel and public transport to events.</p>
More and better use of public spaces for events and as a showcase for arts and culture, including at our Civic Campus.	<p>Develop a programme of public visual art, making use of our parks, public spaces and public buildings to promote the borough as a major artistic and cultural environment.</p> <p>Facilitate partnerships between local arts organisations and community groups to enable</p>

	<p>more arts and cultural events across our public spaces, including through a cross-service approach to support, led by the Council's Events Team.</p> <p>Generate new approaches to how underused or vacant public spaces could be transformed into temporary pop-up art installations or performance venues and to encourage pavement café culture.</p> <p>Ensure the borough is welcoming and safe for all young people to explore our culture and heritage, in particular when designing our expanding Night-Time Economy, recognising the need to 'de-territorialise' the perception of culture held by sections of London's youth.</p> <p>Make use of the borough's green spaces as a platform to showcase our arts and culture offer.</p>
We are an active partner in international cultural dialogue, connected to a network of European cities that enriches our offer through exchange of artists and ideas	Explore and establish a series of partnerships through MoUs with European cities that share our focus on creative economy, inclusion and prosperity or are aligned with our sector strengths to share good practice and support our reputation as an outward facing, modern, European destination.
Young people are proud of being from Hammersmith & Fulham and feel safe enjoying all it has to offer	Explore Purple Flag Status for the night-time economy

THEME: CREATIVE HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

A place that taps its creative potential for cultural production and for innovation in all our sectors.

Setting the Scene

Hammersmith and Fulham has a wealth of talented people, businesses and organisations, media giants and top end educational providers representing an enviable base for working to release creative potential for the benefit of all. They are already playing their part in making the borough a great place to live, work and play; they want to achieve more by working together and with the right support and collaboration, can do that.

The future of work is changing. Hammersmith & Fulham is well placed to use its creative capacity to position itself as a centre of innovation through the development of the White City Innovation District and our Creative Enterprise Zone. But the Fourth Industrial Revolution is not just about tech; it is about the power of converging technologies to create an inclusive, human-centred future. Creativity is the most sought-after skill in this environment.

A thriving cultural sector, cultural and creative education and space to develop and test new ideas can all contribute to securing the high value jobs of the future in Hammersmith & Fulham.

Our young people have huge potential. Harnessing that potential is crucial for their health, happiness and economic success. They should all have opportunities to develop their creativity and live full and rewarding cultural lives.

Young people, and organisations working with them, said we should do more to join-up and publicise the pathways from school to training and employment opportunities. There are many opportunities to work in the creative industries and we can make sure all our young people know what is available to them and the borough's burgeoning education sector is there to support them to be the best they can be from an early age in school through to employment.

The creative sector offers routes to economic security for more than just the young though. With the right conditions and support, it can offer new opportunities for people of all ages including those with disabilities. Our libraries provide programmes to tackle digital exclusion and could do more by offering maker-space and equipment otherwise out of the reach of people on low incomes.

We can create a continuum of support for people who want to start or grow their own creative businesses in the Borough and connect them to our thriving public and private sector innovation partners to create a functional supply chain and stimulate growth.

Social change is accelerating and creative skills are increasingly important in solving the complex and systemic issues we face and in optimising our opportunities. We want to establish a think-and-do approach to social innovation where policy makers work

alongside artists and residents to test and try new approaches. The Civic Campus is the ideal space for this initiative.

Our Opportunities

- Build on successful programmes including Sounds Like Hammersmith & Fulham to deepen the engagement of arts and cultural institutions with schools in the borough (including through the Learning Partnership).
- Our active Youth Voice Strategy and Youth Council provide a platform for inclusion of young people in decisions about culture, ensuring those with the biggest stake in the future are involved.
- The White City Innovation District and our wider Industrial Strategy are fundamentally supported by the creativity behind new inventions. Our creative ecosystem has a role in generating not only the ideas feeding traditional 'creative sector' roles but also the wider creative leaps we need to make to reach a sustainable path to the future.
- Work with schools, colleges, universities, libraries and the informal learning sector to develop our STEMMM approach to create a creative skills accelerator programme capable of supporting people of all ages and backgrounds to capture their creative talent and translate it into cultural production, creative start-ups or innovative new ideas and products.
- Support cultural and creative sole traders, micro and small businesses to locate, stay and flourish in Hammersmith & Fulham through provision of business advice to optimise their growth, monetise their ideas and encourage creative spill-over into other sectors and networking opportunities, in order to pollinate collaboration and build a functional creative cluster.
- Our five Libraries offer a unique opportunity as accessible, trusted, public spaces that can enable local communities to overcome digital exclusion and engage in a creative way with STEMMM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics Media and Medicine) activities. This can include introducing new resources such as makerspaces and digital skills programmes.

How we'll get there

Ambitions	Actions
Cultural and creative sole traders, micro and small businesses locate, stay and flourish in Hammersmith & Fulham creating a functional creative cluster.	Engage with local artists and creatives to understand their workspace needs. Use our planning levers to incorporate the establishment of affordable creative workspaces in new developments in the borough.

	<p>Work with our existing studio providers to support them to grow their memberships.</p> <p>Work to retain existing and support creation of new affordable creative workspace, especially within our Creative Enterprise Zone and at the Civic Campus.</p> <p>Identify further external funding for the protection of at-risk creative space.</p> <p>Identify/signpost opportunities for premises for small organisations / start-ups.</p> <p>Provide networking opportunities to pollinate collaboration and encourage creative spill-over into other sectors, stimulating growth.</p> <p>Explore creation of a one-stop-shop for support, advice and training for arts, culture and heritage organisations and small business start-ups in the creative/cultural sector including through our libraries' Universal Offer.</p> <p>Connect our local film and screen talent (on and off screen) to our role as a location for filming and screen industries – e.g. by creating a crew database and supporting networking events.</p>
<p>An embedded collaboration between schools and cultural institutions, actively connecting young people from an early age with the arts, culture and creative industries.</p>	<p>Deepen the engagement of arts and cultural institutions with schools in the borough, including through the Learning Partnership – including those working with young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) - to highlight the breadth of career opportunities in the sector, and routes into those.</p> <p>Highlight the breadth of career opportunities in the local sector and promote and facilitate routes into work with partners, ensuring the needs of young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) are fully incorporated into initiatives.</p> <p>Work with partners to draw on the successful 'creative challenge' approach of Imperial College's Makers Challenge format, linking this to investments in our public libraries – strengthening this creative ecosystem behind our major global innovations.</p>

More of our residents – including young people - are working in creative industries.	<p>Work with schools, community groups and other partners – including providers of out of school activities - to explore how approaches such as providing ‘19 cultural experiences for all young people by the time they are 19 years old’ could work.</p> <p>Improve signposting and support for young people to access education, training, skills, mentoring and employment in the creative industries.</p> <p>Scope partnerships with local creative businesses to offer and apprenticeships work experience to the borough’s young people.</p> <p>Explore creation of a wider ‘creative skills accelerator’ programme for all ages, to support residents to translate creative ideas into cultural production, employment or starting a business.</p>
New programmes for identified population groups requiring more support	Establish links with HMP Wormwood Scrubs education team and Ministry of Justice to explore ways in which creativity can form a route into productive work on release from prison.
Use the unique position of libraries as local, free and trusted institutions to develop programmes for tackling digital exclusion and providing access to creative technology	<p>Seek investment for maker space provision, tablet loan schemes and digital literacy activities.</p> <p>Provide a trusted source of advice and promote information about climate change in our libraries.</p>
The Borough’s cultural leaders are acknowledged and celebrated	Seek support for an annual Create in Hammersmith & Fulham award
A Civic Innovation Lab is established in the Civic Campus to develop and test new approaches to social policy in H&F	Initiate a programme for resident artists to work alongside council teams and residents, to use their collective imaginations and diverse perspectives to stimulate new ways of working in the public sector.

THEME: INCLUDED IN HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

A place that tackles inequality head-on, respecting diversity and including all residents in the opportunities we create.

Setting the Scene

There’s great will across the Council and partners for everyone to enjoy the benefits of participation in culture. The borough is rich in what it can offer but not all residents are able to engage with these opportunities. There are many reasons for this. For example, some people feel they don’t have the information about what’s available, or there are no activities very close to where they live, or

activities do not seem relevant to them, or they are not sure if they will feel welcome. For deprived communities, the world of arts, culture and heritage may feel like another world, which they have no chance of entering. They may not know anyone close to them who is an artist, and have no informal networks to help them navigate what is needed to secure a future in this area.

Engagement in culture significantly contributes to individuals' health, contentment, and overall feeling of connection to their community and the wider world. It offers a platform for self-expression, self-understanding and cultural celebration. It forms a medium for voicing what matters to people and it develops our sense of community so that people feel they belong. Our local history and heritage are more than just relics of the past; they are vital parts of our community's identity; they help us understand where we've come from, educate us and make Hammersmith and Fulham what it is today.

The borough's impressive array of cultural and arts organisations and heritage sites are valued by residents who have told us that they would make better use of them if it was easier to find out what's on offer. In our discussions with the public and people active in the cultural and creative sector, we found immense pride in the borough's artistic flair, creativity and heritage. There is a lot of positive energy in the borough to make it a stronger, happier and more resilient place.

Inclusion is a measure of how safe and welcome people feel in their environment and the opportunities they have to make decisions on matters that affect them. Building on the borough's many community strengths we want to ensure more people have access to the full range of ways to participate in culture whether as creators, participants, audiences, volunteers or leaders.

There should be no barriers to people's engagement. However, invisible hurdles do exist including cost (of tickets, or travel or childcare), accessibility, interest or knowledge. They disproportionately affect people living in Hammersmith & Fulham with protected characteristics. Increasing the number of residents who participate in arts, culture and heritage starts with working together to understand the needs of our communities and how they change over time. In addition, agency is critical – the ability to create, produce, present and enjoy cultural product is limited for some groups in our society and active steps are needed to address this.

Following the pandemic, social isolation has increased and the consequences for mental ill health are felt even more acutely by people living with disadvantage. We will look to do more through our cultural programmes to address loneliness, including building stronger community capacity for culture and working with public health and wider health services (especially those

supporting marginalised groups: mental health patients, substance misuse treatment clients, and people experiencing homelessness).

Our shared local history and heritage can have a significant impact in helping people to understand themselves and those around, and to feel part of the place. We can increase that understanding and appreciation by engaging more with young people in schools and by sharing experiences and stories across the generations. The Council's archives service can provide access to a wide range of resources and help to navigate them while providers in the voluntary sector play an important role in ensuring oral histories, family records and stories are preserved for future generations.

Our Opportunities

- Build on work to date to establish heritage trails, mark inspirational individuals who've lived in Hammersmith & Fulham and provide resources for schools to understand our past.
- Seek resources to support communities to develop neighbourhood-based capacity which puts local people in the driving seat to create events and activities they value.
- Embed the story of Hammersmith & Fulham in the Civic Campus, through the presence of the Archives service; including a youth-led / co-produced approach to promoting this through our schools as a learning opportunity.
- Incorporate good practice in ensuring our events and cultural activities are environmentally sustainable.
- Use the power of culture as a medium to surface, debate and highlight issues affecting the natural world, our climate and environment.
- Work with artists with disabilities and disability arts organisations locally to develop proposals to support them through accessible space and resource at the Civic Campus
- Build relationships with the public health and voluntary sectors to support creative ageing and dementia friendly cultural programmes and to address social isolation to improve prosperity for all.
- Ensure a wide range of events celebrating the diverse population of the borough is promoted and welcomes all residents and visitors to experience the rich cultures of those who live here.

How we'll get there

Ambitions	Actions
Create a Black History	Work with historical groups, members of the

Museum and a more prominent Black History Month	Windrush generation and others to progress feasibility of a Black History Museum - to review sites, content and funding options
Celebrate our heritage through a series of thematic events across the Borough	Convene local history, heritage and community groups to create a Hammersmith & Fulham Histories Festival that brings people together to increase interest and understanding in heritage and culture, including that of other groups – as a showpiece celebration to complement Heritage Open Days and other thematic events throughout the year.
More residents, from a wider range of backgrounds, participate in arts, culture and heritage – including in community and professional venues and public spaces as creators, audiences and leaders.	<p>Deliver a programme that promotes outdoor community theatre and music events in local neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Explore a role for the Events Team in supporting different communities to celebrate, volunteer and showcase their culture.</p> <p>Explore the potential for the Civic Campus to offer an inclusive programme engaging local people with issues in the area.</p> <p>Use the civic collections to bring our past to life and stimulate debate about our collective future.</p> <p>Build on our improved approach to data collection and analysis to better understand how our residents participate in arts, culture and heritage.</p>
Residents of all backgrounds have agency to engage in creative activities of relevance to them as artists, participants and leaders.	<p>Scale up our 'What's On' guide to further promote the borough's cultural offer, including a specific focus on different aspects of culture and what's happening in each of the borough's town centres and places.</p> <p>Collaborate with the Sands End Arts & Community Centre Trust to amplify opportunities for all residents to engage in all art forms.</p> <p>Work with partners including the Lyric and Bush theatres and LAMDA to increase opportunities for all local people to participate in creative and artistic activities.</p> <p>Work with local arts and entertainment venues to provide affordable and accessible arts and cultural experiences for residents who might otherwise find it difficult to participate.</p> <p>Use the presence of the Archives service at the Civic Campus to connect people to local history and the exciting future opportunities in our creative economy.</p>
Our arts, cultural and heritage organisations flourish with the help of volunteers.	Formulate a comprehensive, shared plan with partners to increase participation in volunteering, aligning resources for maximum effect.

	<p>Develop and build on outreach programmes tailored for people with disabilities to include a focus on volunteering and foster inclusivity in cultural participation.</p> <p>Cultivate a network of volunteer champions for culture and the environment.</p>
A Creative Health Partnership supports the most marginalised residents – e.g. those experiencing homeless, mental illness or substance misuse - to access the arts, culture and heritage as therapy	Work with Public Health and their partners to build an arts network bridging the divide between the arts and health and targeting health/support services that help the most marginalised clients.

THEME: TOGETHER IN HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

A place that works together as one, sharing leadership and responsibility for our future.

Setting the Scene

As described above, there is a lot to do to ensure our cultural life continues to flourish and grow, so that it can deliver improved prosperity for all our residents and contribute to our success.

It is a very challenging time for arts, culture and heritage organisations and businesses; by working together we can increase the amount of support they need to help them to help themselves and each other. Recovery from the COVID pandemic and recent economic challenges has affected all artists, organisations and businesses. By drawing on the many creative assets we have in the borough and by fostering collaboration where it makes sense, we can use this strategy to strengthen the sector to fulfil its potential, driving our wider economy and offering opportunities for all.

The future of culture in Hammersmith & Fulham is of interest not only to the Council, but also to residents, businesses, cultural institutions, educators, voluntary and public sector partners. People also told us that more could be achieved through effective partnership working backed by new investment so we can build on our many successes and ensure everyone has an opportunity to participate. Together in Hammersmith & Fulham is about bringing all that we have to the table to help ourselves build a positive and thriving future.

In developing this strategy, people working across the creative sector in the borough shared their experiences of economic pressures and how that can threaten the very existence of large and small cultural organisations. Having access to a range of support – for example, expertise in fundraising – can help organisations become more resilient and achieve their full potential.

There's a real appetite in the borough for working together to achieve more and attract new investment for culture. While there's acknowledgement that no one partner has all the answers, we found enthusiasm to work collectively; this interest in collaboration underpins the positioning

of this strategy as a shared endeavour, a strategy not just for the Council, but for the Council and its partners in the arts, culture and heritage sectors.

The challenges ahead of us are increasingly interconnected and complex. Our world is uncertain and change is accelerating faster every day. Our response must be to work together to find solutions and turn challenges into opportunities. Increasingly, public policy is moving to be “place-led”. It responds to the assets and needs in local areas, informed by the real-life experiences of residents and reflecting a shared responsibility for change, while acknowledging the very different resources which each partner can bring to bear. There is an important role for the “anchor institutions” in a place, with the greatest resources and capacity, to support this work.

This strategy, its priorities and actions, have been developed through collaboration. Without a doubt, if it is to deliver on its ambitions, it will need to be owned, resourced, delivered and monitored in collaboration too.

Our Opportunities

- Build on the partnerships that have initiated this strategy to create wide ownership and capacity for change, ensuring residents, including those with particular needs or talents, have a strong voice and agency to lead planning for activities relevant to them.
- Promote inclusion for older and younger residents and visitors in cultural events and activities, including through harnessing the energy and talent of our Youth Council representatives to promote inclusion of a multi-generational audience.
- Only by working together can we achieve progress on the Climate Emergency we face. We have an opportunity to ensure that our cultural stakeholders bring diverse voices to this conversation, including through using the power of culture and the arts to engage and educate.
- Work hand in glove with our cultural sector, the large and small cultural organisations, individual artists, national bodies and commercial attractions to develop proposals for investment in Hammersmith & Fulham’s cultural offer
- Work in partnership to manage Hammersmith & Fulham as a distinctive destination with a strong cultural and creative offer, high quality visitor experience and consistent and compelling promotion including bidding to become London Borough of Culture.

How we’ll get there

Ambitions	Actions
Work effectively as a place-based partnership that is inclusive of the local authority, cultural sector, anchor institutions and residents.	<p>Use our Cultural Compact to lead, champion, develop, deliver, resource and monitor the actions plan and develop collective approaches to supporting the sector’s resilience.</p> <p>Seek investment to commission and promote arts and cultural activities as means to engage and educate people of all ages about environmental sustainability and the</p>

	climate emergency.
Increased and diversified resources for the arts, culture and heritage.	<p>Use our Investment Plan to increase and diversify investment in the arts, culture and heritage.</p> <p>Actively promote crowdfunding initiatives for community-led cultural projects, furthering cultural investment across the borough.</p>
Our cultural organisations are thriving and they're resilient and sustainable.	<p>Facilitate networks to foster a culture of knowledge-sharing and innovation.</p> <p>Work with partners to explore co-investment for capital improvements to cultural infrastructure to improve energy efficiency.</p>

This strategy is deliberately focussed on the opportunities we can see, the assets we can use and the partnership capacity that we can build in order to succeed as a cultural and creative destination that benefits everyone who lives here.

We hope it inspires, provokes and draws together the people and organisations who can bring it to life.

Thanks

It's your strategy

Hammersmith and Fulham Council wish to thank everyone who participated in the development of this strategy including: Action on Disability. Anti-Tribalism Movement. Arts Council England. The Bhavan Centre. . Bush Hall. Bush Theatre. Charing Cross Hospital. Dance Attic. Dance West. Earls Court Development Company. EdCity. Eventim Apollo. Flora Gardens School. Mark Baldwin (choreographer and former Rambert Artistic Director). Friends Of The Japanese Garden. Fulham BID. Fulham Cross Federation. Fulham Palace. Fulham Symphony Orchestra. Greater London Authority. H&F ArtsFest. H&F Youth Council/Parliament. Hammersmith BID. The Hammersmith Society. Hammersmith United Charities. Hammersmith & Fulham Arts Commission. HQI Foundation. Imperial College. The Irish Cultural Centre. John Lyon's Charity. Joy Festival. Kindred Studios. Koestler Trust. London Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts. London Culture Forum. Lyric Theatre. Masbro. Mates in Mind H&F. Hammersmith, Fulham, Ealing & Hounslow Mind. Mitsui Fudosan. Music House For Children. NAZ Project. Next Door Records. New White City Youth Centre. Nubian Life. Olympia London. Petit Miracles. POSK Polish Social and Cultural Association. Royal College of Art. Riverside Studios. Sands End Arts & Community Centre. Shepherds Bush Families Project & Children's Centre. This New Ground. Tri-borough Music Hub. Turtle Key Arts. UKTV. Upstream. West London College. Westfield. White City Youth Theatre. William Morris Society. Yoo Capital. Young Hammersmith & Fulham Foundation. The 528 people who stopped to give their opinions at the Kings Street and North

End Road markets (December 2022) and the 159 people who took the time to respond to the public online cultural strategy survey (Jan-Feb 2023).

Find out more

Background information

(insert weblinks to the supporting appendices)

Report to: Cabinet

Date: 16/10/2023

Subject: Capital Programme Monitor & Budget Variations, 2023/24 (First Quarter)

Report of: Cabinet Member for Finance & Reform, Councillor Rowan Ree

Responsible Director: Sukvinder Kalsi, Strategic Director of Finance

SUMMARY

The Council's overall financial strategy includes significant capital investment in the infrastructure of the Borough and this in turn supports the delivery of the Council's key priorities and strategies e.g. Building Homes & Communities.

All capital programmes are complex and involve considerable local community engagement, procurement, and planning considerations. The forecast capital budget for 2023/24, as at first quarter, is £243.4m and includes:

- £66.8m investment in the existing council homes to ensure compliance and building affordable new homes for residents
- £38.7m investment in provision of new affordable housing
- £11m investment to ensure the continuing safety of Hammersmith Bridge and progressing the stabilisation works.
- £13m investment in road maintenance and infrastructure schemes including £1.2m investment in the rollout of electric vehicle charging points and £3.4m in Clean Air Neighbourhoods scheme as part of our Climate and Ecology Strategy
- £4m investment in parks, leisure, and community safety
- £3.2m investment in social care capital projects including disabled facilities adaptations works
- £2.8m investment in maintaining schools including £1m investment on window replacement and decarbonisation schemes

Work is also continuing to complete the Civic Campus development that will re-open the historic town hall to the public and regenerate an important part of the Borough, providing a vibrant entertainment, arts, business, education, and social destination featuring world-class architecture.

The details of the capital programme for the financial year 2023/24 (including the financing of this spend) and the future programme are set out in the report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To note the net increase in forecast capital expenditure of £10.7m for 2023/24.
2. To approve the updated four-year capital programme for 2023-2027 of £653m as detailed in Appendix 1.

3. To approve £4,890,000 additional budget with regards to Hammersmith Bridge stabilisation works, funded from General Fund borrowing.
4. To approve £3,389,000 additional budget for Clean Air Neighbourhoods scheme, funded from Transport for London (TfL), Section 106 and parking reserve contributions.
5. To approve £176,000 additional budget in relation to Business Intelligence (BI) development work, funded from General Fund borrowing.
6. To approve the additional budget in relation to the self-financing schemes as noted in Appendix 4.
7. To note the potential risks regarding the General Fund Programme, as summarised in paragraphs 18-23.
8. To note the potential risks regarding the Housing Capital Programme, as summarised in paragraphs 24-28.
9. To note prudential indicators presented in Appendix 5, as per Prudential Code requirements.

Wards Affected: All

The capital programme contains schemes and projects which are directly linked to the Council's priorities.

Our Values	Summary of how this report aligns to the H&F Values
Being ruthlessly financially efficient	<p>All capital investment decisions are required to be underpinned by a robust business case that sets out the full costs, funding and risks and any expected financial return alongside the broader outcomes including economic and social benefits.</p> <p>This report provides detailed analysis of the Council's capital programme financial position and highlights potential risks and their impact on the Council's resources.</p>
Building shared prosperity	<p>We need to always confirm that spend fits our council's priorities; challenge how much needs to be spent; and achieve results within agreed budgets. Finance is everyone's business and every penny counts. The council will continue to invest in our ambitious housing development programme and work through the planning system to enable 3,000 new energy-efficient 50% genuinely affordable homes to be built.</p>
Creating a compassionate council	<p>As the council's resources have been reduced, we</p>

	have protected the services on which the most vulnerable residents rely.
Doing things with local residents, not to them	A significant proportion of services are delivered in partnership with local and national companies, and this will continue to promote all business sectors to the benefit of residents. The proposals will implement the Disabled People's Housing Strategy, working in co- production with disabled residents.
Taking pride in H&F	The strategy proposals include significant investment in public realm services, to maintain world-class parks, open spaces, and cemeteries, making sure that parks are a safe space for residents. The proposals also are continuing to invest in CCTV so that residents feel secure in their homes and on the streets.
Rising to the challenge of the climate and ecological emergency	The council has approved a Climate and Ecology Strategy and action plan to deliver its target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the borough by 2030. It has been shaped by the work of the resident-led Climate and Ecological Emergency Commission, who worked closely with the Council's Climate Unit and was devised by ten cross-departmental officer working groups.

Financial Impact

This report and its contents are wholly of a financial nature.

Andre Mark, Head of Strategic Planning and Investment, 07776 673 099, 24 August 2023

Legal Implications

There are no direct legal implications in relation to this report. Legal advice will be sought for each Procurement within the programme and will comply with the Council's Contract Standing Orders and the Public Contract Regulations.

Jade Monroe, Chief Solicitor, Social Care 0208 753 2695, 21 August 2023

Background Papers Used in Preparing This Report

The following documents disclose important facts on which the report is based and have been relied upon in preparing the report:

- Capital Programme 2023-27 (published February 2023) - [Four Year Capital Programme 2023-27 And Capital Strategy 202324.pdf \(lbhf.gov.uk\)](#)
-

ECONOMIC AND STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

The macro-economic turbulence (including high inflation and interest rates) has had a significant impact on the cost of materials, labour, and funding costs. Inflation has been consistent (at around 10% during the last financial year) and interest rates have increased significantly (currently 5.25% in August 2023 compared to 0.25% in December 2021).

The interest rate regarding long-term borrowing from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) now stands at 5.2% compared to 1.5% in December 2021 (so borrowing is now more than 3 times more expensive than December 2021).

The Council's underlying need to borrow (Capital Financing Requirement - CFR) to support the capital programme is forecast to increase by £318.2m over the next 4 years (£64.4m regarding the headline General Fund CFR, £26.3m regarding self-financing schemes and £227.5m regarding the Housing Revenue Account).

There is a risk that those schemes expected to be self-financing are subject to economic and demand pressures, and therefore may not yield the required revenues. These details will be reported as part of the regular capital reports during 2023/24.

For illustrative purposes it is currently estimated that the increase of £64.4m in the General Fund CFR will result in an estimated additional revenue budget requirement of £5.4m¹ per annum by 2026/27.

These potential implications will need to be reflected in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy and the future MTFS.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2023/24 – Q1 OVERVIEW

- 1. The updated Quarter 1 2023/24 capital programme is summarised in Table 1. The programme has increased by £10.7m to £243.4m in comparison to the previous quarter. All the variations are detailed in Appendix 1.

Table 1 – LBHF Capital Programme 2023/24 with proposed Q1 variations

¹ Current cost of borrowing rate of 8.37% calculated using the latest discounted certainty PWLB interest rate of 5.19% (including certainty rate discount) and minimum revenue provision (MRP) of 3.18%. MRP on new developments is charged at 2%.

	2023/24 Revised Budget (2022/23 Outturn) £'000	Total Q1 Variances £'000	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Q1) £'000	2023/24 Actual spend to date (Q1) £'000	Actual spend to revised budget %
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					
Children's Services	5,152	(2,364)	2,788	387	14%
Social Care	1,701	1,496	3,197	4	0%
Environment Department	20,170	7,320	27,490	4,231	15%
Finance and Resources Department	7,493	(3,421)	4,072	-	0%
General Fund Schemes under the Economy Department	92,049	9,354	101,403	8,361	8%
Sub-total (General Fund)	126,565	12,385	138,950	12,983	9%
Economy Department-HRA Programme	106,087	(1,659)	104,428	11,638	11%
Sub-total Economy Department (HRA)	106,087	(1,659)	104,428	11,638	11%
Total Expenditure	232,652	10,726	243,378	24,621	10%
CAPITAL FINANCING					
Use of specific resources (grant/section106/receipts)	88,169	3,969	92,138	13,898	15%
Borrowing-General Fund	39,142	6,283	45,425	8,864	20%
Self-financing borrowing -General Fund	35,626	8,143	43,769	1,668	4%
Borrowing -HRA	69,715	(7,669)	62,046	191	0%
Total Capital Financing	232,652	10,726	243,378	24,621	10%

GENERAL FUND – MAINSTREAM PROGRAMME AND CAPITAL RECEIPTS

- The General Fund (GF) mainstream programme cuts across the departments and represents schemes which are funded from Council resources (capital receipts or borrowing). It is the area of the programme where the Council has the greatest discretion. The mainstream programme forecast for 2023/24 is £52.7m which represents an increase of £2.7m in comparison to the previous forecast at 2022/23 outturn. The mainstream programme and quarter 1 movements are summarised in Appendix 2.
- The mainstream programme does not include self-financing schemes (where the net General Fund revenue borrowing costs are nil). Appendix 4 details the self-financing schemes and their borrowing requirement.
- A key financial focus of the capital monitoring report is the potential impact of capital expenditure on future borrowing and its revenue affordability. The Council's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose is measured through the CFR and incorporates the forecast borrowing for the mainstream programme. The current forecast for the General Fund Headline CFR (excluding the self-financing schemes set out in Appendix 4) is set out below:

	Last forecast (2022/23 Q4) £m	Current forecast (2023/24 Q1) £m
General Fund CFR		
2022/23 Closing CFR (actual)	134.01	134.01
2023/24 Closing CFR	171.55	176.35
2026/27 Closing CFR	189.33	198.37

5. The mainstream forecast assumes funding of £10.8m (brought forward from 2022/23) from capital receipts. These will be partially used to support invest to save expenditure and IT investment in accordance with the council's reserve strategy and action plan.
6. The Hammersmith Stabilisation Project is complex and has required significant additional technical engineering work (to the pedestals/bearings and other related structures). In addition, there have been significant material cost pressures (steel prices increased by more than 50%) and labour costs have also increased due to prevailing inflationary pressures. Consequently, this report seeks an approval for £4.89m for this project funded from temporary General Fund borrowing. This sum will be included in the overall project costs for the full restoration of the Bridge and will be expected to be met equally with DfT and TfL.
7. The Clean Air Neighbourhoods scheme is designed to tackle air pollution in the Borough and will include a range of measures working together to improve air quality and people's health such as tree planting, traffic reduction trials, sustainable drainage schemes, school streets initiatives and improved infrastructure for walking and cycling. This report seeks an approval of £3.389m to be funded from a combination of TfL funding, S106 and parking reserve contributions.
8. This report also seeks approval for an additional £0.176m budget to fund development work for the council's Business Intelligence function, funded from the General Fund borrowing. This will result in an additional estimated cost to revenue of £0.015m per year.
9. There is also the proposed addition of £8.8m to the loan facility budget for the Civic Campus Joint Venture LLP. This reflects the need for the loan facility to be a revolving credit facility (with the JV having repaid £9.5m from the original agreed £10m capital budget in June 2023). The requirement for a revolving credit facility is something that has been clarified with the JV LLP in recent weeks. The business plan for the JV LLP anticipates the loan being fully and finally repaid in summer 2024 (2024/25 financial year) when the Civic Campus project is closer to completion. As such, this transaction is accounted for as self-financing (see Appendix 4, Table 2).

HOUSING CAPITAL PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

10. Housing Capital expenditure for 2023/24 is forecast at £104.4m. The expenditure and funding analysis of the Housing Programme is summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Housing Capital Programme 2023/24 with proposed Q1 variations:

	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Outturn)	Total Variations	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Q1)
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Approved Expenditure			
HRA Asset Management and Compliance Programme	66,830	-	66,830
Building Homes and Communities Strategy	25,659	(2,628)	23,031
Other HRA Capital Schemes	13,598	969	14,567
Total Housing Programme	106,087	(1,659)	104,428
Available and Approved Resource			
Capital Receipts - Unrestricted	3,568	(597)	2,971
Capital Receipts - RTB (141)	201	449	650
Capital Receipts - GF	1,442	(1,442)	-
Major Repairs Reserve (MRR)	17,013	118	17,131
Contributions Developers (S106)	525	764	1,289
Contributions from leaseholders	2,833	-	2,833
Capital Grants from Central Government	-	-	-
Capital Grants and Contributions from GLA Bodies	-	2,029	2,029
RtB GLA Ringfence	11,046	4,689	15,735
Borrowing (HRA)	69,459	(7,669)	61,790
Total Funding	106,087	(1,659)	104,428

11. Within the Housing Capital Programme there has been a net budget decrease of £1.7m, mainly due to budget reprofiling to future years in relation to affordable housing schemes.

12. The HRA CFR movements are shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3 – HRA CFR at Q1 2023-24 (including future years forecast):

	Actual	Forecast			
HRA CFR Forecast	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Opening HRA CFR	256.97	300.57	364.10	462.44	524.22
In Year Borrowing	41.65	62.05	98.34	61.78	3.80
Appropriation between HRA & GF	1.96	1.48	-	-	-
Closing HRA CFR	300.57	364.10	462.44	524.22	528.03

13. The Housing Revenue Account 2023/24 CFR has increased by £63.5m in comparison to 2022/23. This is mainly due to 2022/23 budgets being reprofiled to 2023/24 for the HRA Asset Management and Compliance Programme. The HRA CFR is forecast to increase to £528.03m by the end of 2026/27.

FINANCING OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN 2023/24

14. The financing of the capital programme across both the General Fund and HRA can be seen in summary at table 1 (above) and in more detail within the appendices. The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), which demonstrates the council's underlying need to borrow, is forecast to increase in 2023/24 by £140.4m, driven by a combination of spend on elements of the programme that should over the long-term be self-financing (primarily linked to the Civic Campus

project), and others elements where the borrowing costs are charged to revenue over time, via the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) within the General Fund (as statutorily required) and through the 40 year business plan within the HRA.

15. The additional borrowing forecast for 2023/24 is currently assumed to be internal borrowing, i.e. funded temporarily via our own cash balances, thereby negating the need to borrow externally and the related cost of borrowing. This is particularly advantageous currently given Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) rates are above 5%, which is more than the opportunity cost of the return from investing cash balances. Internal borrowing is however by its nature a finite option and must be considered alongside other strategic priorities for the use of cash balances (such as use of earmarked reserves and the council's investment strategy). This is considered within the overall borrowing strategy, which is constructed across key strands including our capital programme, treasury management strategy and revenue strategy.

FOUR YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

16. Budget Council approved a four-year capital programme for 2023/24 to 2026/27 of £506.8m. The programme now stands at £653m. The movement (a net increase) of £146.2m is summarised in the below attached table:

Budget Movement Summary for 2023/24-2026/27 capital programme	£'m
Four-year capital programme budget approved at Full Council in February 2023	506.8
Carry forward of unspent budgets from 2022/23 to future years	50.9
New budget approved for progression and delivery of LBHF's development for Farm Lane & Lille Road sites	40.7
New approved budget for Hammersmith Town Hall refurbishment	21.5
New budget approved for CHS schools capital programme	13
Additional budget for Hammersmith Bridge Strengthening	7.8
Civic Campus commercial loan cashflow forecast adjustment	8.8
Acquisition of SBHA properties	5.4
Additional approved budget for Clean Air Neighbourhoods scheme	3.9
Additional approved budgets for various other capital schemes	3.7
Additional budget, as per agreed TfL and s106 funding, for various infrastructure and transport schemes	2.2
Reduction in Education City loan budget to reflect the actual cash flow forecast	(11.7)
Revised four -year capital programme as at 2023/24 Q1	653.0

17. A summary of four-year capital programme, including proposed Q1 variations, is presented in Appendix 1.

GENERAL FUND CAPITAL PROGRAMME RISKS

18. The following risks associated with funding of future years' expenditure have been identified within the General Fund Capital programme:

19. **Pre-development costs:** The General Fund capital programme includes several regeneration schemes that are at an early stage. These include Farm Lane, Mund Street, Lillie Road, and Community Schools Programme budgets totalling £9.7m. Should these schemes not fully progress there is a risk that some, or all, of the expenditure may need to be written off to revenue. As mitigation against this risk the Development Board (chaired by the Strategic Director of The Economy) is providing a gateway and governance process for these schemes before commitment of funds. An earmarked revenue reserve of £5m is also set aside as further mitigation.
20. **Community Infrastructure Levy:** The current programme assumes Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) contributions of £22.8m towards its funding. The exact amount and timing of these receipts largely depends on the progress of various developments around the Borough. Should these receipts not materialise or be delayed, the funding gap will need to be met by borrowing, resulting in additional borrowing costs and revenue pressures.
21. **Self-financing:** The current four-year capital programme contains £73.5m of budgets in relation to self-financing schemes. This is in addition to £55.4m already spent on these schemes as at 31 March 2023. Whilst these will have an impact on the Council's CFR, it is assumed that all Minimum Revenue Payment (MRP) and interest costs will be fully reimbursed through grant contributions, the charging of a state-aid compliant interest rate, the loan repayment, commercial income, or reduction in revenue costs (e.g. lease rental payments).
22. £63m of the above self-financing schemes is in relation to acquisition of Civic Campus commercial units. The financing of the borrowing costs for this scheme is highly sensitive to market changes and therefore there is a risk that, in the current economic climate, anticipated rental income targets might be lower than forecast and will not be sufficient to cover the associated borrowing costs.
23. **Capital receipts:** There are currently no forecast capital receipts and therefore will rely on borrowing to finance capital programmes in future years. However, the Council's Property Transformation team is systematically reviewing all assets as part of asset management best practice and as part of the wider accommodation strategy. As part of this programme of work, surplus assets may be identified that cannot be re-purposed for other uses and that could be sold for a capital receipt to support the capital programme. Any decisions on asset disposals will be the subject of a future report.

HOUSING CAPITAL PROGRAMME RISKS

24. The following risks associated with funding of future years' expenditure have been identified within the Housing Capital programme:
25. **S106 Funding:** The proposed programme for 2023/24–2026/27 relies on £20m of S106 receipts for affordable housing, of which £16.1m has been received to date with the remainder dependent on the associated developments proceeding in a timely manner. There is a risk should such contributions not materialise.
26. **Right to Buy funding (retained receipts):** The Council has retained £16.1m of RTB 1-4-1 receipts which need to be spent within five years from the date of

retention on eligible expenditure in respect of building new affordable housing schemes. £1.6m of these receipts is due to be spent by 31 March 2024. Should these receipts not be spent in a timely basis, the Council will have to repay them back to the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) with interest which would be an additional cost to the HRA.

27. **Building Safety Act and Fire Safety Act:** The Building Safety Act came into force on 28 April 2022 whereas the Fire Safety Act was enacted in 2021. These legislations will significantly impact on the Council in its role as landlord. Whilst the Council has already approved its current Asset Management and Compliance Programme, which is included in the Capital Programme, additional safety requirements and further significant capital requirements will need to be considered. An updated Asset Management Capital Strategy, setting out a 12-year plan, was approved by the Cabinet in September 2021. Four-year spend for the period 2023/24-2026/27 has already been incorporated into the current Capital Programme. The impact of the proposals has been modelled in the latest HRA 40-year Business Plan and indicates a requirement for additional revenue savings to finance the significant capital servicing costs involved.
28. **Pre-development costs:** The current HRA programme contains £15.5m budget in relation to affordable housing schemes which are still in predevelopment stages. Of this, £4.1m has been spent as of 31 March 2023. Should these schemes not fully progress there is a risk that some, or all, of the expenditure may need to be written off to revenue. As a mitigation against this risk, an officer group (chaired by the Strategic Director of The Economy) provides a gateway and governance process for these schemes before any recommendation for commitment of funds. An earmarked revenue reserve of £3.6m is also set aside as further mitigation.

REASONS FOR DECISION

29. This report reports the quarter 1 position to Cabinet and seeks revisions to the Capital Programme which require the approval of Cabinet in accordance with the Council's financial regulations.

EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS

30. There are no direct equalities implications in relation to this report. This paper is concerned entirely with financial management issues and, as such, the recommendations relating to an increase in capital allocations, will not impact directly on any group with protected characteristics, under the terms of the Equality Act 2010.

RISK MANAGEMENT

31. In the initial stages of any development, major capital projects will have significant uncertainties. For example, these may relate to the planning process, the views and interest of residents and stakeholders who must be consulted, ground conditions, or the costs of rectifying or demolishing existing buildings (e.g. the cost of asbestos removal). Construction companies and developers

contracting with the Council which experience financial instability, particularly an issue following Covid-19 pandemic pressures, Brexit and the war in Ukraine and the impact of cost inflation. They may not be able to raise sufficient finance to cash flow operations, any potential insolvency process could lead to a costly process of changing suppliers without any guarantee of remaining within overall budget, the Council could suffer direct financial loss and any defects or other issues may not be resolvable as anticipated. To mitigate the Council carefully considers the financial robustness of any contractor and requests appropriate financial standing assurance and support wherever possible.

32. Large scale capital projects can operate in environments which are complex, turbulent, and continually evolving. Effective risk identification and control within such a dynamic environment is more than just populating a project risk register or appointing a project risk officer. Amplifying the known risks so that they are not hidden or ignored, demystifying the complex risks into their more manageable sum of parts, and anticipating the slow emerging risks which can escalate rapidly are all necessary components of good capital programme risk management.
33. The impact to councils of the Grenfell Tower fire is yet to be fully established. It is certain that many councils are/will be undertaking property reviews to determine the levels of improvements required to ensure fire safety arrangements within their buildings meet both the expectations of the residents and that they comply with building regulations and other statutory duties.
34. The Fire Safety Act 2021 (the Act) received Royal Assent on 29 April 2021 and commenced on 16 May 2022. The Act amended the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (the Fire Safety Order). The Act confirms that responsible persons (RPs) for multi-occupied residential buildings must assess, manage, and put in place measures to reduce the risk of fire for the structure and external walls of the building, including cladding, balconies and windows, and entrance doors to individual flats that open into common parts.
35. The Dame Judith Hackitt independent review of fire safety, following the Grenfell tragedy, recognises that High Rise Residential Buildings (10 Storeys and above) are a special risk where layers of fire protection must be put in place to reduce the risk to as low as reasonably possible, however reducing the risk for all residential accommodation is fundamental. This process is on-going and must be continually reviewed at least annually.
36. All works must comply with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations. The Council must appoint a Principal Designer and Principal Contractor with the necessary and demonstrable expertise and competence.
37. Proposals set out in this report seek to comply with the Council's legal duties.
38. The report sets out the ongoing economic uncertainty, including the potential for further interest rate rises to be agreed by the Bank of England, and identifies actions which will, in part, mitigate this risk.
39. Implications verified by: David Hughes, Director of Audit, Fraud, Risk and Insurance, 20 August 2023.

VAT IMPLICATIONS

40. The Council needs to carefully consider its VAT partial exemption calculation and the risk of breaching the partial exemption threshold. Capital projects represent the bulk of this risk. A breach would likely cost the Council between £2-£3m per year whilst in breach. Finance officers are working closely with departments to ensure that partial exemption risks are considered as part of significant capital projects. Further detail on the Council's partial exemption is included in Appendix 3.
41. Implications verified by: Joanna Monaghan, Principal Accountant (Taxation), Corporate Finance, 22 August 2023.

LIST OF APPENDICES:

- Appendix 1 – Detailed capital budget, spend and variation analysis by department
Appendix 2 – GF Mainstream Capital Programme 2023-27
Appendix 3 – VAT partial exemption
Appendix 4 – Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) and Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)
Appendix 5 – Summary of Prudential Indicators

Appendix 1 – Detailed capital budget, spend and variation analysis by department

SUMMARY CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2023/24-2026/27

	2023/24 Revised Budget (Outturn)	Slippages from/(to) future years	Additions/ (Reductions)	Transfers	Total Transfers/ Virements	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Q1)	2023/24 Actual spend to date		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE									
Children's Services	5,152	(15,317)	12,953	-	(2,364)	2,788	387		
Social Care	1,701	-	1,496	-	1,496	3,197	4		
Environment Department	20,170	(3,563)	10,883	-	7,320	27,490	4,231		
Finance and Resources Department	7,493	(3,597)	176	-	(3,421)	4,072	-		
General Fund Schemes under the Economy Department	92,049	(3,761)	13,565	(450)	9,354	101,403	8,361		
Sub-total (General Fund)	126,565	(26,238)	39,073	(450)	12,385	138,950	12,983		
Economy Department-HRA Programme	106,087	(42,806)	40,697	450	(1,659)	104,428	11,638		
Sub-total Economy Department (HRA)	106,087	(42,806)	40,697	450	(1,659)	104,428	11,638		
Total Expenditure	232,652	(69,044)	79,770	-	10,726	243,378	24,621		
CAPITAL FINANCING									
Specific/External Financing:									
Government/Public Body Grants	6,417	(15,317)	14,449	-	(868)	5,549	415		
Grants and Contributions from Private Developers (includes S106/CIL)	32,626	(4,153)	1,307	-	(2,846)	29,780	1,904		
Capital Grants/Contributions from Non-departmental public bodies	493	-	297	-	297	790	1		
Capital Grants and Contributions from GLA Bodies	11,443	2,510	5,734	136	8,380	19,823	5,471		
Leaseholder Contributions	2,833	-	-	-	-	2,833	-		
Sub-total - Specific Financing	53,812	(16,960)	21,787	136	4,963	58,775	7,791		
Mainstream Financing (Internal):									
Capital Receipts - General Fund	10,826	(3,597)	(1,442)	1,442	(3,597)	7,229	59		
Capital Receipts - HRA	3,769	(28,545)	28,356	41	(148)	3,621	39		
Major Repairs Reserve (MRR)	17,013	-	118	-	118	17,131	6,002		
Earmarked Reserves (Revenue)	2,749	-	2,633	-	2,633	5,382	7		
Sub-total - Mainstream Funding	34,357	(32,142)	29,665	1,483	(994)	33,363	6,107		
Borrowing-General Fund	74,768	(3,402)	19,720	(1,892)	14,426	89,194	10,532		
Borrowing -HRA	69,715	(16,540)	8,598	273	(7,669)	62,046	191		
Total Capital Financing	232,652	(69,044)	79,770	-	10,726	243,378	24,621		

2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total Budget (All years)
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
6,345	1,868	7,107	18,108
-	-	-	3,197
8,041	3,714	2,376	41,621
5,677	-	-	9,749
45,974	3,838	2,400	153,615
66,037	9,420	11,883	226,290
142,736	105,517	73,993	426,674
142,736	105,517	73,993	426,674
208,773	114,937	85,876	652,964

6,345	1,868	7,107	20,869
10,571	9,240	4,595	54,186
-	-	-	790
7,310	5,234	3,153	35,520
2,750	2,737	2,724	11,044
26,976	19,079	17,579	122,409
3,597	-	-	10,826
11,504	8,789	42,265	66,179
17,415	17,934	17,454	69,934
1,845	-	-	7,227
34,361	26,723	59,719	154,166
49,092	7,353	4,776	150,415
98,344	61,782	3,802	225,974
208,773	114,937	85,876	652,964

Appendix 1 – Detailed capital budget, spend and variation analysis by department/cont.

Children's Services	Current Year Programme							Future Years Budgets			
	Analysis of Movements (Revised budget to Q1)										
	2023/24 Revised Budget £'000	2023/24 Actual spend to date £'000	Slippages from/(to) future years £'000	Additions/ (Reductions) £'000	Transfers £'000	Total Transfers/ Virements £'000	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Q1) £'000	2024/25 Budget £'000	2025/26 Budget £'000	2026/27 Budget £'000	Total Budget (All years) £'000
Scheme Expenditure Summary											
SEN sufficiency	1,185	-	(7,596)	6,812	-	(784)	401	2,500	600	4,499	8,000
Foster carers' extension	167	-	-	-	-	-	167	-	-	-	167
Windows & decarbonisation	-	-	(2,601)	3,601	-	1,000	1,000	2,601	-	-	3,601
School Maintenance Programme	3,800	387	(5,120)	2,540	-	(2,580)	1,220	1,244	1,268	2,608	6,340
Total Expenditure	5,152	387	(15,317)	12,953	-	(2,364)	2,788	6,345	1,868	7,107	18,108
Capital Financing Summary											
Specific/External or Other Financing											
Capital Grants from Central Government	4,985	387	(15,317)	12,953	-	(2,364)	2,621	6,345	1,868	7,107	17,941
Sub-total - Specific or Other Financing	4,985	387	(15,317)	12,953	-	(2,364)	2,621	6,345	1,868	7,107	17,941
Mainstream Financing (Internal Council Resource)											
Capital Receipts	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25
Sub-total - Mainstream Funding	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25
Borrowing	142	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	142
Total Capital Financing	5,152	387	(15,317)	12,953	-	(2,364)	2,788	6,345	1,868	7,107	18,108

The projected spend in 2023/24 includes £401k on accessibility works included in school planned programmes and enhancing the provision for SEN learners with EHCPs, based on recommendations from the SEN Sufficiency Review. The spend will be funded from the High Needs Provision Capital Allocation and Special Provision Capital grants. There is projected spend of £1m in 2023/24 relating to the windows and decarbonisation programme in schools, in line with the climate and ecological Council priorities. In addition, £800k is expected to be drawn down from School Condition Allocation grant funds in 2023/24 towards planned and unplanned works in maintaining the condition of all LA maintained schools and carrying out condition surveys of all LA maintained schools. £420k will be spent on project management and contingency. The remaining budget of £15.3m will be carried forward to fund Capital spend in future years in line with the approved 2023-28 Capital programme.

Appendix 1 – Detailed capital budget, spend and variation analysis by department/cont.

Social Care Services		Current Year Programme						Future Years Budgets			
		Analysis of Movements (Revised budget to Q1)									
	2023/24 Revised Budget £'000	2023/24 Actual spend to date £'000	Slippages from/(to) future years £'000	Additions/ (Reductions) £'000	Transfers £'000	Total Transfers/ Virements £'000	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Q1) £'000	2024/25 Budget £'000	2025/26 Budget £'000	2026/27 Budget £'000	Total Budget (All years) £'000
Scheme Expenditure Summary											
Extra Care New Build project (Adults' Personal Social Services Grant)	957	-	-	-	-	-	957	-	-	-	957
Disabled Facilities Grant	99	4	-	985	-	985	1,084	-	-	-	1,084
Transforming Care (Winterbourne Grant)	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	300
Social Care Capital Projects	345	-	-	511	-	511	856	-	-	-	856
Total Expenditure	1,701	4	-	1,496	-	1,496	3,197	-	-	-	3,197
Capital Financing Summary											
Specific/External or Other Financing											
Capital Grants from Central Government	1,272	4	-	1,496	-	1,496	2,768	-	-	-	2,768
Capital Grants/Contributions from Non-departmental public bodies	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	300
Sub-total - Specific or Other Financing	1,572	4	-	1,496	-	1,496	3,068	-	-	-	3,068
Borrowing	129	-	-	-	-	-	129	-	-	-	129
Total Capital Financing	1,701	4	-	1,496	-	1,496	3,197	-	-	-	3,197
£1.496m additional budget to reflect a new 2023/24 Disabled Facility Grant allocation.											

Appendix 1 – Detailed capital budget, spend and variation analysis by department/cont.

Environment Department

Current Year Programme

Future Years Budgets

Scheme Expenditure Summary	Analysis of Movements (Revised budget to Q1)							Future Years Budgets			
	2023/24 Revised Budget	2023/24 Actual spend to date	Slippages from/(to) future years	Additions/ (Reductions)	Transfers	Total Transfers/ Virements	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Q1)	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget	Total Budget (All years)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Footways and Carriageways	2,555	173	-	-	-	-	2,555	2,030	2,030	2,030	8,645
Transport For London Schemes	272	65	-	1,067	-	1,067	1,339	-	-	-	1,339
Column Replacement	382	0	-	-	-	-	382	346	346	346	1,420
Other Highways Capital Schemes	5,826	150	(3,463)	(31)	-	(3,494)	2,332	4,463	199	-	6,994
Clean Air Neighbourhoods	1,178	-	-	3,389	-	3,389	4,567	-	-	-	4,567
Hammersmith Bridge Stabilisation Works	10	1,472	-	4,890	-	4,890	4,900	-	-	-	4,900
Hammersmith Bridge Pre Restoration Works	6,149	1,640	-	-	-	-	6,149	-	-	-	6,149
Waste Collection and Disposal Projects	227	-	-	936	-	936	1,163	-	-	-	1,163
Public CCTV	1,097	604	-	-	-	-	1,097	1,102	1,139	-	3,338
Kings Coronation Youth Fund	-	-	-	632	-	632	632	-	-	-	632
Parks Projects	2,254	126	(100)	-	-	(100)	2,154	100	-	-	2,254
Leisure Centre Capital Investment	220	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	220
Total Expenditure	20,170	4,231	(3,563)	10,883	-	7,320	27,490	8,041	3,714	2,376	41,621
Capital Financing Summary											
Specific/External or Other Financing											
Capital Grants from Central Government	160	24	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	160
Grants and Contributions from Private Developers (includes S106/S278)	8,128	236	(3,563)	312	-	(3,251)	4,877	4,563	199	-	9,639
Capital Grants/Contributions from Non-departmental public bodies	166	1	-	297	-	297	463	-	-	-	463
Capital Grants and Contributions from GLA Bodies	394	63	-	1,662	-	1,662	2,056	-	-	-	2,056
Sub-total - Specific or Other Financing	8,848	324	(3,563)	2,271	-	(1,292)	7,556	4,563	199	-	12,318
Mainstream Financing (Internal Council Resource)											
Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Fund Revenue Account (revenue funding)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Reserves	675	7	-	2,633	-	2,633	3,308	-	-	-	3,308
Sub-total - Mainstream Funding	675	7	-	2,633	-	2,633	3,308	-	-	-	3,308
Borrowing	10,647	3,900	-	5,979	-	5,979	16,626	3,478	3,515	2,376	25,995
Total Capital Financing	20,170	4,231	(3,563)	10,883	-	7,320	27,490	8,041	3,714	2,376	41,621

£1.1m additional budgets are in relation to new funding agreed by Transport for London. £3.5m of forecast slippages are in relation to various pedestrianisation, cycling paths, road resurfacing and Clean Air Neighbourhood schemes. Q1 additions also contain £4.9m budget for Hammersmith Bridge stabilisation works, £1.15m of budget for purchase of electric waste vehicles, £3.4m Clean Air Neighbourhood budget and £0.6m contribution with regards to King's Coronation Youth Fund.

Appendix 1 – Detailed capital budget, spend and variation analysis by department/cont.

Finance and Resources Department	Current Year Programme							Future Years Budgets			
	Analysis of Movements (Revised budget to Q1)										
	2023/24 Revised Budget £'000	2023/24 Actual spend to date £'000	Slippages from/(to) future years £'000	Additions/ (Reductions) £'000	Transfers £'000	Total Transfers/ Virements £'000	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Q1) £'000	2024/25 Budget £'000	2025/26 Budget £'000	2026/27 Budget £'000	Total Budget (All years) £'000
Scheme Expenditure Summary											
Invest to Save - Flexible Use of Capital Receipts	4,336	-	(3,597)		-	(3,597)	739	3,597	-	-	4,336
Investment in Digital Infrastructure	827	-	-	-	-	-	827	-	-	-	827
Tech-tonic 2 Device refresh	2,330	-	-	-	-	-	2,330	2,080	-	-	4,410
Business Intelligence Infrastructure	-	-	-	176	-	176	176	-	-	-	176
Total Expenditure	7,493	-	(3,597)	176	-	(3,421)	4,072	5,677	-	-	9,749
Capital Financing Summary											
Mainstream Financing (Internal Council Resource)											
Capital Receipts	4,336	-	(3,597)	-	-	(3,597)	739	3,597	-	-	4,336
Use of Reserves	2,074	-	-	-	-	-	2,074	1,845	-	-	3,919
Sub-total - Mainstream Funding	6,410	-	(3,597)	-	-	(3,597)	2,813	5,442	-	-	8,255
Borrowing (GF)	827	-	-	176	-	176	1,003	-	-	-	1,003
Borrowing (HRA)	256	-	-	-	-	-	256	235	-	-	491
Total Capital Financing	7,493	-	(3,597)	176	-	(3,421)	4,072	5,677	-	-	9,749
£3.6m Invest to Save budget reprofiled to reflect the current forecast with regards to Resident Experience and Access Programme scheme which is funded under flexible use of capital receipts dispensation.											

Appendix 1 – Detailed capital budget, spend and variation analysis by department/cont.

Economy Department General Fund Managed Schemes

Current Year Programme

Future Years Budgets

	Analysis of Movements (Revised budget to Q1)										
	2023/24 Revised Budget	2023/24 Actual spend to date	Slippages from/(to) future years	Additions/(Reductions)	Transfers	Total Transfers/Virements	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Q1)	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget	Total Budget (All years)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Scheme Expenditure Summary											
Civic Campus											
Hammersmith Town Hall Refurbishment	36,866	1,648	-	-	-	-	36,866	10,476	-	-	47,342
Acquisition of commercial units	12,922	5	18	-	-	18	12,940	27,663	-	-	40,603
Commercial Units- Cinema Fit Out	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	1,750
JV Partnership Loan (Civic Campus)	2,208	1,663	-	8,125	-	8,125	10,333	650	-	-	10,983
Subtotal Civic Campus	53,746	3,316	18	8,125	-	8,143	61,889	38,789	-	-	100,678
Building Homes and Communities Strategy (GF sites)											
Education City Loan	18,746	-	-	-	-	-	18,746	930	524	-	20,200
Education City -Youth Facility	3,655	-	-	-	-	-	3,655	-	-	-	3,655
Farm Lane	191	-	-	-	(191)	(191)	-	-	-	-	-
Mund Street	1,475	19	(809)	-	-	(809)	666	885	914	-	2,465
Community Schools Programme	457	68	-	-	-	-	457	-	-	-	457
Investment in Affordable Housing-Lillie Road Site	259	-	-	-	(259)	(259)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Building Homes and Communities Strategy (GF sites)	24,783	87	(809)	-	(450)	(1,259)	23,524	1,815	1,438	-	26,777
Other GF Capital Schemes managed by the Economy											
Sands End Community Centre	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	27
Planned Maintenance/DDA Programme	8,678	59	(500)	-	-	(500)	8,178	2,900	2,400	2,400	15,878
Carnwath Road	1,870	-	(1,870)	-	-	(1,870)	-	1,870	-	-	1,870
North End Road - Good Growth Fund	1,088	7	(600)	-	-	(600)	488	600	-	-	1,088
WMC JV Exit Costs	1,857	-	-	-	-	-	1,857	-	-	-	1,857
Asset Purchase - SBHG Sheltered Housing	-	4,892	-	5,440	-	5,440	5,440	-	-	-	5,440
Subtotal Other GF Capital Schemes managed by the Economy	13,520	4,958	(2,970)	5,440	-	2,470	15,990	5,370	2,400	2,400	26,160
Total Expenditure	92,049	8,361	(3,761)	13,565	(450)	9,354	101,403	45,974	3,838	2,400	153,615

Appendix 1 – Detailed capital budget, spend and variation analysis by department/cont.

Economy Department General Fund Managed Schemes		Current Year Programme						Future Years Budgets			
		Analysis of Movements (Revised budget to Q1)									
2023/24 Revised Budget	2023/24 Actual spend to date	Slippages from/(to) future years	Additions/ (Reductions)	Transfers	Total Transfers/ Virements	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Q1)		2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget	Total Budget (All years)
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital Financing Summary											
Specific/External or Other Financing											
Grants and Contributions from Private Developers (includes S106)	1,180	19	(359)	-	-	(359)	821	360	-	-	1,181
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	22,793	1,648	-	-	-	-	22,793	-	-	-	22,793
Capital Grants/Contributions from Non-departmental public bodies	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	27
Capital Grants and Contributions from GLA Bodies	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Sub-total - Specific or Other Financing	24,003	1,670	(359)	-	-	(359)	23,644	360	-	-	24,004
Mainstream Financing (Internal Council Resource)											
Capital Receipts (GF)	5,023	59	-	-	1,442	1,442	6,465	-	-	-	6,465
Sub-total - Mainstream Funding	5,023	59	-	-	1,442	1,442	6,465	-	-	-	6,465
GF Borrowing	63,023	6,632	(3,402)	13,565	(1,892)	8,271	71,294	45,614	3,838	2,400	123,146
Total Borrowing	63,023	6,632	(3,402)	13,565	(1,892)	8,271	71,294	45,614	3,838	2,400	123,146
Total Capital Financing	92,049	8,361	(3,761)	13,565	(450)	9,354	101,403	45,974	3,838	2,400	153,615

£5.4m additional budget for the acquisition of sheltered housing as approved via leader's Urgent Decision in March 2023. £8.1m additional budget to reflect the latest cash flow forecast with regards to Civic Campus commercial loan. £3.8m budget reprofiled to future years in respect of Mund Street, Carnwarth Road, North End Road and Corporate Planned Maintenance schemes mainly due delays in commencement of the works.

Appendix 1 – Detailed capital budget, spend and variation analysis by department/cont.

Economy Department- HRA Capital Programme		Current Year Programme						Future Years Budgets			
		Analysis of Movements (Revised budget to Q1)									
2023/24 Revised Budget	2023/24 Actual spend to date	Slippages from/(to) future years	Additions/ (Reductions)	Transfers	Total Transfers/ Virements	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Q1)		2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget	Total Budget (All years)
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Scheme Expenditure Summary											
HRA Asset Management and Compliance Programme											
Pre Agreed Works	11,143	1,005	-	-	-	11,143		10,014	7,368	11,558	40,083
Fire Safety Compliance Programme	8,068	1,489	-	-	-	8,068		5,035	2,627	5,450	21,180
Fire Safety Complex Schemes	11,501	1,669	-	-	-	11,501		16,925	13,781	-	42,207
Lift Schemes	4,001	-	-	-	-	4,001		750	750	800	6,301
Boiler Schemes	4,645	309	-	-	-	4,645		6,140	4,370	4,670	19,825
Safety Works - Electrical	10,205	264	-	-	-	10,205		2,250	2,000	4,360	18,815
Safety Works	14,283	588	-	-	-	14,283		9,208	9,052	19,100	51,643
Void Works	4,581	715	-	-	-	4,581		3,200	3,200	1,200	12,181
Other Capital Improvements	8,533	445	(600)	-	(600)	7,933		2,161	1,330	770	12,194
Capitalised salaries	6,040	-	-	-	-	6,040		5,600	5,600	3,300	20,540
Capitalised repairs	6,467	(482)	-	-	-	6,467		4,070	3,500	3,500	17,537
Climate Emergency and Other future works	16,286	-	-	-	-	16,286		17,335	15,660	22,760	72,041
Allowance for program slippage for financial modelling purposes	(38,923)	-	600	-	600	(38,323)		(21,160)	(18,987)	(18,608)	(97,078)
Subtotal HRA Asset Management and Compliance Programme	66,830	6,002	-	-	-	66,830		61,528	50,251	58,860	237,469
Building Homes and Communities Strategy (HRA sites)											
Homes & Communities Strategy	1,378	-	(1,378)	-	-	-		1,378	-	-	1,378
White City Estate Regeneration	272	172	450	-	-	450	722	958	215	-	1,895
Becklow Gardens	926	-	(885)	-	-	(885)	41	295	720	603	1,659
Barclay Close	548	-	(494)	-	-	(494)	54	205	573	50	882
Jepson House	1,884	-	(1,829)	-	-	(1,829)	55	525	895	1,704	3,179
The Grange	973	-	(923)	-	-	(923)	50	475	860	325	1,710
Old Laundry Yard	440	19	(290)	-	-	(290)	150	415	536	-	1,101
Education City- HRA element	19,238	4,829	1,751	43	-	1,794	21,032	28,379	2,238	205	51,854
Farm Lane	-	17	(16,993)	17,237	191	435	435	4,700	8,794	3,500	17,429
Investment in Affordable Housing-Lillie Road Site	-	19	(23,184)	23,417	259	492	492	9,564	12,622	998	23,676
Subtotal Building Homes and Communities Strategy (HRA sites)	25,659	5,056	(43,775)	40,697	450	(2,628)	23,031	46,894	27,453	7,385	104,763
Other HRA Capital Schemes											
Housing Development Project	95	3	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	95
Stanhope Joint Venture	496	1	-	-	-	-	496	8,654	13,499	7,041	29,690
Property Acquisition for Affordable Housing	242	-	-	-	-	-	242	-	-	-	242
Hartopp & Lannoy	12,534	576	1,200	-	-	1,200	13,734	25,660	14,083	707	54,184
Nourish Project (Good Growth Fund)	231	-	(231)	-	-	(231)	-	-	231	-	231
Subtotal Other HRA Capital Schemes	13,598	580	969	-	-	969	14,567	34,314	27,813	7,748	84,442
Total Expenditure	106,087	11,638	(42,806)	40,697	450	(1,659)	104,428	142,736	105,517	73,993	426,674

Appendix 1 – Detailed capital budget, spend and variation analysis by department/cont.

Economy Department- HRA Capital Programme		Current Year Programme						Future Years Budgets			
		Analysis of Movements (Revised budget to Q1)									
2023/24 Revised Budget	2023/24 Actual spend to date	Slippages from/(to) future years	Additions/ (Reductions)	Transfers	Total Transfers/ Virements	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Q1)		2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget	Total Budget (All years)
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital Financing Summary											
Specific/External or Other Financing											
Capital Grants from Central Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions from leaseholders	2,833	-	-	-	-	-	2,833	2,750	2,737	2,724	11,044
Grants and Contributions from Private Developers (includes S106)	525	1	(231)	995	-	764	1,289	5,648	9,041	4,595	20,573
Capital Grants and Contributions from GLA Bodies	-	-	-	2,029	-	2,029	2,029	2,593	-	-	4,622
RtB GLA Ringfence and Affordable Housing Grants	11,046	5,405	2,510	2,043	136	4,689	15,735	4,717	5,234	3,153	28,839
Sub-total - Specific or Other Financing	14,404	5,406	2,279	5,067	136	7,482	21,886	15,708	17,012	10,472	65,078
Mainstream Financing (Internal Council Resource)											
Capital Receipts (HRA)	3,568	3	(24,707)	24,110	-	(597)	2,971	9,574	6,881	42,265	61,691
1-4-1 capital receipts	201	36	(3,838)	4,246	41	449	650	1,930	1,908	-	4,488
Major Repairs Reserve (MRR) / Major Repairs Allowance	17,013	6,002	-	118	-	118	17,131	17,415	17,934	17,454	69,934
Capital Receipts (GF)	1,442	-	-	(1,442)	-	(1,442)	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total - Mainstream Funding	22,224	6,041	(28,545)	27,032	41	(1,472)	20,752	28,919	26,723	59,719	136,113
Borrowing(HRA)	69,459	191	(16,540)	8,598	273	(7,669)	61,790	98,109	61,782	3,802	225,483
Total Capital Financing	106,087	11,638	(42,806)	40,697	450	(1,659)	104,428	142,736	105,517	73,993	426,674

The total forecast slippage at q1 is £42.8m. Of this, £40.2m is in relation to newly approved budgets in May 2023 for Lillie Rd and Farm Lane development schemes which have been reprofiled to future years as the start on site is estimated to be in Spring 2024. The remaining £2.6m slippages are due to further delays in a number of affordable housing development schemes which are in early RIBA 1-3 stages. These schemes continue to progress and are subject to regular viability and affordability assessments.

Appendix 2 –General Fund Mainstream Capital Programme 2023-27 with proposed 2023/24 Q1 variations

	2023/24 Revised Budget £'000	Total Variations £'000	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Q1) £'000	Indicative Budget 2024/25 £'000	Indicative Budget 2025/26 £'000	Indicative Budget 2026/27 £'000	Total Budget (All years) £'000
Approved Expenditure							
Ad Hoc Schemes:							
Social Care Capital projects [ASC]	129	-	129	-	-	-	129
Invest to Save-Flexible Use of Capital Receipts [FIN]	4,336	(3,597)	739	3,597	-	-	4,336
Business Intelligence Infrastructure	-	176	176	-	-	-	176
Investment in Digital Infrastructure [RES]	827	-	827	-	-	-	827
Capital Investment in Street Lighting [ENV]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WMC JV Exit Costs [ECD]	1,857	-	1,857	-	-	-	1,857
Carnwath Road [ECD]	1,870	(1,870)	-	1,870	-	-	1,870
Hammersmith Bridge Strengthening [ENV]	10	4,890	4,900	-	-	-	4,900
Hammersmith Bridge Pre Restoration Works [ENV]	6,149	-	6,149	-	-	-	6,149
Public CCTV [ENV]	1,097	-	1,097	1,102	1,139	-	3,338
Other Highways Capital Schemes [ENV]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North End Road - Good Growth Fund [ECD]	1,084	(600)	484	600	-	-	1,084
HRA Watermeadow adjustment [ECD]	1,442	(1,442)	-	-	-	-	-
Foster carers' extension [CHS]	167	-	167	-	-	-	167
Leisure Centre Capital Investment [ENV]	220	-	220	-	-	-	220
Asset Purchase - SBHG Sheltered Housing [ECD]	-	5,440	5,440	-	-	-	5,440
Planned Maintenance/DDA Programme [ECD]	8,678	(500)	8,178	2,900	2,400	2,400	15,878
Electric Vehicles [ENV]	65	1,089	1,154	-	-	-	1,154
Footways and Carriageways [ENV]	2,555	-	2,555	2,030	2,030	2,030	8,645
Column Replacement [ENV]	382	-	382	346	346	346	1,420
Parks Programme & Libraries [ENV]	169	-	169	-	-	-	169
Hammersmith Town Hall Refurbishment [ECD]	14,073	-	14,073	10,476	-	-	24,549
Community Schools Programme [ECD]	457	-	457	-	-	-	457
Education City Youth Zone [ECD]	3,500	-	3,500	-	-	-	3,500
Farm Lane/Mund Street [ECD]	641	(641)	-	525	914	-	1,439
Investment in Affordable Housing-Lillie Road Site [ECD]	260	(260)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Mainstream Programmes	49,968	2,685	52,653	23,446	6,829	4,776	87,704
Financing							
Capital Receipts	10,826	(3,597)	7,229	3,597	-	-	10,826
Increase/(Decrease) in Borrowing	39,142	6,282	45,424	19,849	6,829	4,776	76,878
Total Financing	49,968	2,685	52,653	23,446	6,829	4,776	87,704

Appendix 3 – VAT Partial Exemption

Partial exemption overview

In general, businesses cannot recover the VAT incurred on purchases made in connection with VAT exempt activities, for example, on capital expenditure on properties which are let or leased. However, under Section 33 of the VAT Act 1994, local authorities can recover VAT incurred in relation to VAT exempt activities, for example property transactions, if it forms “an insignificant proportion” of the total VAT incurred (input tax) in any year, taken to be 5% or less. Crucially, the de minimis limit is not an allowance; if the 5% threshold is exceeded then all exempt input tax is lost, not just the excess. A breach would likely cost the Council between £2-£3m per year whilst in breach.

LBHF Partial Exemption

The Council’s Partial Exemption position is currently being reviewed. When calculating the exempt input tax annually, the Council considers its revenue and capital activities separately. Revenue activities are more constant, their contribution to exempt input tax is projected to remain at £2.5m (the impact on the threshold being the VAT incurred on this amount, i.e. £0.54m). Exempt input tax relating to capital activities is more volatile and each project must be considered and judged individually. The Council has several capital projects, both in progress and in the pipeline, which could have significant partial exemption implications and finance officers are working closely with colleagues working on these projects to ensure that these risks are identified and mitigated where possible.

VAT Policy

The following policy is in place to manage the partial exemption position:

- In all cases of new or reprofiled projects, the VAT team and the Council’s tax accountant should be consulted in advance.
- Projects should be 'opted-to-tax' where this option is available and is of no financial disadvantage to the Council.

Appendix 4 - Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) and Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

1. The Capital Finance Requirement (CFR) measures the Council's long-term indebtedness. Table 1 below shows the Council's forecast total GF CFR for the period 2023/24-2026/27:

Table 1 - Forecast General Fund CFR 2023/24-2026/27 (Quarter 1)

GENERAL FUND CFR ANALYSIS	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
HEADLINE CFR EXCLUDING SELF FINANCING SCHEMES AND LOANS	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Opening Capital Finance Requirement (CFR)	128.91	134.01	176.35	193.83	197.17
Revenue Repayment of Debt (MRP)	(1.60)	(1.60)	(2.37)	(3.49)	(3.58)
Appropriation between HRA & GF	(1.96)	(1.48)	-	-	-
Mainstream Programme (Surplus)/Shortfall	8.65	45.42	19.85	6.83	4.78
Closing Capital Finance Requirement (CFR)	134.01	176.35	193.83	197.17	198.37
SELF FINANCING SCHEMES AND LOANS	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Opening Capital Finance Requirement	28.66	55.42	89.11	84.38	83.12
Revenue Repayment of Debt (MRP)	-	-	(0.38)	(1.69)	(1.66)
Repayment of loans	-	(10.07)	(33.60)	(0.10)	-
In Year Borrowing	26.76	43.77	29.24	0.52	-
Closing Capital Finance Requirement	55.42	89.11	84.38	83.12	81.45
Finance leases/PFI/ Deferred costs of disposal	13.53	12.39	11.69	10.99	10.29
Total Closing GF CFR	202.95	277.86	289.90	291.27	290.11

2. The current forecast for the General Fund (GF) Headline CFR is £176.35m at the end of 2023/24 and £198.37m by the end of 2026/27. The increase in GF Headline CFR puts additional pressures on revenue budgets.
3. The Headline CFR figures exclude:
 - £25m equity loan to the Civic Campus programme
 - £10m development financing to WKSR LLP
 - £63m investment in acquisition of Civic Campus commercial units
 - £20.2m development financing to EdCity Office Ltd
 - £1.75m Civic Campus Cinema Fit Out

Whilst these will have an impact on the Council's CFR, it is assumed that all Minimum Revenue Payment (MRP) and interest costs will be fully reimbursed through grant contributions, the charging of a state-aid compliant interest rate, the loan repayment, commercial income, or reduction in revenue costs (e.g. lease rental payments).

4. CFR movements related to these schemes are presented under "Self-Financing Schemes and Loans" heading in the Table 1. CFR for these schemes is forecast to increase by £33.7m (£43.8m new expenditure less £10.1m loan repayments) to £89.1m in 2023/24 and to £81.5m by the end of 2026/27. Table 2 details the CFR movements regarding these schemes:

Table 2 - Self-financing schemes and loans CFR movements 2023/24-2026/27

	Revised Budget 2023/24 @ 2022/23 Outturn £'000	Total Variations Q1 £'000	Revised Budget 2023/24 (Q1) £'000	Indicative Budget 2024/25 £'000	Indicative Budget 2025/26 £'000	Indicative Budget 2026/27 £'000	Total Budget (All years) £'000
Approved Expenditure							
Ad Hoc Schemes:							
Education City -ARK loan	18,746	-	18,746	930	524	-	20,200
Acquisition of commercial units (Civic Campus)	12,922	18	12,940	27,663	-	-	40,603
Commercial Units- Cinema Fit Out [ECD]	1,750	-	1,750	-	-	-	1,750
JV Partnership Loan (Civic Campus)	2,208	8,125	10,333	650	-	-	10,983
Total Mainstream Programmes	35,626	8,143	43,769	29,243	524	-	73,536
Financing							
Increase/(Decrease) in Borrowing	35,626	8,143	43,769	29,243	524	-	73,536
Total Financing	35,626	8,143	43,769	29,243	524	-	73,536

2. Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) is the minimum amount which a Council must charge to its revenue budget each year, to set aside a provision for repaying external borrowing (loans). This is an annual revenue expense in a Council's budget. The MRP will, over time, reduce the CFR.
3. The statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State (Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government) details the ways how MRP should be charged on various items of capital expenditure. MRP charges presented in the Table 1 follow this guidance and assume the following:
 - MRP charges are deferred for development projects until a year after their completion. The rate charged is based on the estimated life of an asset (50 years for new developments).
 - MRP on rolling capital programmes and smaller scale ad hoc schemes is charged the year after the expenditure incurs. The rate used is based on the weighted average life of an asset (2023/24 rate 3.18%).

Appendix 5 – Summary of Prudential Indicators

The Prudential Code requires local authorities to set up and monitor several prudential indicators to ensure that all their capital expenditure, investments and borrowing decisions are prudent and sustainable. In doing so the local authorities will consider their arrangements for the repayment of debt (including through MRP or loans fund repayments) and consideration of risk and the impact, and potential impact, on the authority's overall fiscal sustainability. Indicators for prudence are required to be set over a minimum three-year rolling period. They should also be set in line with a capital strategy and asset management plan that is sustainable over the longer term. Where statutorily ringfenced resources such as the HRA or police fund exist, the indicators of prudence should be set separately for these areas.

As the Council's S151 officer, the Director of Finance has responsibility to ensure that appropriate prudential indicators are set and monitored and that any breaches are reported to members. The Strategic Director of Finance has confirmed that the PIs set out below are all expected to be complied with in 2023/24 and it is not envisaged at this stage that there will be any difficulty in achieving compliance with the suggested indicators for 2024/25.

	2022/23 Actual			2023/24 Forecast			2024/25 Forecast			2025/26 Forecast		
Prudential Indicator	GF	HRA	Total	GF	HRA	Total	GF	HRA	Total	GF	HRA	Total
Capital Expenditure	£74.3m	£65.8m	£140.1m	£128.1m	£104.5m	£232.6m	£65.4m	£142.7m	£208.1m	£9.4m	£105.5m	£114.9m
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	£202.9m	£300.6m	£503.5m	£279.8m	£364.1m	£643.9m	£325.2m	£462.4m	£787.6m	£325.9m	£524.2m	£850.1m
Net Debt vs CFR			£269m underborrowed			£95m underborrowed			£95m underborrowed			£95m underborrowed
Ratio of Financing Costs to Revenue Stream	-0.13%	6.18%		-2.39%	4.56%		-1.82%	4.60%		-1.87%	4.47%	
Authorised Limit for External Debt			£650m			£650m			£700m			£750m
Operational Debt Boundary			£570m			£600m			£650m			£700m
Limit on surplus funds invested for more than 364 days (non-specified investments)			£0m			£120m			£120m			£120m
			Upper limit under 12 months:15% Lower limited 10 years and above:100%			Upper limit under 12 months:15% Lower limited 10 years and above:100%			Upper limit under 12 months:15% Lower limited 10 years and above:100%			Upper limit under 12 months:15% Lower limited 10 years and above:100%
Maturity structure of borrowing												



NOTICE OF CONSIDERATION OF A KEY DECISION

In accordance with paragraph 9 of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, the Authority hereby gives notice of Key Decisions which the Cabinet, Cabinet Members or Chief Officers intend to consider. The list may change from the date of publication as further items may be entered.

NOTICE OF THE INTENTION TO CONDUCT BUSINESS IN PRIVATE

The Authority also hereby gives notice in accordance with paragraph 5 of the above Regulations that it may meet in private to consider Key Decisions going to a Cabinet meeting which may contain confidential or exempt information.

Reports relating to Cabinet key decisions which may be considered in private are indicated in the list of Cabinet Key Decisions below, with the reasons for the decision being made in private. Any person is able to make representations to the Cabinet if he/she believes the Cabinet decision should instead be made in the public at the Cabinet meeting. If you want to make such representations, please e-mail Katia Neale on katia.neale@lbhf.gov.uk. You will then be sent a response in reply to your representations. Both your representations and the Executive's response will be published on the Council's website at least 5 working days before the Cabinet meeting.

KEY DECISIONS PROPOSED TO BE MADE BY THE AUTHORITY FROM OCTOBER 2023 UNTIL APRIL 2024

The following is a list of Key Decisions which the Authority proposes to take from October 2023. The list may change over the next few weeks.

KEY DECISIONS are those which are likely to result in one or more of the following:

- Any expenditure or savings which are significant (ie. in excess of £300,000) in relation to the Council's budget for the service function to which the decision relates;
- Anything affecting communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards in the borough;
- Anything affecting the budget and policy framework set by the Council.

The Key Decisions List will be updated and published on the Council's website at least on a monthly basis.

NB: Key Decisions will generally be taken by the Executive at the Cabinet, by a Cabinet Member or by a Chief Officer.

*If you have any queries on this Key Decisions List, please contact
Katia Neale on 07776 672 956 or by e-mail to katia.neale@lbhf.gov.uk*

Access to Key Decision reports and other relevant documents

Key Decision reports and documents relevant to matters to be considered at the Authority by Cabinet only, will be available on the Council's website (www.lbhf.org.uk) a minimum of 5 working days before the Cabinet meeting. Further information, and other relevant documents as they become available, can be obtained from the contact officer shown in column 4 of the list below.

Decisions

All Key Decisions will be subject to a 3-day call-in before they can be implemented, unless called in by Councillors.

Making your Views Heard

You can comment on any of the items in this list by contacting the officer shown in column 4. You can also submit a deputation to the Cabinet related to Cabinet Key Decisions only. Full details of how to do this (and the date by which a deputation must be submitted) will be shown in the Cabinet agenda.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM CABINET

Leader	Councillor Stephen Cowan
Deputy Leader	Councillor Ben Coleman
Cabinet Member for Children and Education	Councillor Alexandra Sanderson
Cabinet Member for Civic Renewal	Councillor Bora Kwon
Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Ecology	Councillor Wesley Harcourt
Cabinet Member for Economy	Councillor Andrew Jones
Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	Councillor Rowan Ree
Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	Councillor Frances Umeh
Cabinet Member for Public Realm	Councillor Sharon Holder
Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion and Community Safety	Councillor Rebecca Harvey

Key Decisions List No. 130 (published 6 October 2023)

KEY DECISIONS LIST – FROM OCTOBER 2023

The list also includes decisions proposed to be made by future Cabinet meetings

Where column 3 shows a report as EXEMPT, the report for this proposed decision will be considered at the private Cabinet meeting. Anybody may make representations to the Cabinet to the effect that the report should be considered at the open Cabinet meeting (see above).

* All these decisions may be called in by Councillors; If a decision is called in, it will not be capable of implementation until a final decision is made.

Decision to be made by	Earliest date the decision will be made and Reason	Proposed Key Decision Most decisions are made in public unless indicated below, with the reasons for the decision being made in private.	Lead Executive Councillor(s), Wards Affected, and officer to contact for further information or relevant documents	Documents publication
CABINET MEMBER AND OFFICER DECISIONS				
Finance				
Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion and Community Safety, Cabinet Member for the Economy	October 2023	Construction Code of Practice The Council's Noise and Nuisance team would like to publish a Code of Practice for Construction Work. By publishing an approved Code of Construction Practice the council will set out clear requirements for how construction works should be carried out. This will help to ensure that all impacts from those works e.g. noise or dust complaints, are minimised.	Cabinet Member for the Economy, Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion and Community Safety	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards	
	Contact officer: Hashith Shah Tel: 020 8753 6693 Hashith.Shah@lbhf.gov.uk			
Cabinet Member for Children and Education	October 2023	Short Term Lease for the School House at Hurlingham Academy The report requests approval for consent for Hurlingham Academy to enter into a short term lease of the School House (caretakers lodge).	Cabinet Member for Children and Education	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): Palace & Hurlingham	
	Contact officer: Daryle Mathurin Tel: 07816 661199 Daryle.Mathurin@lbhf.gov.uk			

Decision to be Made by (Cabinet or Council)	Date of Decision-Making Meeting and Reason	Proposed Key Decision Most decisions are made in public unless indicated below, with the reasons for the decision being made in private.	Lead Executive Councillor(s), Wards Affected, and officer to contact for further information or relevant documents	Documents to be submitted to Cabinet (other relevant documents may be submitted)
				3-day call-in.
Cabinet Member for Public Realm	October 2023	Clean Air Neighbourhoods Programme Investment Investment in the borough wide Clean Air Neighbourhoods Programme	Cabinet Member for Public Realm	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Masum Choudhury Masum.Choudhury@lbhf.gov.uk	
Director Children's Services	October 2023	Connected Persons Extension Directors decision for additional funding for an extension to a 2-bedroom property to enable 3 Hammersmith and Fulham Children Looked After to remain with their family.	Cabinet Member for Children and Education	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Hannah Lambeth Hannah.Lambeth@lbhf.gov.uk	

Decision to be Made by (Cabinet or Council)	Date of Decision-Making Meeting and Reason	Proposed Key Decision Most decisions are made in public unless indicated below, with the reasons for the decision being made in private.	Lead Executive Councillor(s), Wards Affected, and officer to contact for further information or relevant documents	Documents to be submitted to Cabinet (other relevant documents may be submitted)
Cabinet Member for Children and Education	October 2023	Breakfast Support Provider to Address Food Poverty in Schools Deliver of expert advice and support to establish hunger focused breakfast provision in schools as well as food deliveries.	Cabinet Member for Children and Education	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Marcus Robinson Marcus.RobinsonCHS@lbhf.gov.uk	
Strategic Director of the Economy Department	October 2023	Refurbished Town Hall - Level 06 Fit-Out The Council is seeking to tender for works to fit-out the new bar and restaurant area on Level 06 of the refurbished Town Hall. Works are likely to include, floor and wall finishes, lighting, kitchen and bar counter.	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): Hammersmith Broadway Contact officer: Philippa Cartwright Philippa.Cartwright@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for Children and Education	October 2023	GLA funding for Primary School Universal Free School Meals The Mayor for London announced £130 million of one-off funding to ensure all school children at publicly funded primary schools in London can receive free school meals for the academic year beginning in September 2023.	Cabinet Member for Children and Education	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Marcus Robinson Marcus.RobinsonCHS@lbhf.gov.uk	

Decision to be Made by (Cabinet or Council)	Date of Decision-Making Meeting and Reason	Proposed Key Decision Most decisions are made in public unless indicated below, with the reasons for the decision being made in private.	Lead Executive Councillor(s), Wards Affected, and officer to contact for further information or relevant documents	Documents to be submitted to Cabinet (other relevant documents may be submitted)
	between £1.5m and £5m	The funding allocation for Hammersmith & Fulham is funding for schools to implement the meal provision for children in Key Stage 2 who are not otherwise eligible for free school meals.		Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Cabinet Member for the Economy	October 2023	Article 4 Direction Direction to remove permitted development rights for commercial premises to change use to residential in identified commercial areas within the borough.	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: David Gawthorpe David.Gawthorpe@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	October 2023	Smart Building and Environmental Technologies 2023 The council has ambitions to invest in technology to support climate and environmental targets within offices. Facilities are needed to monitor and manage energy and power usage and operate technically efficient buildings whilst providing powerful utilization data.	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Ramanand Ladva Tel: 07493864847 Ramanand.Ladva@lbhf.gov.uk	

Decision to be Made by (Cabinet or Council)	Date of Decision-Making Meeting and Reason	Proposed Key Decision Most decisions are made in public unless indicated below, with the reasons for the decision being made in private.	Lead Executive Councillor(s), Wards Affected, and officer to contact for further information or relevant documents	Documents to be submitted to Cabinet (other relevant documents may be submitted)
Strategic Director of Finance	October 2023	Council Tax Single Person Discount Review In line with recommendations from DLUHC, the Council conducts a yearly review of the Single Persons Discount (SPD) which has been granted to residents previously under Section.11 Council Tax (Discount and Disregard) LGFA 1993. This review is to establish whether the resident is still eligible for the discount, which is a 25% reduction on the council tax charge.	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Jamie Mullins Tel: 020 8753 1650 Jamie.Mullins@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	October 2023	Council Tax and Business Rates Arrears Reduction Project To agree one off revenue funding of £938,000 to support a targeted reduction in Council Tax and Business Rates arrears, to be funded from the Council's efficiency projects reserve (invest to save).	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Jamie Mullins Tel: 020 8753 1650 Jamie.Mullins@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for Public Realm	October 2023	Hammersmith Bridge Stabilisation and Restoration Specialist advice services for the stabilisation and restoration of Hammersmith Bridge	Cabinet Member for Public Realm	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Ian Hawthorn Tel: 020 8753 3058 ian.hawthorn@lbhf.gov.uk	

Decision to be Made by (Cabinet or Council)	Date of Decision-Making Meeting and Reason	Proposed Key Decision Most decisions are made in public unless indicated below, with the reasons for the decision being made in private.	Lead Executive Councillor(s), Wards Affected, and officer to contact for further information or relevant documents	Documents to be submitted to Cabinet (other relevant documents may be submitted)
	between £1.5m and £5m			Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Corporate				
Strategic Director of the Economy Department	October 2023	White City Central - Variation to the appointments of Mae, Curtins, 24 Acoustics, Make:Good and Farrer Huxley to include RIBA 3A This report concerns the proposed development of the site known as White City Central area ("site"). The report seeks the approval for the variation of existing contracts for stage RIBA 3A to assist in the procurement of the main contractor.	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Tarie Chakare, Ayesha Ovaisi Tel: 020 8753 5584 tarie.chakare@lbhf.gov.uk, Ayesha.Ovaisi@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for Children and Education	26 Oct 2023	Maintained Nursery Grant Funding Approve maintained nursery funding for academic year 22/23 at current levels from early years block	Cabinet Member for Children and Education	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Paul Triantis Paul.Triantis@lbhf.gov.uk	

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				the start of the 3-day call-in.
Strategic Director of the Economy Department	October 2023	Procurement Strategy & Award of Air Source Heat Pumps We are proposing to let and award a contract for the supply and installation of air to water source heat pump system (s) at 105 Greyhound Road, W6 8NL and the Public Mortuary at 200 Townmead Road, SW6 2RE.	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): Sands End	
			Contact officer: Sebastian Mazurczak Tel: 020 8753 1707 Sebastian.Mazurczak@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	October 2023	Contract Award Report - Consultancy Services Framework Contract award report in relation to the appointment of specialist external consultants to deliver professional services for the Economy Department covering: Multi-disciplinary services (such as Quantity Surveyors, Contract Administrators, Project Managers, Principal Designers including CDM Consultants/Advisors, Building Surveyors and Employers Agents including a combination of such services); Engineering Services (such as Mechanical & Electrical and Civil and Structural); Architectural Services; Clerk of Works Services; and Fire Consultancy Services. The Consultancy Services Framework Agreement comprises eight (8) lots and will run for a period of four (4) years.	Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Dominic D Souza Dominic.DSouza@lbhf.gov.uk	

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Leader of the Council	October 2023	Open Market Acquisition The authority to acquire residential properties to accelerate the delivery of genuinely affordable housing in the borough, to meet the urgent need for affordable housing.	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Mo Goudah mo.goudah@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	October 2023	Variations to Housing Repairs Contract Contract variation to existing housing repairs contract	Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason:		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Emma Lucas Tel: 07827883247 Emma.Lucas@lbhf.gov.uk	
Strategic Director of Finance	October 2023	Land and property-based ICT system contract extension Approval of a 12 month contract extension with existing provider IDOX to enable the data migration and new system configuration to take place	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Davina Barton Davina.Barton@lbhf.gov.uk	

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				Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Cabinet Member for Public Realm	October 2023	Parking Bailiff Enforcement Procurement Strategy This decision will be to sign off on the procurement strategy relating to the bailiff enforcement contract for outstanding Penalty Charge Notice (PCN) debt.	Cabinet Member for Public Realm	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Gary Hannaway, Bram Kainth Tel: 020 8753, Tel: 07917790900 gary.hannaway@lbhf.gov.uk, bram.kainth@lbhf.gov.uk	
Deputy Leader	October 2023	Home care and independent living The key decision award report for home care and independent living to be signed off by Cabinet Member. The service provides home to residents living in the borough with assessed eligible need	Deputy Leader	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Laura Palfreeman Tel: 0208 753 1953 Laura.Palfreeman@lbhf.gov.uk	

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Cabinet Member for Children and Education	October 2023	Procurement Strategy for Community Schools Programme Refurbishment Works To refurbish Lena Gardens and Mund St. sites to serve as decant locations for schools in the Community Schools Programme	Cabinet Member for Children and Education	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): Avonmore; Addison; Brook Green; Ravenscourt Contact officer: Anthony Mugan Anthony.Mugan@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for Public Realm	October 2023	Contract award for Residential Charging Network expansion The Council has successfully secured £4.2 million of funding from the On-street Residential Charging Scheme (ORCS), run by the Office for Low Emission Vehicles. This report now seeks approval for the procurement strategy to expand the residential lamp column charge point network through an award of a concession contract, as recommended in this report, to Joju Limited (Joju) for a period of five years commencing in Summer 2022, with the option for the Council to extend for a further two years.	Cabinet Member for Public Realm	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Masum Choudhury Masum.Choudhury@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for the Economy	October 2023	Design Team contract award - Four Development Sites Contract award - Lead Architect and Design Team for the proposed developments of new homes at	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): Coningham; Walham	

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	Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m	Barclay Close, Becklow Gardens, The Grange & Jepson House.	Green; Sands End Contact officer:	least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Strategic Director of the Economy Department	October 2023	Community Schools Programme – Variation to the appointment of Design Team (BPTW) Variation to existing contract for Design Team services (encompassing architectural design services) for the Community Schools Programme.	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): Avonmore; Ravenscourt Contact officer: Patrick Vincent Patrick.Vincent@lbhf.gov.uk	
Deputy Leader	October 2023	Direct Award of Contract for Minterne Gardens Extra Care Service The decision is to agree that the Contract with Housing 21 will start from February 2023 until 31st March 2027. The decision is to agree that the total value of the four-year Housing 21 Minterne Gardens contract is expected to be £3,919,566. The service is based on a core and flexi model which fits around	Deputy Leader	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): White City; Wormholt Contact officer: Johan van Wijgerden Tel: 07493864829 Johan.vanwijgerden@lbhf.gov.uk	

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		resident's needs. This contract will provide a consistent and sustainable Extra Care Service for resident of the borough, which promotes independent living, enabling them to remain in their own home for as long as possible and reduces the need for more expensive residential care.		the start of the 3-day call-in.
Strategic Director of the Economy Department	October 2023	Decarbonisation of non-domestic properties (phase 2) - WOS - contract award	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K	Decision relates to the award of a Works / Optimisation Service (WOS) contract for retrofitting and decarbonising H&F assets (incl. replacement of gas boilers with ASHPs). This decision follows the procurement strategy taken to Cabinet on 18th July 2022 and the Cabinet report (requesting approval for authority to award the contract to be delegated to relevant the SLT Director, in consultation with the Cabinet Member) on 6th March 2023. The WOS contract will be used for the installation of Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) at H&F non-domestic properties. The delivery of decarbonisation and retrofit projects will support the Council to achieve its net-zero carbon target and reduce carbon emissions in H&F.	Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Jonathan Skaife Jonathan.Skaife@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	October 2023	Procurement Strategy/Contract Award approval to Cablesheer to support with housing voids and repairs	Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000	We are looking for both procurement strategy and contract award approval to direct award a 3 year contract to Cablesheer. The contract will instruct work orders to	Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Nick Marco-Wadey Tel: 07988490264 Nick.Marco-	

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	and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m	<p>Cablesheer to support our term-service patch contractors with housing voids and repairs.</p> <p>This direct award will be through a compliant Construction Framework (The national framework partnership). The contract value will be for a maximum value of £4,500,000 over a 36 month duration. The contract will apportion the spend equally at £1,500,000 per annum.</p>	Wadey@lbhf.gov.uk	Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	October 2023	Direct award of a 5 year repair and maintenance contract for Lift Monitoring Equipment	Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m	We require approval to direct award (via a waiver to contract standing orders) a maintenance and repair contract to our incumbent contractor. This contract will also allow for a planned equipment replacement regime to upgrade some old hardware which was installed in 2008. This will be a 5-year term-service contract, with a projected spend of £1,232,399.	Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Nick Marco-Wadey Tel: 07988490264 Nick.Marco-Wadey@lbhf.gov.uk	
Strategic Director for the Environment	October 2023	Alternative Ecological Mitigation at Wormwood Scrubs Contractors Procurement	Cabinet Member for Public Realm	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m	This report is seeking permission for the council to approach the market and procure contractors for the implementation of the Alternative Ecological Mitigation (AEM) Masterplan capital works and 10 Year Management and Maintenance Plan (MMP) for Wormwood Scrubs.	Ward(s): College Park and Old Oak Contact officer: Vicki Abel Victoria.Abel@lbhf.gov.uk	

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				the start of the 3-day call-in.
Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	October 2023	<p>Approval to extend our roofing contract by 12 months.</p> <p>We seek approval to extend our existing contract with our roofing subcontractor. This contract currently supports our DLO by carrying out roofing repairs and maintenance works, on behalf of H&F Maintenance, our Direct Labour Organisation ('the DLO'. The DLO has responsibility for carrying out repairs to communal areas for most of our council housing stock. Due to the specialist nature of roofing works the DLO requires a subcontractor to carry out roofing repairs and maintenance works on its behalf.</p> <p>We initially procured this provider under a JCT measured term contract from the 16th of May 2022 until the 15th of May 2024. The original contract award allowed for a 12 month extension of the contract until the 15th of May 2025.</p> <p>We are seeking approval to action this extension of the contract until the 15th of May 2025.</p>	Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Nick Marco-Wadey Tel: 07988490264 Nick.Marco-Wadey@lbhf.gov.uk	
Director Children's Services	October 2023	<p>Contract Award for Home Extension for Long term Connected Persons Foster Carers</p> <p>Proposal to award a contract, following a competitive tendering process, for the creation of a loft and side extension to an out-of-borough foster home.</p>	Cabinet Member for Children and Education	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): Outside the Borough Contact officer: Vince Conway Tel: 020 8753 1915 Vince.Conway@lbhf.gov.uk	

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				reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	October 2023	<p>Contract Award for energy efficiency pilot project via the Procurement for Housing Framework</p> <p>We are seeking approval to undertake a pilot project at Philpot Square to upgrade the building fabric and the communal heating from gas to air source heat pump (electric). We seek to use the Procurement for Housing Framework (Lot 3B-Renewables) to appoint a capable supplier.</p> <p>The works will increase energy efficiency, reduce energy bills and retrofit Philpot Square to become one of H&Fs first 'net zero ready' blocks.</p> <p>Residents will also be given full control over how they heat their properties and individual billing will be enabled to ensure subsequent costs are charged fairly.</p> <p>The total cost of the project will be circa £4.2million. Up to £1million of grant funding is also being applied for to support this cost.</p>	Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Richard Buckley richard.buckley@lbhf.gov.uk	

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Deputy Leader	October 2023	Day Opportunities Direct Award Contract The purpose of this report is to approve a Direct Award to both Nubian Life and the Alzheimer's Society to the total value of £564,887. For both services, the contract ends on the 31st March 2023 and to ensure service continuity as well as planning a co-production project and tender in order that on the 1 June 2024 a revised service will be put in place.	Deputy Leader	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Laura Palfreeman Tel: 0208 753 1953 Laura.Palfreeman@lbhf.gov.uk	
Director Children's Services	October 2023	Procurement Strategy for Temporary Classroom Unit at Woodlane High School Provision of 20 additional temporary spaces at Woodlane High Schools	Cabinet Member for Children and Education	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Anthony Mugan Anthony.Mugan@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	October 2023	Direct Award via the Southeast Consortium Framework for a Windows installation/replacement contractor We are seeking approval to compliantly direct award a 3 year, £3,000,000 windows installation and replacement contract via the Southeast Consortium Framework.	Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Richard Buckley richard.buckley@lbhf.gov.uk	

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	Capital between £1.5m and £5m	This contract will provide the council with the additional capacity required to support our increasing work order demand within the repairs service.		Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Strategic Director of the Economy Department	October 2023	Procurement of a Marquee for the refurbished Hammersmith Town Hall The Council is seeking to procure a marquee for the outdoor area of the rooftop bar and restaurant on Level 06 of the refurbished Town Hall	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): Hammersmith Broadway	
			Contact officer: Philippa Cartwright Philippa.Cartwright@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for the Economy	October 2023	Procurement and Installation of Audio Visual Equipment, Desk Booking and Smart Technology within the refurbished Town Hall The Council is seeking to tender for works to procure and install the following: - Audio Visual equipment - Desk Booking technology - Smart technology	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): Hammersmith Broadway	
			Contact officer: Philippa Cartwright Philippa.Cartwright@lbhf.gov.uk	

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Strategic Director of the Economy Department	October 2023	Procure joinery works in relation to large Furniture and Fixtures at the refurbished Town Hall The Council is seeking to tender a joinery package for the provision of two large reception desks and a bar counter at the refurbished Town Hall	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): Hammersmith Broadway	
	Contact officer: Philippa Cartwright Philippa.Cartwright@lbhf.gov.uk			
Deputy Leader	October 2023	Direct award of the contracts for mental health supported living services This report seeks the approval of a 12 months direct award to the incumbent mental health supported living services to allow time for officers to carry out coproduction and commissioning activity.	Deputy Leader	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards	
	Contact officer: Michele Roberts Tel: 020 8834 4734 Michele.Roberts@lbhf.gov.uk			
Cabinet Member for the Economy	October 2023	Fulham Library & Macbeth Centre Roof Replacement Roof Replacement works	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): Fulham Reach	
	Contact officer: Sebastian Mazurczak Tel: 020 8753 1707 Sebastian.Mazurczak@lbhf.gov.uk			

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				Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	October 2023	Fire safety upgrade and refurbishment works to Charecroft estate W12 Appointment of contractor to enter into a Pre-Construction Services Agreement (PCSA) in relation to fire safety upgrade and refurbishment works to Charecroft estate W12 (Bush Court, Shepherds Court, Woodford Court, Roseford Court)	Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K		Ward(s): Addison Contact officer: Vince Conway Tel: 020 8753 1915 Vince.Conway@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for Children and Education	October 2023	GLA funding for Primary School Universal Free School Meals The Mayor for London announced £130 million of one-off funding to ensure all school children at publicly funded primary schools in London can receive free school meals for the academic year beginning in September 2023. The funding allocation for Hammersmith & Fulham is funding for schools to implement the meal provision for children in Key Stage 2 who are not otherwise eligible for free school meals..	Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Marcus Robinson Marcus.RobinsonCHS@lbhf.gov.uk	

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Cabinet Member for the Economy	October 2023	2023 ICT Service Desk procurement ICT Service Desk procurement	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Chaya Bandodkar Tel: 0208 753 2984 Chaya.Bandodkar@lbhf.gov.uk	
Strategic Director of the Economy Department	October 2023	Contract award approval for a Re-wiring contract to W.G Wiggington LTD via the Procure Public Ltd, 'Electrical Services and Decarbonisation' Framework. This procurement and contract award report recommends the direct award of a contract via the Procure Public Ltd, 'Electrical Services and Decarbonisation' Framework to W.G Wiggington Ltd. The value of this contract is circa £554,000 and is for the delivery of works in relation to electrical re-wiring at 140 of our properties. This is a value limited award to add capacity to the re-wiring programme across our housing stock.	Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Ecology	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Richard Buckley richard.buckley@lbhf.gov.uk	

Decision to be Made by (Cabinet or Council)	Date of Decision-Making Meeting and Reason	Proposed Key Decision Most decisions are made in public unless indicated below, with the reasons for the decision being made in private.	Lead Executive Councillor(s), Wards Affected, and officer to contact for further information or relevant documents	Documents to be submitted to Cabinet (<i>other relevant documents may be submitted</i>)
Deputy Leader	October 2023	Award of Hammersmith & Fulham Council's Young People's Integrated Substance Misuse and Sexual Health (ISMASH) service contract This report seeks approval to award the Young People's Integrated Substance Misuse and Sexual Health (ISMASH) Service contract to the successful provider to commence on 1 October 2023 following a robust procurement process.	Deputy Leader	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards	
	Contact officer: Jessica Dawson jessica.dawson@lbhf.gov.uk			
Strategic Director for the Environment	October 2023	New Parking Permit System The Parking Department is looking to procure a new permit system through G-Cloud 13 as a direct award	Cabinet Member for Public Realm	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): All Wards	
	Contact officer: Oscar Turnerberg Tel: 074 9854 2978 oscar.turnerberg@lbhf.gov.uk			
Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	October 2023	Phase 2 LED lighting contract for block communal lighting. We recently completed 'phase one' of our LED lighting programme. This involved upgrading communal lighting in corridor stairs and exterior of buildings in blocks on Council Housing Estates.	Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital		Ward(s): All Wards	
	Contact officer: Richard Buckley richard.buckley@lbhf.gov.uk			

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	up to 1.5m	We are now seeking approval to compliantly direct award the 'phase 2' contract (estimated at £850,000) to Openview Security Solution Limited via the London Housing Consortium Framework, LOT 'Whole House Refurbishments and Associated Works framework (WH2)'.		Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Strategic Director of the Economy Department	October 2023	Fire Risk Assessment Services This report is to award a contract to Faithorn Farrell Timms for a fire risk assessment with a value of £360,000.	Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Akeem Durojaye akeem.durojaye@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	October 2023	Variation of Procurement Strategy for Housing Lift Modernisation Programme to allow re tendering of 2 Lots This report seeks approval for a variation of procurement strategy for housing lift modernisation programme to allow retendering of 2 Lots.	Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Akeem Durojaye akeem.durojaye@lbhf.gov.uk	

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Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	October 2023	<p>Contract Award to Baily Garner for consultancy services relating to sprinkler system works.</p> <p>The Fire Safety Works team are required to undertake a 4 year programme of works to cover general fire safety remedial works such sprinkler retrofit and fire door replacement. These works are estimated to cost in the region of £15,000,000 to £20,000,000.</p> <p>To deliver this work programme, the client team need to instruct a competent consultant to be lead on: contract administration/building surveyor, cost control and construction and design management (CDM). To deliver the programme on schedule, we need to instruct this consultant by October 2023.</p> <p>We are therefore proposing a compliant direct contract award under the Southeast Consortium Consultancy Framework- LOT 11 'Multi-disciplinary services' to the 1st ranked bidder- Baily Garner. The contract value will be for up to £1,600,000, over a 4 year period.</p>	Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		<p>Ward(s): All Wards</p> <p>Contact officer: Nick Marco-Wadey Tel: 07988490264 Nick.Marco-Wadey@lbhf.gov.uk</p>	
Strategic Director of the Economy Department	Before 31 Dec 2023	<p>Procurement of a works contract for Commercial office block lobby fit-out (Civic Campus)</p> <p>The existing build contract is for shell and core only. Work is required to fit-out the lobby area.</p>	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		<p>Ward(s): Hammersmith Broadway</p> <p>Contact officer: Philippa Cartwright Philippa.Cartwright@lbhf.gov.uk</p>	

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				published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Strategic Director of the Economy Department	Before 31 Dec 2023	Procurement of furniture for Ground to floor 5 of the Civic Campus As part of the transition of the workforce to the Civic Campus, furniture is required in order to allow the workforce to continue to deliver the services it currently does.	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): Hammersmith Broadway Contact officer: Philippa Cartwright Philippa.Cartwright@lbhf.gov.uk	
Strategic Director of the Economy Department	Before 31 Dec 2023	Approval to award contract for 6th Floor Terrace Landscaping Works (Civic Campus) The refurbishment of the Civic Campus building is currently underway. A contract is required to procure for the work on the roof garden, which will be on the 6th floor terrace.	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): Hammersmith Broadway Contact officer: Philippa Cartwright Philippa.Cartwright@lbhf.gov.uk	

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Cabinet Member for Public Realm	October 2023	Frank Banfield Community Garden - contract award To confirm contract award for the community garden at Frank Banfield Park	Cabinet Member for Public Realm	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income above £300K - Revenue up to £500k and Capital up to 1.5m		Ward(s): Hammersmith Broadway	
	Contact officer: Hugo Ross-Tatam Hugo.ross-tatam@lbhf.gov.uk			
Cabinet Member for Public Realm	October 2023	Bishops Park Riverside Railings Refurbishment - award To award the contract to the successful tenderer following the evaluation process.	Cabinet Member for Public Realm	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason:		Ward(s): Palace & Hurlingham	
	Contact officer: Hugo Ross-Tatam Hugo.ross-tatam@lbhf.gov.uk			
Strategic Director of the Economy Department	October 2023	Procurement Strategy for the Linford Christie Changing room Demolition of Linford Christie Changing room and shower block and the provision of design, purchase and installation of six purpose-built WC, changing room and shower facility porta cabins for Linford Christie	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital		Ward(s): College Park and Old Oak	
	Contact officer: Sebastian Mazurczak Tel: 020 8753 1707 Sebastian.Mazurczak@lbhf.			

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	between £1.5m and £5m		gov.uk	Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Cabinet Member for Public Realm	October 2023	Parking Suspensions System Procurement The Parking department is looking to carry out a procurement exercise for a new Suspensions system utilising G-Cloud 13.	Cabinet Member for Public Realm	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Oscar Turnerberg Tel: 074 9854 2978 oscar.turnerberg@lbhf.gov.uk	
Deputy Leader	October 2023	Learning Disability Flexible Support (LDFS) Contract extension for the flexible supported accommodation to support residents with a Learning disability to live independently.	Deputy Leader	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Adie Smith Tel: 07554 222 716 adie.smith@lbhf.gov.uk	

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CABINET - 16 October 2023				
Cabinet	16 Oct 2023	Fuel Poverty Strategy Fuel Poverty Strategy	Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Ecology	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards	
	Contact officer: Hinesh Mehta Hinesh.Mehta@lbhf.gov.uk			
Cabinet	16 Oct 2023	Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document New planning guide to help ensure new homes and developments are more friendly to the environment. The new ‘Supplementary Planning Document’ offers guidance to developers, landowners, homeowners, planning officers and other interested parties when preparing and assessing planning applications.	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards	
	Contact officer: David Gawthorpe David.Gawthorpe@lbhf.gov.uk			
Cabinet	16 Oct 2023	Capital Programme Monitor & Budget Variations, 2023/24 (First Quarter) This report provides a financial update on the council’s capital programme and requests approval for budget variations to the capital programme.	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or		Ward(s): All Wards	
	Contact officer: Andre Mark			

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	new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K		Tel: 020 8753 7227 andre.mark@lbhf.gov.uk	of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Cabinet	16 Oct 2023	A new Cultural Strategy for Hammersmith & Fulham Hammersmith & Fulham's new Cultural Strategy	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Thomas Dodd thomas.dodd@lbhf.gov.uk	
CABINET - 6 November 2023				
Cabinet	6 Nov 2023	Temporary Relocation of Flora Gardens Primary School' The report seeks approval for the temporary relocation of Flora Gardens Primary school to the Lena Gardens Primary school site.	Cabinet Member for Children and Education	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): Addison; Ravenscourt	
			Contact officer: Daryle Mathurin Tel: 07816 661199 Daryle.Mathurin@lbhf.gov.uk	

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				3-day call-in.
Cabinet	6 Nov 2023	Hammersmith Bridge - Toll Order and Road User Charge Scheme Set out the requirements for either a Toll or Road User Charge for Hammersmith Bridge To approve the orders required for either options. To carry out consultation. To approve in principle that if made it will be chargeable by a concessionaire To agree the procurement strategy be amended so that the evaluation will be 50% quality and 50% price. To note the detail financial matters PART OPEN PART PRIVATE Part of this report is exempt from disclosure on the grounds that it contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of a particular person (including the authority holding that information) under paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, and in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.	Cabinet Member for Public Realm	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Ian Hawthorn Tel: 020 8753 3058 ian.hawthorn@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet	6 Nov 2023	Health and Wellbeing Strategy Hammersmith & Fulham's 2023 - 2028 Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets out our vision for improving the health and wellbeing of those in the borough, and reducing health inequities through empowerment, collaboration and innovation.	Deputy Leader	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions
	Reason: Budg/pol framework		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Jessica Dawson jessica.dawson@lbhf.gov.uk	

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				reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Cabinet	6 Nov 2023	2023/24 Corporate Revenue Monitor - Month 4 (July 2023) To Note the Council's Financial Forecast position.	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Andre Mark Tel: 020 8753 7227 andre.mark@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet	6 Nov 2023	Planning Obligations Draw Down Report 2022/23 The Council is required to use funds received from planning obligations to address the impact of developments carried out . This report sets out the use of funds received through Section 106 agreements and received as a result of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) schedules in force in the Borough. It seeks approval to the drawdown of these funds for projects which have been delivered in 2022/23.	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Rebecca Yee Tel: 07786 290034 Rebecca.Yee@lbhf.gov.uk	

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Cabinet	6 Nov 2023	Community Investment in Climate Initiatives Community Investment in Climate Initiatives	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income - Revenue between £500,000 and £5m and Capital between £1.5m and £5m		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Kellie Gooch kellie.gooch@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet	6 Nov 2023	Instruction to H&F Developments Ltd to grant cinema lease to successful operator The Council's nominee company, H&F Housing Developments Ltd, acts upon the instruction of the council in matters relating to commercial leases at the Civic Campus. PART OPEN PART PRIVATE Part of this report is exempt from disclosure on the grounds that it contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of a particular person (including the authority holding that information) under paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, and in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K		Ward(s): Hammersmith Broadway	
			Contact officer: Philippa Cartwright Philippa.Cartwright@lbhf.gov.uk	

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CABINET - 4 December 2023				
Cabinet	4 Dec 2023	Fixed Penalty Notices to be issued by LET team Update to several of the existing amounts	Cabinet Member for Public Realm	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Mohammed Basith Mohammed.Basith@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet	4 Dec 2023	Procurement Strategy for Mental Health Supported Housing Procurement strategy for our mental health supported housing in borough contracts. PART OPEN PART PRIVATE Part of this report is exempt from disclosure on the grounds that it contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of a particular person (including the authority holding that information) under paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, and in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.	Deputy Leader	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Julius Olu, Rebecca Richardson, Michele Roberts Tel: 0208 753 8749, Tel: 07827879659, Tel: 020 8834 4734 Julius.olu@lbhf.gov.uk, rebecca.richardson@lbhf.gov.uk, Michele.Roberts@lbhf.gov.uk	

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Cabinet	4 Dec 2023	Acquisition of Affordable Homes - Quayside Lodge A report seeking Cabinet approval of a proposed acquisition of 37 affordable homes in a private development in Sands End Ward (21 Affordable Rent and 16 Shared Ownership homes).	Cabinet Member for the Economy, Cabinet Member for Housing and Homelessness	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K		Ward(s): Sands End Contact officer: Mo Goudah, Matthew Rumble mo.goudah@lbhf.gov.uk, matt.rumble@lbhf.gov.uk	

CABINET - 15 January 2024

Cabinet	15 Jan 2024	Annual Emergency Planning & Business Continuity Report The Council has responsibilities under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 to plan and respond to emergencies and to have business continuity arrangements in place to reduce the risk of service disruption. This annual report provides an overview of activity over the previous year and the priorities and work plan for the forthcoming year. The report highlights areas of work for the new financial year to ensure continuous improvement in the service.	Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion and Community Safety	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Denise Prieto Tel: 0208 753 2286 Denise.Prieto@lbhf.gov.uk	

Decision to be Made by (Cabinet or Council)	Date of Decision-Making Meeting and Reason	Proposed Key Decision Most decisions are made in public unless indicated below, with the reasons for the decision being made in private.	Lead Executive Councillor(s), Wards Affected, and officer to contact for further information or relevant documents	Documents to be submitted to Cabinet (<i>other relevant documents may be submitted</i>)
Cabinet	15 Jan 2024	CAPITAL PROGRAMME MONITOR & BUDGET VARIATIONS, 2023/24 (SECOND QUARTER) This report provides a financial update on the council's capital programme and requests approval for budget variations to the capital programme.	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Andre Mark Tel: 020 8753 7227 andre.mark@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet	15 Jan 2024	2023/24 Corporate Revenue Monitor - Month 6 (September 2023) To note the Council's financial forecast position	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Andre Mark Tel: 020 8753 7227 andre.mark@lbhf.gov.uk	
Cabinet	15 Jan 2024	Council Tax Base and Collection Rate 2024/25 and Delegation of the Business Rate Estimate This report is a statutory requirement that sets the council tax base for the purposes of the 2024/25 revenue budget.	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Jamie Mullins Tel: 020 8753 1650 Jamie.Mullins@lbhf.gov.uk	

Decision to be Made by (Cabinet or Council)	Date of Decision-Making Meeting and Reason	Proposed Key Decision Most decisions are made in public unless indicated below, with the reasons for the decision being made in private.	Lead Executive Councillor(s), Wards Affected, and officer to contact for further information or relevant documents	Documents to be submitted to Cabinet (<i>other relevant documents may be submitted</i>)
				Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Cabinet	15 Jan 2024	Council Tax Support Scheme 24/25 To agree the Council Tax Support Scheme for 24/25	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards	
	Contact officer: Kirsty Brooksmith Tel: 07785531091 Kirsty.Brooksmith@lbhf.gov.uk			
Cabinet	15 Jan 2024	Civic Campus Commercial Leasing Strategy This report seeks approval of the commercial leasing strategy for entering into leases with proposed tenants of all of the refurbished and newly built commercial premises on the Civic Campus. PART OPEN PART PRIVATE Part of this report is exempt from disclosure on the grounds that it contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of a particular person (including the authority holding that information) under paragraph 3 of Schedule	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K		Ward(s): All Wards	
	Contact officer: Philippa Cartwright, Denise McEnery Philippa.Cartwright@lbhf.gov.uk, Denise.McEnery@lbhf.gov.uk			

Decision to be Made by (Cabinet or Council)	Date of Decision-Making Meeting and Reason	Proposed Key Decision Most decisions are made in public unless indicated below, with the reasons for the decision being made in private.	Lead Executive Councillor(s), Wards Affected, and officer to contact for further information or relevant documents	Documents to be submitted to Cabinet (other relevant documents may be submitted)
		12A of the Local Government Act 1972, and in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.		
Cabinet	15 Jan 2024	Instruction to H&F Developments Ltd to grant lease on civic campus convenience store to successful operator	Cabinet Member for the Economy	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K	The Council's nominee company, H&F Housing Developments Ltd acts on the instruction of the Council in all matters related to the commercial leases on the civic campus.	Ward(s): Hammersmith Broadway	
		PART OPEN PART PRIVATE Part of this report is exempt from disclosure on the grounds that it contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of a particular person (including the authority holding that information) under paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, and in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.	Contact officer: Philippa Cartwright Philippa.Cartwright@lbhf.gov.uk	

CABINET - 12 February 2024

Cabinet	12 Feb 2024	CAPITAL PROGRAMME MONITOR & BUDGET VARIATIONS, 2023/24 (THIRD QUARTER)	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend	This report provides a financial update on the council's capital programme and requests approval for budget variations to the capital programme.	Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Andre Mark Tel: 020 8753 7227 andre.mark@lbhf.gov.uk	

Decision to be Made by (Cabinet or Council)	Date of Decision-Making Meeting and Reason	Proposed Key Decision Most decisions are made in public unless indicated below, with the reasons for the decision being made in private.	Lead Executive Councillor(s), Wards Affected, and officer to contact for further information or relevant documents	Documents to be submitted to Cabinet (<i>other relevant documents may be submitted</i>)
	over £300K			Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
Cabinet	12 Feb 2024	FOUR YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2024/25 AND CAPITAL STRATEGY 2024/25 This report presents the Council's four-year Capital Programme	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Expenditure/Income over £5m & policies or new income, reserves use, overspend over £300K		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Andre Mark Tel: 020 8753 7227 andre.mark@lbhf.gov.uk	

CABINET - 4 March 2024

Cabinet	4 Mar 2024	Hate Crime Strategy 2024-2028 This report will present a new Hate Crime Strategy for Hammersmith and Fulham	Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion and Community Safety	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards Contact officer: Beth Morgan, Laura Seamons Tel: 020 8753 3102, Tel: 07786965292 beth.morgan@lbhf.gov.uk, laura.seamons@lbhf.gov.uk	

Decision to be Made by (Cabinet or Council)	Date of Decision-Making Meeting and Reason	Proposed Key Decision Most decisions are made in public unless indicated below, with the reasons for the decision being made in private.	Lead Executive Councillor(s), Wards Affected, and officer to contact for further information or relevant documents	Documents to be submitted to Cabinet (<i>other relevant documents may be submitted</i>)
CABINET - 15 April 2024				
Cabinet	15 Apr 2024	2023/24 Corporate Revenue Monitor - Month 9 (December 2023) To note the Council's financial forecast position	Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform	A detailed report for all decisions going to Cabinet will be available at least five working days before the date of the meeting. Cabinet Member Decisions and Officer Decisions reports will be published at the start of the 3-day call-in.
	Reason: Affects 2 or more wards		Ward(s): All Wards	
			Contact officer: Andre Mark Tel: 020 8753 7227 andre.mark@lbhf.gov.uk	