

Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Report of Deputy Chief Executive - People
and Director for Finance and Resources

to
Cabinet
on
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**Agenda
Item No.**

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**Housing Revenue Account Budget 2018/19 and Rent Setting
Policy and Resources Scrutiny Committee
Executive Councillor: Councillor Mark Flewitt
*A Part 1 Public Agenda Item***

1 Purpose of Report

This report sets out the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) budget for 2018/19, together with the information necessary to set a balanced budget as required by legislation.

2 Recommendation

Cabinet are asked to recommend to Council

- 2.1 A rent reduction of 1% on secure tenancies, as required by the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016;
- 2.2 An average rent increase of 6.04% on shared ownership properties;
- 2.3 That the proposed rent changes in 2.1 and 2.2 be effective from 2 April 2018;
- 2.4 The increases in other charges as set out in section 5;
- 2.5 The proposed management fee and the proposed changes in service charges and heating charges by South Essex Homes, as set out in section 6;
- 2.6 The appropriations to the Repairs Contract Pensions earmarked reserve and the HRA Capital Investment earmarked reserve, as set out in section 8;
- 2.7 Subject to 2.1 through to 2.6 above, the HRA budget as set out in Appendix 1; and

- 2.8 The value of the Council's capital allowance for 2018/19 be declared as £23.197M, as determined in accordance with regulation 16 of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations.

3 Background

- 3.1 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is the statutory "landlord" account for the authority. For Southend therefore this expresses in financial terms the level of housing service provided within agreed policy guidelines.
- 3.2 The Council is obliged by law to set rents and other charges at a level to avoid a deficit on the HRA balance (i.e. the legal minimum balance at any time during the financial year must be greater than zero). This report proposes an HRA budget that avoids a deficit balance.
- 3.3 The estimates have been prepared alongside South Essex Homes, and incorporate their proposed management fee.
- 3.4 Summary estimates for the HRA are at Appendix 1.

4 Rent Levels

- 4.1 The average weekly rent charged on HRA secure general needs tenancies is currently £89.00 and for sheltered accommodation £77.15.
- 4.2 Under changes introduced by the Government in the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016, the Council continues to be obliged to reduce secure tenancy rents by 1%. This applies to both formula and affordable rents. The Council will be able to continue with its policy to move rents to formula level on change of tenancy, although the formula rent will similarly need to fall by 1% as well.
- 4.3 Where a property is let at affordable rent, that rent will also be required to fall by 1%. Currently the Council has 14 properties subject to affordable rent. All new properties brought into the HRA will be at affordable rent levels.
- 4.4 The rent reduction requirement does not apply to rents on shared ownership properties or temporary accommodation.
- 4.5 The rents for the Council's 13 shared ownership properties have traditionally been set on the same basis as a full Council dwelling, pro-rata'd to the Council's ownership. As these properties are not covered by the Government's reduction policy, it is recommended that these rents continue to increase as would be normal by September CPI +1%, plus a move towards final convergence. Across the 13 properties, the Council's ownership ranges from 10% up to 75%. On average rents would increase by 6.04%, although individual rent rises will vary depending upon how near to rent convergence a particular rent is.
- 4.6 Rents in the Council's hostels are set with reference to the national formula which is applied to managing temporary accommodation of the Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rate, minus 10% plus £60 per week, equivalent to £164.87.

This charge is inclusive of service charges, but is subject to additional charges for heating and water. These temporary tenancies are not subject to the Government's rent reduction policy.

- 4.7 The government has however frozen LHA rates for the remainder of the parliament, so there is no practical scope to increase hostel rents, and none is proposed.
- 4.8 Notwithstanding the welfare reforms being brought in by the government, those whose rent is currently met through housing benefit should continue to receive the same degree of financial assistance. Clearly where rents are being reduced, any associated housing benefit will reduce pound for pound, leaving the tenant no better or worse off.
- 4.9 Members are however reminded that a proportion of tenants will be impacted by other welfare reforms regardless of the decrease in rent. Where working age tenants are in under occupation of their home, any housing benefit payable will be reduced by 14% for one extra bedroom or 25% for two or more extra bedrooms. Some tenants may also be affected by the benefit cap, which limits the totality of all benefits to a maximum of £20,000 per year for a couple or a single person with children. Where total benefits, including housing benefit, exceed the cap, the housing benefit will have to be reduced to bring the total package back down to £20,000. Single people with no dependent children are capped at £13,400.
- 4.10 The effective date of any change in rent will be 2 April 2018, being the first Monday of the new rent year.

5 Other Fees and Charges

- 5.1 The HRA benefits from a number of income streams other than dwelling rents, the majority of which are set by the Council and therefore need a resolution for any increases.

Garages

- 5.2 Standard garages are currently charged at £11.20 per week for tenants (£13.44 being £11.20 plus VAT for non-tenants). It is recommended that these charges be increased to £11.40 per week for tenants (£13.68, being £11.40 plus VAT for non-tenants), being a 2% rise, being consistent with the standard approach taken across the Council's fees and charges. All variants on a standard garage will receive a proportionate increase.

Water Charges

- 5.3 The Council collects the water rates on behalf of Northumbrian Water Company (trading locally as Essex & Suffolk Water) in respect of all unmetered Council houses and remits this to the water company in full including void properties. The Council is compensated separately by the water company for collecting these water rates including a void loss allowance. The Council renewed this arrangement with Northumbrian Water Company with effect from 1 April 2017.

Careline

- 5.4 Careline is an important service provided to more vulnerable tenants and non-tenants alike, enabling them to feel secure in their own homes and reassured that help, if needed, is at hand. The Council, alongside South Essex Homes, are keen to ensure that whilst remaining a robust and reliable service, Careline is provided in the most cost effective way.
- 5.5 Careline is provided by South Essex Homes, with the cost included within the management fee. Separately, those eligible to be charged are billed. Negotiations have taken place to transfer the Careline business formally to the company. This will not only secure the current service arrangements for the Council's sheltered tenants, but also allow South Essex Homes to fully exploit the commercial potential to sell the service to other users and areas. The transfer will be budget neutral on the HRA.

6 Management Fee to South Essex Homes

- 6.1 A management fee bid by the Board of South Essex Homes has been received by the Deputy Chief Executive - People, which following negotiations has been agreed. The proposed fee has been set mindful of the financial pressures within the HRA. The bid is summarised in the table below.

	2017/18 Budget £000	2017/18 Forecast £000
Management Fee	5,827	5,827
Care Line Adjustment		(316)
Inflationary Pressures		100
Less:		
Inflation Absorbed		(79)
Total Management Fee	5,827	5,532

- 6.2 The inflationary pressures for South Essex Homes are in respect of primarily employee related increased costs.
- 6.3 South Essex Homes have also requested one-off financial support of £47,000 to ensure compliance with new legislation around General Data Protection Regulations, including data cleansing, training and embedding new data protection practices.
- 6.4 Following decisions made as part of last budget setting, South Essex Homes also receive a significant proportion of their income from service and heating charges levied directly on tenants and leaseholder. It is beholden on South Essex Homes and the Council to ensure that service charges to tenants are reasonable, and as near as possible are set on a cost recovery basis. South Essex Homes has therefore proposed increases in these charges as set out below for Members endorsement.

Service Charges (SEH Charge)

- 6.5 2010/11 saw the completion of the current round of service charge unpooling from the main rent. This was the process where previous “all-in” rent payment was split between the rent element and the service charge element. There are no proposals as part of this budget to unpool further costs from the main dwelling rental. There is therefore only the need to consider the uplift of the existing service charges currently levied. Over the past year, there has been a detailed review of the cost-recovery of service charges, which has confirmed that the overall income derived covers the cost of provision. South Essex Homes are therefore only recommending an average 3.7% inflationary increase in service charges. As service charges are based on actual costs for each block, individual charges could change by more or less than the average rise. This will enable service charges to be kept in line with the cost of providing the service. Service charges are generally covered by housing benefit where applicable.

Heating Charges (SEH Charge)

- 6.6 Heating charges for sheltered housing and hostel tenants are monitored on a scheme by scheme basis, with the aim that each scheme broadly covers its costs.
- 6.7 Based on costs associated with heating, South Essex Homes are proposing that there is an average 3.3% reduction in heating charges in 2018/19. The actual charge for 2018/19 will be the actual costs associated with each scheme.

7 Higher Value Voids

- 7.1 Members will recall that the Housing and Planning Act 2016 introduced a duty on councils to consider selling higher value vacant social housing when it becomes vacant. The Act also empowers the Secretary of State to require an upfront levy payment from the Council, to fund the extension of the Right to Buy to Housing Association tenants. That levy will be calculated by reference to the market value of the Council's "higher value" housing stock, rather than just paying over the proceeds of the actual sales, raising the possibility that should insufficient properties be sold, the HRA will have to fund the levy through other resources.
- 7.2 As part of the Government's autumn budget proposals, there was confirmation that a £200 million large-scale regional pilot of the Right to Buy for housing association tenants in the Midlands will proceed. It is assumed that this relates to a previous announcement, for which the government has found its own direct funding. It is understood that as a result there will be no levy imposed on the HRA by Government in 2018/19. The possibility remains however that there could be a levy in future years as the ability remains on the statute books.

8 Options to Balance the HRA

- 8.1 The HRA budget has been constructed using realistic estimates wherever possible, however as indicated in the report there are a number of areas where legislation is pending that has the potential to significantly alter the proposed budget.
- 8.2 The budget, based on the recommendations above, is shown at Appendix 1. The budget shows an operating surplus of £4.693M. On that basis the HRA is clearly in balance and Members can choose to take no other action. However that surplus is less than it otherwise would have been had the Government not required the Council to reduce rents, and therefore the HRA has less resource for future investment into its stock than it otherwise would have done. Had the Government not forced reductions in secure tenancy rental levels, the surplus would have been some £2.700M higher. Members will also recall that the reduction in rents is an on-going obligation for 2019/20 as well, by which time it will be reducing otherwise available resources by an estimated £3.300M per year.
- 8.3 £1.925M of the surplus will fund a revenue contribution towards the completion of the current new build programme. It is recommended that £60,000 of the remaining surplus be diverted to the Repairs Contract Pensions Reserve under the five year arrangement put in place when the repairs contract was last let, with the remaining £2.768M be taken to the HRA Capital Investment Reserve where any revenue surpluses are being accumulated for use in support of future capital investment.
- 8.4 General HRA balances will still remain above the target of £3M at £3.502M.
- 8.5 The HRA MTFS will be updated in line with this budget and presented to Cabinet in February.

9 Capital Allowance

- 9.1 The HRA capital programme is reported elsewhere on this agenda. This proposes an indicative programme of works over the next 4 years totalling £23.197M. At the same time, capital receipts generated by the sale of HRA assets continue to be subject to pooling arrangements with up to 75% of proceeds being paid over to government. The Council can take action to preserve the full value of its non-right to buy capital receipts however by declaring a capital allowance under regulation 16 of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance And Accounting) (England) Regulations. This equates to the value of investment back into affordable housing, and as such is equal to the value of the HRA capital programme.

10 Other Options

- 10.1 Given the statutory nature of the required reduction in rents, Members have limited scope to alter the budget.

11 Reasons for Recommendations

Part of the process of maintaining a balanced budget for the HRA is to consider and set a rent rise (and associated increases in other income streams). Full Council need to approve the HRA budget prior to the start of the financial year.

12 Corporate Implications

12.1 Contribution to Council's Vision & Critical Priorities

The recommendations in this report contribute directly to the Council's corporate priority to enable well-planned quality housing and developments that meet the needs and expectations of all of Southend's residents.

12.2 Financial Implications

As set out in the report

12.3 Legal Implications

None at this stage

12.4 People Implications

None at this stage

12.5 Property Implications

The recommendations in this report assist in the proper management of the Council's housing stock

12.6 Consultation

Appropriate notice of proposed increases in rents and charges has been factored into the timetable for implementing the recommendations of this report.

12.7 Equalities Impact Assessment

None at this stage

12.8 Risk Assessment

The financial risks associated with these proposals have been considered throughout this report, and in particular have been factored into the development of the self-financing business plan, and will be incorporated into the report on the robustness of the budget and the reserves policy to be presented to the February Cabinet.

12.9 Value for Money

The proposals within this report are consistent with the Council's plans to continue to improve value for money within the services it offers.

12.10 Community Safety Implications

None at this stage

12.11 Environmental Impact

None at this stage

13 Background Papers

None

14 Appendices

Appendix 1 – HRA Budget 2018/19