

# Localism Bill 2010-11

## Type of Bill:

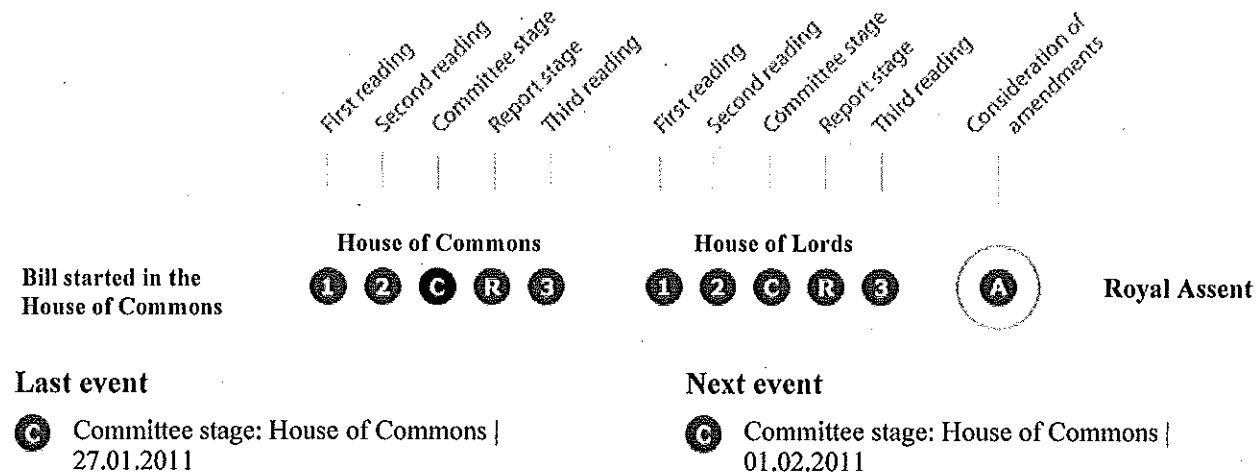
Government Bill

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## Progress of the Bill



All previous stages of the Bill

## Latest news on the Bill

The Bill was presented to Parliament on 13 December 2010. On 17 January 2011 the House of Commons debated the main principles of the Bill. The Commons decided that the Bill should be given its Second Reading and sent it to a Public Bill Committee for scrutiny. The Localism Bill Committee is now accepting written evidence. It heard oral evidence on Tuesday 25 January on the first sitting and second sitting and will hear further oral evidence on Thursday 27 January.

## Summary of the Bill

The Bill will devolve greater powers to councils and neighbourhoods and give local communities more control over housing and planning decisions.

### Key areas

The provisions relating to councils include:

- giving councils a general power of competence
- allowing councils to choose to return to the committee system of governance and allowing for referendums for elected mayors in certain authorities
- abolishing the Standards Board regime and the model code of conduct, and introducing local accountability and a criminal offence of deliberate failure to declare a personal interest in a matter
- giving residents the power to instigate local referendums on any local issue and the power to veto excessive council tax increases
- allowing councils more discretion over business rate relief
- providing new powers to help save local facilities and services threatened with closure, and giving voluntary and community groups the right to challenge local authorities over their services.

The housing provisions will

- abolish the requirement to have a Home Improvement Pack
- reform the Housing Revenue Account system
- provide for a new form of flexible tenure for social housing tenants
- allow local authorities to discharge their duties to homeless people by using private rented accommodation
- give local authorities the power to limit who can apply for social housing within their areas
- abolish the Tenant Services Authority and provides for a transfer of functions to the Homes and Communities Agency
- amend the way in which a social tenant can make a complaint about their landlord
- improve the ability of social tenants to move to different areas.

The planning and regeneration provisions will

- abolish Regional Spatial Strategies
- abolish the Infrastructure Planning Commission and return to a position where the Secretary of State takes the final decision on major infrastructure proposals of national importance
- amend the Community Infrastructure Levy, which allows councils to charge developers to pay for infrastructure. Some of the revenue will be available for the local community
- provide for neighbourhood plans, which would be approved if they received 50% of the votes cast in a referendum
- provide for neighbourhood development orders to allow communities to approve development without requiring normal planning consent
- give new housing and regeneration powers to the Greater London Authority, while abolishing the London Development Agency.

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