

# South Yorkshire Local Remediation Acceleration Plan

9th September 2025



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## Purpose

The aim of this Local Remediation Acceleration Plan (LRAP) is to articulate how the pace of remediation of 11m+ residential high-rise buildings can be increased at a local level across South Yorkshire, and what is needed from Government to help support this work.

## Summary

- The South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority (SYMCA) has convened statutory regulators as part of a South Yorkshire Remediation Task Group (SYRTG) and will provide a convening and oversight monitoring role, coordinating activity between local partners and regulators to deliver this Plan.
- There is a recognition by all local partners that greater outcomes could be achieved by closer collaborative working across South Yorkshire and the SYRTG will be the principal forum to oversee collaborative actions.
- It should be highlighted that both the Mayor and SYMCA have neither statutory responsibility for the safety of buildings, nor statutory powers for remediating unsafe buildings, and that the move to 11m may create significant (currently unquantified) costs to the public sector in terms of remediation activity, for which the MCA has no funding.
- This Plan aligns with the main objectives set out within the national Remediation Acceleration Plan published by Government (July 2025) and sets out our approach to achieving these objectives and monitoring progress towards them.
- Local partners have been successfully tackling buildings with safety issues of 18m+ in height since the Grenfell tragedy in 2017, resulting in only 20 buildings over 18m still in need of remediation, of which 17 are in the private sector. All the private buildings are within remediation programmes but remediation work has not yet started.
- To confirm the scale of the remediation challenge across the Region for buildings between 11 – 18m, Homes England have compiled a database of information and initial assessment work will be completed by September 2025, with further investigatory work completed in December to confirm the total stock requiring remediation.
- Milestones and targets will then be set to track progress with delivery and any building not in a remediation programme will be identified and enforcement action taken if required.
- Most of the buildings with safety issues are in private ownership, but securing remediation of these buildings is often very complex and legally challenging, including identifying the responsible owners and enforcing remediation actions if needed.
- Existing resources within local partners are at capacity. Once the currently work is completed, multi-year capacity funding from Government for SYMCA and local partners, as well as significant capital funding will be required to successfully deliver this Plan.
- This is the second version of LRAP for South Yorkshire following the preparation of an initial draft Plan that was submitted to Government in December 2024, and the intention is to update this Plan on an annual basis as further information becomes available and implementation of the Plan is progressed.



- A further initial action will be to review and update the South Yorkshire Fire Safety Protocol to address the recommendations from the national Remediation Acceleration Plan and Remediation Enforcement Guidance, and promote new ways of partnership working to address high-rise residential building safety issues.

## Introduction

After the publication of the final Grenfell Tower Inquiry report in September 2024, the Government asked that the South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority (SYMCA), through the Mayor's convening role, work with partners to prepare a Local Remediation Acceleration Plan (LRAP) for the Region and to oversee the delivery of the Plan.

It should be highlighted that both the Mayor and SYMCA have neither statutory responsibility for the safety of buildings, nor statutory powers for remediating unsafe buildings. However, it is recognised that the Mayor and SYMCA have a unique position and capabilities in bringing together partners across the Region to accelerate the pace of remediation.

In December 2024, the Government published the national Remediation Acceleration Plan (RAP) which set out three main objectives:

- Fix buildings faster.
- Identify all buildings with unsafe cladding.
- Support residents.

The national RAP has an expectation for remediation work to start in high-rise private sector residential buildings with unsafe cladding in Government funded schemes by the end of 2025 at the latest, with the aim that by the end of 2029 all such 18m+ buildings will have been remediated. There is a further expectation that by the end of 2029, every 11m+ building with unsafe cladding will either have been remediated, have a date for completion of remediation works, or the landlords will be facing severe penalties. Under the plan, local regulators are asked to work together to identify buildings which are at risk of missing these targets and take enforcement action where appropriate to accelerate the pace of remediation.

SYMCA has convened statutory regulators as part of a South Yorkshire Remediation Task Group (SYRTG). SYRTG comprises SYMCA, the Region's four local authorities' representatives, and South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue (SYFR). Consideration is being given to including the Building Safety Regulator, Health and Safety Executive, and the Regulator for Social Housing in the work of the group. This group has worked together to draw up the Local Remediation Acceleration Plan for South Yorkshire and will oversee its delivery in consultation with other local and national stakeholders, including the Building Safety Regulator (BSR), Homes England and the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

Significant work has already been undertaken by local partners to remediate unsafe buildings over 18m+ since the Grenfell tragedy in 2017, which has included both social and private sector residential buildings. In terms of public sector (local authority-owned) buildings, all but three of the 18m+ buildings have either been fully remediated or are in the process of being remediated. With those remaining three buildings, further action and possible legal redress is ongoing. The remaining 18m+ buildings where remediation is still required are privately owned. Otherwise, there are no historic unremediated cladding issues and local authorities continue to carry out routine and cyclical risk assessments in accordance with relevant legislation, regulatory requirements and industry best practice.

For both the public and private buildings where longer term remediation measures have not yet begun or have not been implemented in full, SYFR and local authorities, as appropriate, have ensured that interim safety measures have been put in place where a stay put evacuation strategy is no longer supported. These have included Waking Watch and installing appropriate fire alarms whilst substantive remediation measures are undertaken. Where the fire risk to residents has been considered too high, enforcement action, including the serving of Prohibition Notices, has been carried out and residents moved out of the properties until safety works have been undertaken. In these circumstances, local authorities have acted to support affected residents and completed housing assessments under their statutory duty.

#### **The position regarding buildings above 18m:**

1. Local partners recognise that there are 20 buildings over 18m where remediation works have not yet begun.
2. Seventeen of these buildings are in the private sector and are in remediation programmes but work has not yet begun. Eleven have applied to the Cladding Safety Scheme (CSS) and the remaining six are in the Responsible Actor Scheme.
3. All three regulators (SYFR, LA housing teams and BSR) will work together to agree a lead regulator for each building where it is identified that sufficient progress has not been made. Initial funding awards have been made to build capacity within both the SYFR and local authorities.

#### **The position regarding buildings between 11 and 18m:**

1. Homes England started to roll out its data platform (National Remediation System) on the state of building safety for buildings over 11m in June 2025. There is funding available to regulators to assess the safety status of missing buildings (those in need of remediation activity without a current plan in place) between the heights of 11 and 18m and then to undertake activities to seek their remediation, if required.
2. Implementing actions to remediate all necessary buildings over 11m is a new and significant burden, and will require significant additional resources to undertake. SYFR have undertaken work in buildings 11m and above as part of their annual Risk Based Inspection programme. However, any new buildings identified through data sharing will need to be addressed.
3. The full extent of the additional resources required will be dependent on the extent of additional buildings being identified. SYRTG will have a better understanding of the scale of those buildings requiring remediation in December 2025 once the assessment and further investigatory work is completed. This will enable enforcement bodies to have clarity on buildings which may have unsafe cladding and are not in a remediation programme, and which are likely to face enforcement action from the appropriate enforcement body if the private responsible owners do not progress actions to remediate their buildings.

The local partners which have contributed to this LRAP are Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC), City of Doncaster Council (CDC), Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (RMBC), Sheffield City Council (SCC), and South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue (SYFR). Homes England (HE) have also been involved.

Other partners are St Ledger Homes and Berneslai Homes, which are Arm's Length Management Organisations (ALMOs) managing council housing stock in Doncaster and

Barnsley respectively. Each ALMO has a Service Level Agreement with their respective local authority and undertakes responsibilities including maintaining the Councils' homes and common areas, including buildings over 11m.

Discussions are being undertaken with the Building Safety Regulator, Health and Safety Executive, and the Regulator for Social Housing to confirm their commitment and active participation in supporting remediation across South Yorkshire to deliver this LRAP.

## Partnership Working

SYRTG meetings of local partners have and are taking place both to develop this updated version of this LRAP and to further consider implementation.

It is important to highlight three key issues that have been raised by partners:

**Data** – The building data platform from Homes England is still being rolled out, and up-to-date accurate information on buildings requiring remediation will become available over the next few months. Although now there is a better understanding of the buildings from 11-18m which may require remediation, the final number will not be known until the further work is completed, because until recently the focus has been on 18m+ high-rise blocks, and 11-18m buildings were not included in the remediation activities undertaken following the Grenfell tragedy of 2017.

**Local Authority Capacity** – There are ongoing remediation programmes within the local authorities who have been dealing with 18m+ buildings for some time, but elsewhere in the Region there is less experience and capacity to commit to dealing with the challenge of 11-18m buildings. Additional capacity may need to be funded across the Region either through new appointments or commissioning consultancy support for roles such as providing additional building control, housing assessment and project management. Experience has shown that enforcement action for just a single building can take a significant amount of time, so it is a significant undertaking if deemed necessary.

**Engagement of South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue** – Due to its statutory powers and roles, SYFR is an essential partner in tackling buildings with safety issues. They have been engaged on dealing with buildings over 18m in accordance with their statutory duties. SYFR have undertaken work in buildings 11m and above as part of their annual Risk Based Inspection programme. However, any new buildings identified through data sharing will need to be addressed. SYFR have a large premises portfolio and inspection regime in place that must be maintained to be compliant against their statutory responsibilities and keep the public of South Yorkshire safe.

## Driving and Monitoring Remediation Progress

### *18m+ buildings*

SYFR and local authorities have continued to liaise with each other since the Grenfell tragedy of 2017, although over time the frequency of engagements have declined as resource pressures have grown.

Local authorities have been particularly focussed on their own stock requiring remediation. This has included installing short term measures such as Waking Watch and longer-term solutions such as appropriate fire detection and compartmentation measures, as well as initiatives such as fire sprinkler systems to reduce safety risks whilst awaiting cladding and compartmentation remediation measures. The PAS 9980 assessments have been shared with SYFR, and local authorities keep SYFR updated on building-related issues using the current SYFR Reporting Faults and Repairs form available on their website. Local authorities have also provided timely responses to Homes England on requests in relation to progress with the remediation of buildings related to the Cladding Safety Scheme (CSS).

To help drive and monitor remediation more effectively, a South Yorkshire Remediation Task Group (SYRTG) has been established. This group is comprised of representatives from each of our four local housing authorities and ALMOs who manage council housing stock, SYFR, SYMCA, Homes England and the Building Safety Regulator. This will monitor progress and discuss shared challenges and issues relating to identifying and remediating buildings with safety issues across the Region.

### *11m-18m*

Regulatory authorities are working closely with Homes England to utilise their National Remediation System (NRS) for buildings, providing a single source of data on 11m+ buildings in need of remediation. Initial work will be completed by Homes England in September 2025 with further investigative work completed by the local authorities by the end of December 2025. As a first step within the Region, Sheffield City Council's housing enforcement team gained access to this system in June 2025. Our expectation is that the NRS will provide an end-to-end platform to help manage activities through the major milestones of remediation over the course of several years. Homes England have put the necessary safeguards in place to allow the sharing of building data with local authorities, SYMCA and SYFR.

## Assuring the Safety of Buildings not yet Remediated

### *18m+*

Where existing 18m+ buildings have been identified as having safety issues, interim measures to reduce safety risks such as Waking Watch and/or suitable fire detection systems have been put in place whilst remediation work progresses, or discussions continue with private sector owners on longer term remediation requirements. This also includes where buildings are in a 'fact-finding' process following completion of the Publicly Available Specification (PAS) 9980 2002 Assessments.

Some remediation measures have only been installed following protracted legal and adjudication processes, commenced by local authorities to force the responsible contractor to undertake the remediation measures at their expense. In other cases, the local authorities have installed immediate and longer-term remediation solutions, including compartmentation measures, at local authorities' expense. Legal action by the local

authority in one district against the original developer is ongoing in relation to several publicly owned buildings that still require remediation, but it is anticipated that this action will be concluded soon.

For private sector buildings, SYFR and / or local authorities, as appropriate, will continue to engage with building managers and owners/ responsible persons, where they can be identified, to similarly ensure that the installation of required remediation works are completed.

This engagement has included helping signpost responsible persons to available support funding such as the Cladding Safety Scheme (CSS). However, where buildings have been identified as too dangerous to inhabit, Prohibition Notices have been served by SYFR to immediately vacate the premises. In these circumstances, local authorities have acted to support residents facing homelessness as required under their statutory duty.

This engagement between local partners has been effective and we will build on these arrangements. However, there are limited resources within local authorities and SYFR, so for significant progress to be made, additional support is requested both through allowing local authorities to access funding from the CSS as well as being allowed by MHCLG to access additional funding to support compartmentation remediation measures.

## Identifying Additional Buildings

### 18m+

Local partners consider that there are 20 buildings of 18m+ that have been identified with safety issues but where remediation works have not begun. However, we are assured that the 17 in private ownership are within remediation programmes so progress will be monitored and reviewed.

### 11m-18m

All local partners will liaise closely with Homes England to assess the data shared via the new NRS data platform. The information will be updated once the current work is completed, providing an accurate understanding of the full extent of buildings requiring remediation in all four local authority areas. This will be followed by discussions with Homes England by the end of December 2025 about potential enforcement action, where required.

Initial identification and assessment activity in Sheffield, looking at whether buildings of 11-18m have identified safety issues, is well progressed following joint work by Sheffield City Council and Homes England. The initial estimate of around two hundred potential buildings at risk has been reduced to 73, with many found either not to have unsafe cladding or to have already made applications to remediation programmes. This initial identification work will be completed by the end of September 2025.

Local authorities are working with SYFR to assess the risks and determine a remediation programme prioritising those which pose the highest risk for the identified buildings in their areas. Engagement with the relevant building managers and owners will be undertaken, and, if necessary, they will be instructed to undertake the necessary safety assessments to fully understand the extent of remediation required. Any necessary enforcement action will be actioned required.

This will be undertaken in line with *Remediation Enforcement: Guidance for Regulators* which was published on 2nd December 2024. This Guidance provides a framework to



identify the lead regulator at a relevant (ie. unsafe) building. This will require additional funding and resources for all local regulators.

Local authorities will continue to work in partnership with SYFR in accordance with their respective statutory duties. Only Sheffield City Council has requested and been granted New Burdens Funding from MHCLG for 2025/26 which is covering project support activities to record and report on data, and assess and prepare an updated remediation programme which now includes buildings below 18m. It is anticipated that the other three local authorities within South Yorkshire may also require capacity funding to undertake similar activities once the full extent of the remediation position is known by the end of December 2025.

Local partners understand that any buildings considered by the Homes England Cladding Safety Scheme (CSS) will be taken forward through Homes England's CSS processes.

## Taking Enforcement Action

All statutory regulators in South Yorkshire recognise that enforcement action is taken as a last resort, except where there is an immediate 'danger to life.' Enforcement action is resource intensive and therefore expensive and time consuming.

Local experience has shown that legal actions can be protracted and result in remediation measures being delayed. It is acknowledged that remediation processes require time, but as resident safety remains the highest priority, where delays have occurred, the authorities have ensured that substantial mitigation measures were put in place for all affected buildings. There is also a risk that premature actions, before the conclusion of legal proceedings, could jeopardise future litigation and result in significant expenses for local authorities. All parties involved are collectively striving to avoid such outcomes.

Although SYFR may have limited resources to participate in work on 11 -18m buildings, they will of course, continue to act as the Lead Body for enforcement under the Fire Safety (Regulatory Reform) Order 2005.

Local authorities will support SYFR enforcement actions where necessary, which may involve local authorities taking enforcement action. Appropriate powers will be used by either local authority Enforcement Teams under the Housing Act 2004, or SYFR under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (RRO). There are also powers available under the Building Safety Act 2022 (remediation orders and remediation contribution orders), which are new enforcement tools allowing regulators and leaseholders to apply to the First-tier Tribunal for an order requiring landlords to fix, or pay to fix, unsafe buildings. Once the concerns/ hazards are identified then enforcement teams can ensure the appropriate powers are used.

Local resources for taking enforcement action in relation to buildings of 11-18m are extremely limited. As some of the Region's local authorities do not have large ongoing remediation programmes, there is little or no experience or capacity in some local authorities to work with private building owners to accelerate remediation and / or use enforcement powers. Consideration will be given by local partners as to whether there is an opportunity for economies of scale and to draw on the expertise already available across the Region; but due to limited resources in all bodies, such sharing of resources across local authority areas may not be possible. Multi-year Government funding will be essential to enable additional capacity and expertise to be put in place within authorities as required, but even with additional funding, local partners may not be able to recruit suitably qualified additional staff.

In some instances, intervention by local regulators has at first led to unwilling private owners, unwilling to undertake remediation action. However, local regulators do not have the capacity and often lack the legal skills to pursue private sector owners, particularly where they are based outside the United Kingdom. Furthermore, those responsible for remediating private sector buildings may not be the owners, which adds a level of complexity. In these cases, the local authorities and SYFR have engaged building owners / managers to prioritise actions to mitigate safety risks to residents and have supported the applicants to access Government funding where appropriate.

Additional Government support will be required to fund specialist legal advice and support for tracking-down owners / responsible bodies and carrying out inspections. Part of this support will be offered by a Joint Inspection Team (JIT), hosted by the Local Government Association. It is recognised that training by the JIT for local regulators was due to start in July 2025, and local bodies intend taking-up this training opportunity.

The national *Remediation Enforcement Fund* is also available to local authorities and SYFR to fund commissioning additional legal advice on a remediation cases, where required.

## Delivering Objectives

Future delivery will include both 11-18m and 18m+ buildings, subject to the necessary capacity and resources being available, appropriately funded by Government.

The aim is that by the end of December 2025 all buildings over 11m will either have been ruled out as not having unsafe cladding or will be in the process of liaising with Homes England in relation to available funding to carry out remediation works. Work to explore potential enforcement action will have begun on those that are not. It will therefore not be possible until December 2025 to develop an accurate remediation programme and resource requirements plan, including milestones, targets and measures to track progress with delivery.

## Driving and Monitoring progress

Current remediation projects with CSS funding have detailed project plans in place to track buildings' progress, which include 'stop-go' gateways at various stages to ensure that sufficient progress can be demonstrated and approved by all stakeholders. The new NRS enables local authorities and SYFR to see this progress and support Homes England and building owners where the pace of remediation is not adequate.

The NRS will enable project plans with deliverable timescales to be monitored by dedicated teams, with corporate oversight by local authority Housing Directors and Fire Safety Boards (where these exist within the Region) to ensure that building remediation progress is sufficiently tracked. Once additional resources are put in place within SYMCA, the Authority will, through its oversight role, monitor and ensure that the Homes England NRS data platform for South Yorkshire is updated on an ongoing basis. The intention is to update the NRS at least every three months to ensure there is a "single source of truth" available on remediation progress on all relevant buildings across the Region at any given time.

Invitations have been extended to the local regulators, the Building Safety Regulator and Homes England to participate in the SYRTG, which will help facilitate more informed ongoing communications between the regulators, and ensure they also utilise their legal powers as necessary. The completion of statutory returns such as the National Register for Social

Housing (NROSH) returns will also continue to be submitted by local partners to the Regulator for Social Housing, as required.

SYMCA, local authorities and SYFR do not have powers to mandate the Building Safety Regulator's activities or those of other regulators within the Region. However, through the work of the SYRTG, it is intended to build collaboration and mutual support so that each body commits to undertaking their contribution to delivery of the programme. The SYRTG will collectively monitor and consider mitigation actions and measures where necessary across the Region.

## Coordinating Intervention Activity

Building or Entity Action Plans will be used to evidence progress with remediation projects and demonstrate that milestones are achieved. Delivery milestones will be developed once the full remediation position is known, currently scheduled to be completed by the end of December 2025.

On a strategic level, the SYRTG will provide a forum for all partners and regulators to work collaboratively on the buildings with safety issues across the whole Region. On a building-by-building basis, the appropriate communication and liaison channels will be put in place by the relevant parties involved. This will follow the *Remediation Enforcement: Guidance for Regulators* issued by MHCLG, which sets out that partnership working arrangements should be established between regulators to co-ordinate regulatory activity and share data. Also, they should include locally agreed arrangements to triage buildings to the most relevant regulator(s), with the purpose of agreeing which regulator(s) should lead on remediation and enforcement at that building. The guidance also provides non-prescriptive criteria to support local decision-making on which regulator(s) may be best placed to lead on enforcement in different scenarios. Regular meetings and debriefs will form a key part of ensuring effectiveness of monitoring and delivery.

The four South Yorkshire local authorities and SYFR already have a *Fire Safety Protocol* in place which forms the basis of their current working arrangements. However, it is now nearly five years old. The intention is to review and update this Protocol to address the recommendations from the national Remediation Acceleration Plan and the new ways of working in the Region.

The revised Protocol will support a clear process to establish a lead regulator in each case where sufficient remediation progress has not been achieved, and where intervention and enforcement action is deemed necessary. It will also set out clear guidelines for each regulator in cases where the serving of Prohibition Notices is deemed necessary. The intention is to revise and obtain approval and commitment by all local partners to the revised Protocol by the end of December 2025 in order to have it in place for delivering the remediation programme.

Sheffield City Council and City of Doncaster Council have established Fire Safety Boards which meet regularly and have done so since the Grenfell tragedy in June 2017. The SYRTG is not intended to replace these Boards as they will continue to consider the situations and local actions in both Sheffield and Doncaster respectively, in accordance with their statutory duties. In addition, consideration will be given to engaging SYMCA more closely in the work of these local Boards and progress with local actions.

## Working with MHCLG and Homes England

Homes England and MHCLG will have continuing access to data from the CSS via monthly reporting, so will be able to see the updated position with delivery progress at any given time. The intention would be to maintain an updated position on all buildings, and there is a commitment to ensuring that the data / information is updated at least on a quarterly basis once SYMCA has additional resources in place.

With regard to local authority owned residential buildings, this information is also currently provided through the NROSH returns on a quarterly basis. It is intended to continue to also use this tool, but it would be beneficial if Government Departments could collaborate to standardise response requests.

## Working with Regulators

The SYRTG will provide a forum to engage with the regulators on a building-by-building basis, and the appropriate communication and liaison channels will be put in place by the relevant parties involved. The SYRTG will meet bi-monthly. Frequency of contact between local partners relating to individual buildings will be on a case-by case basis depending on the level of intervention and actions necessary.

## Receiving, Recording and Sharing Data

The Homes England NRS will be used as the overarching key progress monitoring tool, with SYMCA being the lead body ensuring it is kept up-to-date in liaison with local partners. Local partners will also use existing platforms through agreed processes such as Mandatory Occurrence Reporting and local SYFR reporting platforms, with consideration being given over time to moving to the NRS being the 'single source of truth' database for building remediation.

Regulators will be given access to the information in Homes England's NRS. The SYRTG will establish a relevant summary performance monitoring mechanism using a performance dashboard approach to better identify and highlight progress in meeting key performance milestones set by the Group. This will inform reports to the SYRTG at bi-monthly meetings along with potential options for mitigation to address performance issues. Strategic progress updates will be provided to the South Yorkshire Mayor and SYMCA Board on at least an annual basis, with any urgent matters being reported as and when required.

## Resources and Support

### Staffing and Resourcing

As noted above, all partners recognise the need for additional resources to support additional remediation work on buildings with safety issues over and above existing statutory duties and current activities. New Burdens Funding (NBF) to support remediation activity has been secured, however this relates to the extra administration, assessment, data analysis and monitoring work being undertaken with Homes England. Further additional resources would be needed should the work on particular buildings escalates to the point where significant enforcement work is necessary.

The full-time equivalent (FTE) dedicated resources currently engaged on building remediation within SYMCA, the local authorities and SYFR are set out below.

|           | Dedicated FTEs | Use of existing resources |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------------|
| BMBC/ALMO |                | √                         |
| CDC/ALMO  | 3              |                           |
| RMBC      |                | √                         |
| SCC       | 1.2            |                           |
| SYFR      |                | √                         |
| SYMCA     |                | √                         |

In South Yorkshire, Sheffield City Council has been awarded New Burdens funding for 2025/26, and further multi-year funding will be required to support these expanded activities beyond the current financial year. The other three local authorities are also likely to require capacity funding to support programme delivery in their areas, although the level of resources required will not be known until the end of the December 2025 when the scale of the remediation challenge in their districts will be clearer.

Therefore, it is not possible at this time to identify the level of additional staffing and resources that will be required by SYFR and the individual local authorities until an accurate picture is obtained of the total number of buildings over 11m requiring remediation. This certainty will be provided once the assessment and investigatory work by local authorities is completed in December 2025.

SYMCA's role in remediation activity following the submission of this LRAP is in a convening and monitoring oversight role, helping bring local partners together to work more collaboratively; as well as ensuring the South Yorkshire Mayor and SYMCA Board are kept up-to-date on progress and are able to report back to Government as appropriate. SYMCA has received capacity funding of £225,000 for 2025/26 from MHCLG to begin fulfilling this role and support local partners, although multi-year funding will be required to establish an ongoing small team beyond this current financial year.

## Governance

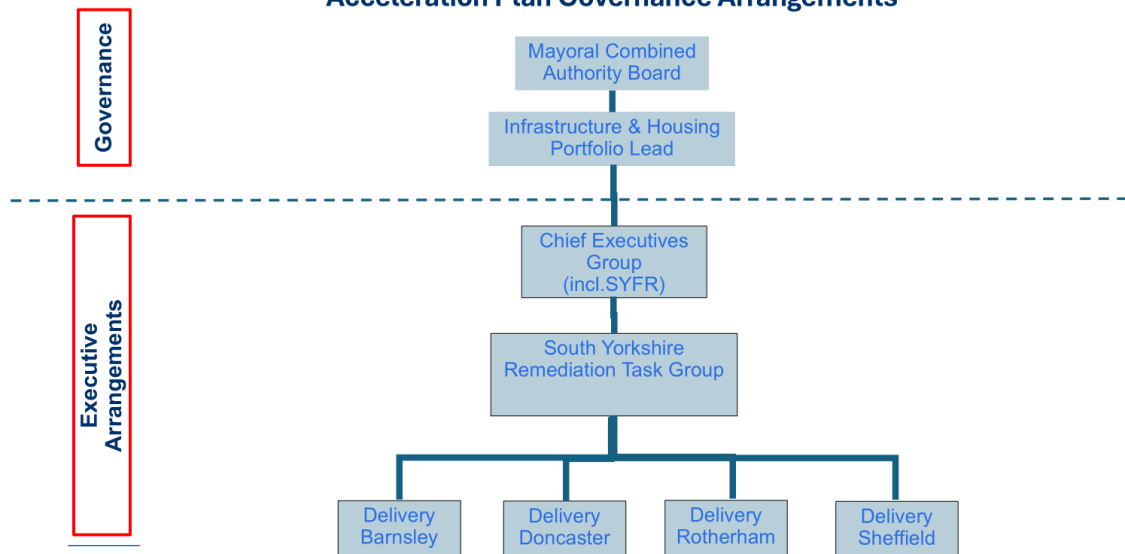
Local internal committees and/or Fire Safety Boards have to date been formed in Sheffield and Doncaster to oversee projects within the respective local authority area. These committees/Boards are tasked with ensuring that high rise and medium rise residential buildings' remediation plans are implemented effectively. They will continue to perform this function in their areas over the coming years. Consideration will be given by the other local authorities to establishing similar committees / Boards once the total scale of the remediation challenge is known for their District.

Regionally, the SYRTG has been formed as a voluntary group, with local partners coming together with a shared interest and commitment to address the buildings with safety issues remediation challenge in South Yorkshire. It is recognised that as part of the strategic oversight role of the remediation programme across the Region, it is important to keep the South Yorkshire Mayor and SYMCA Board, which includes the four local authority Leaders, updated on progress with implementation over the next five years and beyond.

The diagram following sets out proposed Governance and Executive arrangements to fulfil SYMCAs convening and oversight monitoring role.



## Proposed South Yorkshire Local Remediation Acceleration Plan Governance Arrangements



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Decisions on the necessary safety measures, any enforcement and funding decisions for individual buildings, and the distribution of Government grants, will remain with the respective regulators and their governance arrangements, as appropriate. Consideration will be given through the revision to the South Yorkshire Fire Safety Protocol of appropriate processes for monitoring performance, escalation of issues, resident engagement, and enforcement, as appropriate.

## Funding

As noted in the Staffing and Resources section above, local partners are not in a position yet to confirm the level of additional resources that will be required to fully tackle the buildings with safety issues remediation challenge, but a greater understanding of the scale of the challenge and the capacity resources required should be able to be confirmed by the end of December 2025. It is clear though that although capacity may be sufficient at this time to direct and support the current investigative and appraisal work, it will not be sufficient to ensure the effective implementation of the LRAP. Further capacity resources will be required.

However, a key principle is that properly addressing this challenge will take multiple years and, therefore, it will be critical that Government provides certainty of capacity funding support for SYMCA, SYFR and local authorities over multiple years.

It has to be recognised that recruitment of qualified and skilled enforcement, building control, housing and project management staff will be challenging regionally and nationally. This is particularly where local authorities may not be able to offer the higher salaries that are available elsewhere, or if there is a lack of suitable, qualified candidates to fill vacancies. Recruitment is therefore considered a high-risk factor which threatens delivery of the LRAP ambitions.

The skills and recruitment environment and positions will be continually monitored by the SYRTG, and innovative mitigation measures such as sharing resources, utilising a range of contracting options, and joint procurement will be considered if alternative measures are required.