

## Council

24 April 2023

### Questions from Members of the Public for Written Reply

#### **1. From Dermot Mckibbin to the Portfolio Holder for Renewal, Recreation and Housing**

How many homeless households did the Council in 2022/23 provide with temporary accommodation and at what expense, how many council houses were built in 2022/23 and what savings towards the cost of temporary accommodation does each council house represent?

#### **Reply:**

897 new tenancies commenced between 01 April 2022 and 31 March 2023. This number includes those entering temporary accommodation for the first time as well as those requiring move on between placements. The average annual cost per household was £7,110.

The Council completed building 60 properties in 22/23, and commenced works on a further 49, which will be finished in 23/24. The average annual temporary accommodation saving is £7,110 per household.

#### **2. From Dermot Mckibbin to the Portfolio Holder for Renewal, Recreation and Housing**

How many council houses did the Council build in 2022/3, how many will be built this year and on what sites, has the Council identified sufficient land and money to meet its target of 1000 properties by 2026?

#### **Reply:**

The Council completed building 60 properties in 22/23, and commenced works on a further 49, which will be finished in 23/24. Further sites have been identified previously, and were reported to Members in September 2020 [Agenda for Renewal, Recreation and Housing Policy Development and Scrutiny Committee on Wednesday 2 September 2020, 6.30 pm \(bromley.gov.uk\)](#), and again in 2021 [https://cds.bromley.gov.uk/documents/s50089615/Building\\_Council\\_Housing\\_Programme\\_June\\_2021\\_P1\\_MM.pdf](https://cds.bromley.gov.uk/documents/s50089615/Building_Council_Housing_Programme_June_2021_P1_MM.pdf). Since these reports 5 of the agreed sites have been developed or are under development, and further sites are subject to planning applications.

The 1000 homes target does not relate solely to building council homes, but also includes acquisition of homes. Across the building and acquisition programmes, the Council has already delivered nearly 400 properties, and is therefore on a good trajectory to deliver the target number of 1000 properties despite a very challenging climate. This target is reported and monitored by the Renewal, Recreation and Housing Policy Development and Scrutiny Committee.

### **3. From Susan Sulis to the Portfolio Holder for Sustainability, Green Services and Open Spaces**

Surface water flooding is an increasingly serious threat to the Greater London area. It threatens the homes, infrastructure, livelihoods, businesses and well-being of Bromley residents living in vulnerable areas.

When will the Council publish its Surface Water Management Plan (2011), and an updated version? Don't Bromley citizens have a right to know?

#### **Reply:**

The SWMP was the first of the LLFA flood risk documents published. There is no intention to update that plan as it has been superseded by the PFRA (Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment) and the Local Flood Risk Strategy.

### **4. From Susan Sulis to the Portfolio Holder for Green Services, Sustainability and Open Spaces**

Why are there no Key Performance Indicators for Flood Management included in the Environment and Community Services Portfolio Plans, and how can Members and the public judge how progress is measured?

#### **Reply:**

KPI's are used to monitor our contractor's performance and other measurable statistics. I'm not sure how one would meaningfully measure reductions to flood risk.

The EA arrange modelling exercises to assess the value of major schemes based on how many properties have had their flood risk rating reduced by a scheme.