

*County Council*  
Thursday, 17th February, 2022



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**DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL**

To: Members of Devon County Council

County Hall  
Exeter  
EX2 4QD

9 February 2022

**Your attendance is requested at the Meeting of the Devon County Council to be held at the Great Hall, University of Exeter on Thursday, 17th February, 2022 at 2.15 pm.**

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Phil Dorrey".

Chief Executive

**AGENDA**

**1. Apologies for Absence**

**2. Minutes**

To approve as a correct record and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 2 December 2021.

**3. Announcements**

**4. Items Requiring Urgent Attention**

**5. Public Participation: Petitions, Questions and Representations**

Petitions, Questions or Representations from Members of the public in line with the Council's Petitions and Public Participation Schemes.

**6. Petitions from Members of the Council**

**7. Questions from Members of the Council**

Answers to questions from Members of the Council pursuant to Standing Order 17.

**FRAMEWORK DECISION**

**8. Revenue Budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy 2022/23 - 2025/26 and Capital Programme 2022/23 - 2026/27**

In the exercise of its Public Sector Equality Duty, as set out below, the County Council must have full regard to and consider the impact of any proposals in relation to equalities prior to making any decisions and any identified significant risks and mitigating action required. The overview of the impact assessments for all service areas entitled '2022/23 Budget Impact Assessment' has been circulated separately and is available to all Members of the Council for consideration under this item (alongside any specific equality impact assessments undertaken as part of the budget's preparation) at <https://www.devon.gov.uk/impact/published/budget-impact-assessments/>.

To receive and approve the Report of the Director of Finance (DF/22/18) together with the Minutes of the Cabinet held on 11th February 2022 relating to the budget.

Minutes from the recent Scrutiny Budget meetings (Children's Scrutiny, Health and Adult Care and Corporate Infrastructure and Regulatory Services) are also attached for the information of Members which contain the Scrutiny Budget Resolutions, attached.

The Report of the County Treasurer will follow.

The Cabinet Minutes will be available to view at <https://democracy.devon.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=133&MId=4179&Ver=4> shortly.

*Electoral Divisions(s): All Divisions*

- (a) Children's Scrutiny Committee (Budget) - 18 January 2022 (Pages 1 - 10)
- (b) Health and Adult Care Scrutiny Committee (Budget) - 20 January 2022 (Pages 11 - 18)
- (c) Corporate Infrastructure and Regulatory Services Scrutiny Committee (Budget) - 27 January 2022 (Pages 19 - 26)

**9. Pay Policy Statement 2022/2023 (Pages 27 - 32)**

To receive and approve the Councils Pay Policy Statement, as recommended by the Appointments, Remuneration and Chief Officer Conduct Committee (19 January 2022) (Minute 16 refers). The minutes and Pay Policy Statement are attached.

## **OTHER MATTERS**

### **10. Cabinet Member Reports**

To consider reports from Cabinet Members.

### **11. Minutes**

To receive and adopt and / or approve the Minutes of the under mentioned Committees

- (a) Development Management Committee - 1 December 2021 (Pages 33 - 36)
- (b) Development Management Committee - 26 January 2022. (Pages 37 - 40)
- (c) Appeals Committee - 6 December 2021 (Pages 41 - 42)
- (d) Appeals Committee - 7 February 2022  
The minutes for this meeting will be published here shortly -  
<https://democracy.devon.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=160&MId=4324&Ver=4>
- (e) Appointments, Remuneration and Chief Officer Conduct Committee - 19 January 2022 (Pages 43 - 48)
- (f) Procedures Committee - 8 February 2022 (Pages 49 - 50)  
Including approval of minute 16 relating to Members Allowances.
- (g) Children's Scrutiny Committee (Ordinary Meeting) - 18 January 2022  
(Pages 51 - 56)
- (h) Health and Adult Care Scrutiny Committee (Ordinary Meeting) - 20 January 2022 (Pages 57 - 64)
- (i) Corporate Infrastructure and Regulatory Services Scrutiny Committee (Ordinary Meeting) - 27 January 2022 (Pages 65 - 70)

## **NOTICES OF MOTION**

### **12. Restoring Railway Resilience (Minute 72 of 2 December 2021)**

To receive and consider the recommendations of the Cabinet (Minute 103(a) as an amendment to the following Notice of Motion submitted previously to the Council by Councillor Hannaford and referred thereto in accordance with Standing Order 8(2), namely:

Council warmly welcomes and celebrates the restoration of the Okehampton to Exeter daily rail services after an absence of forty-nine years.

After many years of strong cross party support at Devon County

Council, we are especially pleased and proud that the first reopening under the governments “Restoring Your Railway Programme” has taken place at the heart of Devon. Hopefully heralding a national railway service revival across the whole country, that will see a transformational change in commuter movements, and a substantial reduction in harmful emissions.

Council also welcomes the £50,000 to develop a business case to reinstate passenger rail links between Tavistock and Plymouth, and the new additional funding to reopen Cullompton Railway Station.

However, Council is greatly concerned, that there is still an estimated huge gap in regional railway service investment of 4.5 billion for the South West Region, based on its ONS projected population over the period to 2045.

Therefore, in order to continue to build upon the restoring your railway programme, increase the far South West’s general connectivity, secure our railway resilience, and crucially assist with the climate emergency, Council commits its active support, working with others to lobby, help facilitate, and advocate for the following projects;

- The completion of the Great Western electrification programme.
- The development of the North of Dartmoor line, connecting Plymouth, via Okehampton and Tavistock.
- Additional passing loops, and an increase in line speeds, between Exeter and Salisbury to improve journey times between Exeter and Waterloo Station.
- Encouraging and working with the logistics sector to commit to a serious switch to rail freight for the distribution of consumer goods, food, and industrial products.

Furthermore, Council resolves to make formal representations to the Government, national and regional transport bodies, the business sector, and our local Devon Members of Parliament, to secure the necessary funding and investment to progress these much needed and long awaited improvements.

Having had regard to the aforementioned, any factual briefing/position statement on the matter set out in Report (CSO/22/01) and other suggestions or alternatives considered at that meeting the Cabinet subsequently **resolved**:

that Council be recommended to:

(a) continue to work collaboratively with the Peninsula Transport Sub National Transport Body authorities to develop a Peninsula Rail Strategy to inform future rail investment priorities; and

(b) through the Peninsula Transport Sub National Transport Body, work closely with rail partners and key stakeholders to make the case for future

funding in line with the industry's Delivery Plan process.

**13. After COP 26 (Minute 73 of 2 December 2021)**

To receive and consider the recommendations of the Cabinet (Minute 103(b)) as an amendment to the following Notice of Motion submitted previously to the Council by Councillor Atkinson and referred thereto in accordance with Standing Order 8(2), namely

The final draft of the COP26 agreement recognises "the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action." which is understood by those negotiating on behalf of local government to refer to governance, and mean that action should include all levels of Government from local to central.

This Council

- will work with Government and Local Government networks, to make sure the COP26 text is translated into meaningful local and national programmes to reduce carbon which are supported by agreed and sufficient financing by Government;
- demands that national plans formulated by the Government are discussed and negotiated between local and devolved Governments and not imposed centrally by Government;
- demands that when the Government promotes new financial measures addressing climate change, these should be discussed with local Governments and associations before implementation to ensure that the resources are used effectively at a local level and provide value for money; and
- considers the current national Government competitive approach introduced in 2010, which has introduced an array of short-term and one-off funding pots for which Councils have to dedicate resources to bidding for to access to often small pots of money is not an effective way to address action to reduce global warming.

Having had regard to the aforementioned, any factual briefing/position statement on the matter set out in Report (CSO/22/01) and other suggestions or alternatives considered at that meeting the Cabinet subsequently **resolved**:

'that Council be recommended to endorse the Notice of Motion and continues to work with national government to provide the resources necessary to meet the Paris Agreement commitments'.

**14. Behaviour Change and Phasing Out Fossil Fuels (Minute 74 of 2 December 2021)**

To receive and consider the recommendations of the Cabinet (Minute 103(c)) as an amendment to the following Notice of Motion submitted previously to the Council by Councillor Hodgson and referred thereto in accordance with Standing Order 8(2), namely:

Further to the outcomes of COP26, which failed to secure strong commitments to phase out fossil fuels, this council will seek to support behaviour change in residents and businesses in the County by implementing initiatives modelled on the Welsh Government's One Planet Standard and associated Policies. This will include a commitment to switch funding from fossil fuel intense (e.g. new road building) projects to alternative (e.g. Active Travel) projects that will support low carbon, and healthier lifestyles.

Background information at this link -  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eSDnAnpaGHs>

Having had regard to the aforementioned, any factual briefing/position statement on the matter set out in Report (CSO/21/01) and other suggestions or alternatives considered at that meeting the Cabinet subsequently **resolved**:

'that Council be recommended to endorse the spirit of the Notice of Motion, continues to help residents and businesses reduce their environmental impact, and continues to take opportunities to invest in low-carbon infrastructure for the people of Devon'.

**15. Community Composting Initiatives (Minute 75 of 2 December 2021)**

To receive and consider the recommendations of the Cabinet (Minute 103(d)) as an amendment to the following Notice of Motion submitted previously to the Council by Councillor Hodgson and referred thereto in accordance with Standing Order 8(2), namely:

In the spirit of COP 26 to reduce the carbon footprint of waste recycling, this Council will encourage and support community composting initiatives that are supported by Parish Councils in the County.

Having had regard to the aforementioned, any factual briefing/position statement on the matter set out in Report (CSO/21/01) and other suggestions or alternatives considered at that meeting the Cabinet subsequently **resolved**:

'that Council be recommended to note the current position and the planned work on community composting and no further action be taken on the Notice of Motion'.

## 16. Neonicotinoid Ban

Councillor Brazil to move:

'It is desperately disappointing that once again the Government has permitted the use of a pesticide known to have catastrophic effects on bees. This Council will not permit the use of thiamethoxam or any neonicotinoid pesticides on County farms or any County land. We would also encourage farmers to adopt more sustainable farming practices and reduce their reliance on toxic pesticides. The Government needs to support our farmers to do this and uphold its own ban on neonicotinoids'.

## 17. Devon's Cost Of Living Crisis

Councillor Hannaford to move:

### Council notes with concern that:

According to the **House of Commons Library**, the **UK cost of living** has been rising since **early 2021**, but in **December 2021** inflation reached its highest recorded level in decades, seriously affecting the ability of households to afford basic goods and essential services. Economic experts agree that the UK is now expected to experience will be the **sharpest fall in disposable incomes since records began in 1990**, as the cost of living crisis wreaks havoc among **middle and lower-income households**.

### Inflation

Consumer prices, as measured by the **Consumer Prices Index (CPI)**, were **5.4% higher in December 2021** than a year before – **the highest inflation rate recorded since 1992**. In mid-December, the **Bank of England forecast** the CPI inflation rate to remain around **5%** over the winter, before rising to **6% in April 2022**. **However now against a backdrop of rising household energy prices, the Bank said** inflation was on course to peak close to **7.25%** in April, **a sharp adjustment to its previous forecast**.

### Fuel and Petrol Prices

Petrol and diesel prices both fell over the first two months of the first lockdown. At the end of May 2020 they were at their lowest level for around five years: the UK average was 104.9 pence for a litre of petrol and 111.7 pence for diesel. Prices increased steadily during most of 2021 and particularly rapidly in October and November. Petrol reached a **record price of 147.5 pence per litre** on 29 November 2021. Diesel reached a **record price of 151.3 pence per litre** on the same day. Both prices have fallen slightly since then; on 17 January 2022 average prices were 144.8 and 148.7 pence for a litre of petrol and diesel respectively. However these prices were still historically very high and are even more economically regressive in a rural county like Devon, where driving is often essential.



## **Housing Costs**

Particularly in the private rental sector ever rising costs are adding pressure to those in most in need. The latest **HomeLet Rental Index** figures show average monthly rental costs in the UK rose by **8.6 percent**, with the average rent being **£1,060**. An article on the cost-of-living crisis in the homeless charity magazine, **The Big Issue**, noted, “Already, data shows that private rents are unaffordable for the poorest in the country, with data from 2021 showing that there are **just two areas in England** where the poorest families spend less than **30 per cent** of their income on **rent costs**.”

As proven by the research done by **Team Devon**, the distortion of the rental market from ever more **holiday homes, second homes**, and an explosion in **Airbnb properties**, and the scarcity of affordable and social housing in all parts of Devon, are all feeding into this crisis.

Also following recent **Bank of England** interest rate increases, homeowners with mortgages are expected to see an average £15-a-month increase, but for many its much higher, depending on their own individual rates, and especially in Devon where property prices remain some of the highest in the UK.

## **Energy Prices and Devon’s Fuel Poverty**

A particularly important driver of inflation is obviously energy prices, with household energy tariffs increasing. Between January and November 2021 domestic **gas prices increased by 28%** and **domestic electricity prices by 19%**.

Energy regulator **Ofgem** has now announced the new energy price cap on , confirming it will increase by **54 per cent, or £693**, from 1 April. This will allow energy firms to charge customers up to £1,971 per year, up from the previous limit of **£1,277**. The energy price cap is the maximum amount a utility company can charge an average customer in the UK per year for the amount of electricity and gas they use.

**Consultancy Cornwall Insight** said that the households whose energy bills are tied to the price cap can expect the cap to rise further, to around **£2,350**, at the next review in **October**.

The number of homes set to be plunged into **‘fuel stress’** could rise to over **six million in April** when a new price cap comes into play, according to the think-tank **Resolution Foundation**. **This will see the proportion of households in England in fuel stress rise from nine per cent to 27 per cent.**

The current international situation in **Ukraine** could make matters even worse, with **Europe highly dependent on Russian natural gas**. Although the UK imports barely any gas from Russia. It meets about half of its gas requirements from the North Sea, while another third is sourced from

Norway. The rest is imported by pipelines connecting the UK to Europe, or in the form of liquefied natural gas (LNG), which is transported by tankers typically from Qatar or the US.

**However the UK's gas sources could all becoming eye-wateringly expensive if markets in Europe soar.** The UK's market is closely connected to markets in Europe, so a price rise in Germany or the Netherlands , should tensions rise , **would also lead to higher prices in Britain.**

Rising energy charges such as these could **devastate the UK's poorest families**, analysis suggests, as many adults could be forced to **spend more than half of their income after housing costs on electric and gas bills.**

The latest government information from April 2021 , that does not factor in the forthcoming price hikes, already indicates **substantial fuel poverty in Devon**, and it is also widely estimated that these figures hide a much higher actual number in reality.

	Number of households <sup>1</sup> in poverty	Number of fuel	Proportion of households fuel poor (%)
<b>Devon</b>	<b>355,130</b>	<b>38,051</b>	<b>10.7</b>
East Devon	64,942	6,148	9.5
Exeter	54,298	6,439	11.9
Mid Devon	36,079	4,162	11.5
North Devon	43,963	5,073	11.5
South Hams	40,597	3,834	9.4
Teignbridge	59,478	5,886	9.9
Torridge	30,763	3,637	11.8
West Devon	25,010	2,872	11.5

### Food Prices

**Food and non-alcoholic drink prices were up by 4.2% in the year to December 2021 on the official CPI measure of inflation. They may rise further in the coming months. However some everyday food items have increased in price by 344% in a year.**

It comes as food poverty campaigner, activist and chef **Jack Monroe** has successfully urged the **Office for National Statistics (ONS)** to reconsider how the cost of living is actually measured in the wake of rising prices for **everyday essentials**, such a **flour, pasta, rice and milk**, rather than luxury items , that the poor cannot afford and never buy.

Nationally its estimated that **Foodbanks** are already handing out 32 meals a minute, despite seeing a big drop in donations because of the cost of living crisis.

**One in 10 households in the Devon County Council area suffer "substantial disruptions" to get enough food.** Overall, **17%** of households were shown to experience some **food insecurity** and "not having reliable access to enough affordable, nutritious food".

### **Other Pressures On Household Budgets**

As well as higher inflation, household budgets will be also be further squeezed by changes in taxes and benefits in the coming months. This includes an **increase in National Insurance Contributions from April 2022**, and **changes to income tax**, as well as the **withdrawal of the £20 Universal Credit uplift**.

**Stagnant wages** will also affect household incomes. Furthermore **public transport costs** will be raised.

Overall a recent report by **The Resolution Foundation** predicts households will be on average at least **£1,200 a year worse off from this year**.

### **Low Income Households & Child Poverty**

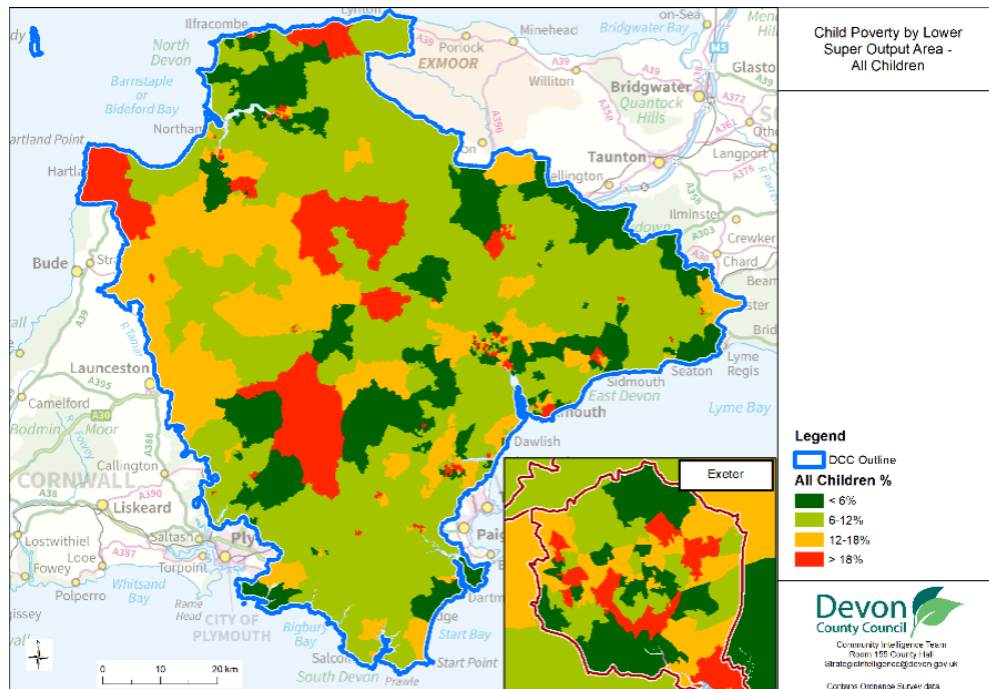
Low income households spend a larger proportion than average on energy and food, and will therefore be relatively more affected by increases in prices. **The Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF)** say that low-income families may have to spend, on average, **18%** of their income on energy bills, which rises to **54% for single adult households**, and around a quarter for **single parents and couples without children**.

Low income households are paying an estimated "**poverty premium**" of **£478 each year**, according to research by the campaign group **Fair By Design**.

As a result **thousands of people already in poverty across Devon** are paying more for essentials such as **energy and insurance**, because they are unable to afford lump sums and instead have to opt for pricier regular payments. This includes higher tariffs and fees through **prepayment meters** and **car insurance premiums**.

Recent data from **2016** shows that **12.3% of children in Devon are in low income families** compared to 17% for England, although this does not take into account the social and economic effects of the pandemic.

However **a fifth of children were living in households with a low income for at least three of the four years between 2016-2019**, rising to around one in three children in single-parent families. **The child poverty rate for children in families with three or more children, was almost twice as high as the rate for children in one- or two-child families (47% versus 24%).**



## Financing Progressive Measures

The governments financial position is much better than expected. **Tax revenues are coming in higher than forecast**, and some substantial expected **government spending has not occurred**. We are nine months into the current financial year and thanks largely to that more money is coming into the exchequer than expected, the deficit is lower than expected. It is still huge, **£147bn**, because of the economic effects of the global pandemic , but that is **£13bn less** than the **Office for Budget Responsibility** expected. So in conjunction with an new **annual windfall tax** and **some careful strategic borrowing** , the government does have some considerable financial headway to make sure **its leveling up agenda in the face of a cost of living crisis is more than just an empty slogan**.

## Council Notes:

The recent announcements by the **Chancellor** including;

- All households will receive **£200 off their energy bills in October under a rebate and claw back” scheme** – but then pay the discount back by £40 a year over five years from 2023.
- **Council taxpayers** in England in bands A to D would receive **a rebate of £150** from their bills in April, which will not have to be paid back.
- Local authorities would receive **£150m** to make **discretionary payments** to the neediest.
- The number of poorer households eligible for the **warm homes discount** – worth **£150 from October** – would be **increased by a third to 3m**.

### **Council Believes That:**

The Government has made **an limited intervention** to tackle the energy bills crisis. **But this isn't the only cost of living challenge families face.**

As such the Chancellor's announcements are **hopelessly inadequate**. For most families it's just £7 a week and more than half must be paid back. It's too little, it's poorly targeted, and it's stop gap measures instead of fixing the big problems.

**The support may not reach people quickly enough. The £200 energy bills rebate won't arrive in people's bank accounts until October. But people are struggling right now.**

And while the **£150 Council Tax rebate** is coming this April, **one-in-eight of the poorest families in England won't even qualify** for support because of the houses they live in.

**Finally, most of the £9 billion of support is being paid for via higher energy bills over the next five years.** This is a very risky strategy, especially if the cost of gas doesn't fall sharply and soon. **High energy bills could be a feature of the 2020s** – continuing to hammer the poorest in society – and **a reminder of the need to wean ourselves off fossil fuels.**

### **Council therefore resolves:**

**To call on the UK Government and our local Members of Parliament to effectively tackle the cost-of-living crisis facing Devon families and act now to support them with the following specific measures;**

- a) A new **revised local government settlement** that adequately funds local councils so that **council tax does not have to be raised this year** to protect and operate vital front line services.
- b) A twelve month pause in the proposed **National Insurance rise** to directly help those on low and fixed incomes.
- c) Revise the planned **3.1%** increase in the **value of welfare and benefits**, and build in a rise of 6% to protect the poorest and most vulnerable in society.
- d) A **VAT cut** on everyone's **home energy bills** for a year from **5% to 0% percent**.
- e) Increasing the **Warm Home Discount** from **£140 to £400** per year and expanding the number of households eligible to **9.3 million**.

- f) Introducing a **year-long increase to corporation tax** for North Sea oil and gas producers in order to secure at least a **£1.2 billion windfall** from their increased price rise profits to help mitigate household energy bills.

**18. Motion for the Ocean - Ocean Recovery Declaration**

Councillor Aves to move:

Devon County Council is developing the Devon Carbon Plan aiming to reach net zero carbon by 2050 at the latest. The Plan includes the ambition to enhance the ability of habitats along our 200 miles of coast, in our countryside and in our villages, towns and cities to store carbon. This offers tremendous opportunities to reverse the decline of biodiversity and restore healthy ecosystems. This council has shown its wider environmental values through its support of projects such as the Exe Estuary Management Partnership.

In May 2019, after Devon County Council declared a Climate Emergency, a partnership formed to respond to the climate and ecological emergency in Devon. Its members represent private sector interests, environmental organisations, academic institutions, and public bodies, including our neighbours Plymouth City Council and Torbay Council. Plymouth City Council is leading the way in connecting people to the ocean through the development of the UK's first National Marine Park, in Plymouth Sound and as the first Council to pass the Ocean Recovery Declaration.

International and national context

The UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development runs from 2021 to 2030. Last year the UK hosted COP26 in Glasgow and the G7 came to Cornwall. The UK Government has publicly declared its ambition to be a global leader in marine conservation. All eyes are on the ocean.

There is national and global recognition that the world ocean is in crisis. The impact of the climate crisis on the ocean is profound, including in our local waters. Raised atmospheric carbon dissolves in the seawater and causes ocean acidification, dissolving the shells, reefs and other hard parts of marine animals. The heating of the climate causes ocean heating too which makes some parts of the ocean intolerable for life and is changing what lives and is caught locally. It also increases the volume of the ocean which causes sea level rise, added to by ice melt at the poles. Thanks to a more turbulent climate, increased storminess and sea level rise is a serious threat to all coastal communities, economies and infrastructure including Devon coasts. Marine microplastics have been found in all marine environments and in the bodies of many species, including humans. Fish stocks collapse from permitted and illegal overfishing. Poor water quality is impacting seafood and preventing safe bathing.

We must play our part in securing the sustainability and health of the ocean. Action is needed at all levels, from individuals developing their ocean literacy (understanding of the relationship between people and the ocean), individual and collective marine citizenship (promoting and demanding an ocean recovery through local, national and international policy changes).

**This Council declares an urgent need for Ocean Recovery.**

We recognise that we need ocean recovery to meet our net zero carbon targets, and we need net zero carbon to recover our ocean.

**This Council pledges to:**

1. Report to Full Council within 6 months on the actions and projects that will begin an ocean recovery in Devon.
2. Embed ocean recovery in all strategic decisions, budgets, procurement and approaches to decisions by the Council (particularly in planning, regeneration, skills and economic policy), aligning with climate change mitigation and adaptation requirements and considering ocean-based solutions in our journey towards a carbon neutral and climate resilient future.
3. Ensure that local planning supports ocean recovery, working closely with the Marine Management Organisation to embed strong links between the Local Plans and the South West Marine Plan to support ocean recovery.
4. Work with partners locally and nationally to deliver increased sustainability in local marine industries and invest in the development of a sustainable and equitable blue economy that delivers ocean recovery and local prosperity, including the local fishing industry and the vital work of the Devon and Severn Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities (IFCA).
5. Grow ocean literacy and marine citizenship in the county, including ensuring all pupils have a first-hand experience of the ocean before leaving primary school, and promote sustainable and equitable access to the ocean through physical and digital experiences for all students.
6. Create an online portal of the Council website to update on ocean recovery progress, signpost to ocean literacy development opportunities, and marine citizenship pledges.
7. Write to the Government to put the ocean into net recovery by 2030 by
  - a. Ensuring Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities have the resources they need to effectively research and monitor our growing number of marine protected areas, and to set and enforce appropriate fishing levels that support local economies and deliver environmental sustainability.

b. Work with coastal communities to co-develop marine policy to ensure it delivers equitable and sustainable outcomes in local placemaking.

c. Appoint a dedicated Minister for Coastal Communities.

d. Stop plastic pollution at source by strengthening the regulations around single-use plastics and set standards for microfibre-catching filters to ensure that all new domestic and commercial washing machines are fitted with a filter that captures a high percentage of microfibres produced in the wash cycle.

e. And by listening to marine and social scientific advice to update the Marine Policy Statement and produce a national Ocean Recovery Strategy which will:

i. Enable the recovery of marine ecosystems rather than managing degraded or altered habitats in their reduced state.

ii. Consider levelling up, marine conservation, energy, industrial growth, flood and coastal erosion risk management, climate adaptation and fisheries policy holistically rather than as competing interests.

iii. Develop a smarter approach to managing the health of the entire ocean that moves beyond Marine Protected Areas and enables links to be made across sectors towards sustainability.

iv. Establish improved processes for understanding the benefits from ocean management, leaving no doubt the links between this and human lives, livelihoods, and wellbeing.



## **MEETINGS INFORMATION AND NOTES FOR VISITORS**

### **Getting to University of Exeter and Notes for Visitors**

For SatNav purposes, the postcode for the University of Exeter is EX4 4PY

[Further information about how to get to University of Exeter](#) gives information on visitor parking and bus routes.

Exeter has an excellent network of dedicated cycle routes. For further information see the [Travel Devon Webpages](#).

The nearest mainline railway stations are Exeter Central (5 minutes from the High Street), St David's and St Thomas's. All have regular bus services to the University.

### **Membership of a Committee**

For the full details of the Membership of a Committee, please [visit the Committee Page](#) on the website and click on the name of the Committee you wish to see.

### **Committee Terms of Reference**

For the terms of reference for any Committee, please [visit the Committee Page](#) on the website and click on the name of the Committee. Under purpose of Committee, the terms of reference will be listed. Terms of reference for all Committees are also detailed within Section 3b of [the Council's Constitution](#).

### **Access to Information**

Any person wishing to inspect any minutes, reports or background papers relating to an item on the agenda should contact the Clerk of the Meeting. To find this, [visit the Committee Page](#) on the website and find the Committee. Under contact information (at the bottom of the page) the Clerks name and contact details will be present. All [agenda's, reports and minutes of any Committee are published on the Website](#)

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Anyone wishing to film part or all of the proceedings may do so unless the press and public are excluded for that part of the meeting or there is good reason not to do so, as directed by the Chair. Filming must be done as unobtrusively as possible without

additional lighting; focusing only on those actively participating in the meeting and having regard to the wishes of others present who may not wish to be filmed. Anyone wishing to film proceedings is asked to advise the Chair or the Democratic Services Officer in attendance.

Members of the public may also use social media to report on proceedings.

### **Declarations of Interest for Members of the Council**

It is to be noted that Members of the Council must declare any interest they may have in any item to be considered at this meeting, prior to any discussion taking place on that item.

### **Fire**

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### **Mobile Phones**

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### **Alternative Formats**

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### **Induction Loop available**

