



Doncaster Council

Report

Date: 5 March 2018

To the Chair and Members of Council

Housing Revenue Account Budget 2018/19

Relevant Cabinet Member(s)	Wards Affected	Key Decision
Councillor Glyn Jones	ALL	Yes

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report sets out the Mayor's proposals for the 2018/19 Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget. The report focuses on the following key areas:-
 - the level of the Council's housing rents for 2018/19; current average rent is £70.54 per week which is the lowest within all Metropolitan District Councils, rents will decrease by 1%
 - the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) budget proposals for 2018/19
 - the medium term financial forecast for the HRA which includes estimated budgets for 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22; the HRA budget follows the budget strategy as set out in previous years and maintains a reserve of £4.0m within the HRA, the budget for 2018/19 is a balanced budget (income equals expenditure) and
 - the level of fees and charges for 2018/19 as detailed in paragraph 13.

EXEMPT REPORT

2. Not applicable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

3. Council is asked to approve the Housing Revenue Account budget proposals as set out in this report and including:-
 - i. Rents are reduced from 2nd April 2018, by 1.0% as detailed in paragraphs 7 to 10 in line with Government policy. This will result in an average weekly rent

decrease of £0.71, resulting in an average rent of approximately £69.83 per week. Rents will be charged every week of the year.

- ii. The budget proposals for the HRA for 2018/19 which are contained in Appendix A. These proposals set a balanced budget for the HRA and maintain a reserve of £4.0m;
- iii. Fees and charges set out in paragraph 13.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR THE CITIZENS OF DONCASTER?

4. The Council provides housing to over 20,000 residents through the housing stock within the HRA. The majority of these properties are let at social rents which are currently the lowest within all Metropolitan District Councils and they will continue to be after this decrease. The proposals within this report mean that the existing tenants of these properties will pay lower rents in 2018/19. Reducing the rents does not prevent the Council from continuing to provide quality social housing maintained to the Doncaster decency standard but significantly reduces the number of new properties which will be built in the future in order to provide additional accommodation for those in need of social housing.

BACKGROUND

5. The Housing Revenue Account budget for 2017/18 was approved on 2nd March 2017. Since then the regular financial management reports to Cabinet have provided the latest projections of the 2017/18 financial position.

The underlying principles for HRA budgets had been agreed in previous years,

- that rents would remain at affordable levels;
- where properties are relet it is at target rent; and
- that surplus resources within the HRA would be used to provide additional council housing, either new build or acquisitions.

This would have continued if it had not been for the announcements in the Government's Summer Budget, 8 July 2015. The major change which was implemented in 2016/17 is a 1% rent reduction for four years, from 2016/17 to 2019/20. There are two other potentially major impacts;

- The sale of vacant higher value local authority housing stock (not now an issue until 2019/20 at the earliest) and
- Changes to welfare benefits

The full details and financial implications of these proposals are still unknown. Further commentary is provided in paragraph 14.

BUDGET PROPOSALS 2018/19

6. The Budget proposals for 2018/19 are shown in detail at Appendix A. The key features are as follows:-
 - a) A reduction in rents of 1.0% with effect from 2 April 2018 (see paragraphs 7 to 10 for more details);

- b) Dwelling rent income is expected to be £0.666m lower at £72.314m due to the effect of the rent reduction and the projected number of Right to Buy sales, new build properties, acquisitions and void (empty) properties;
- c) As and when properties become empty they will be advertised and relet at target rent (see paragraph 11 for definitions of rent) minus 1.0% (2016/17 reduction) minus a further 1% (2017/18 reduction) and a further 1% (2018/19 reduction) based on target rent calculations as at July 2015.
- d) The majority of HRA services are provided by St. Leger Homes of Doncaster (SLHD). The management fee paid to SLHD is increased by £1.2m to reflect increases in salaries (pay award), increased employer pension costs, inflationary increases and virements from other HRA budgets. Efficiency savings have been made from within SLHD to fund the additional costs of services required to collect rent and sustain tenancies following the rollout of full service for universal credit on 11 October 2017. It is estimated that when universal credit is fully rolled out in 2021 7,500 tenants will be affected and an additional £23.8m of rent income will need to be collected which was previously paid directly to the HRA from housing benefit. The details of the SLHD management fee calculations are shown at Appendix B. The management fee paid from the HRA for 2018/19 is £28.828m;
- e) It is estimated that the additional resources required to collect the rent and sustain tenancies following the full rollout of universal credit is £0.5m, SLHD are required to find efficiencies and savings to fund these additional costs over the three year period 2018/19 to 2020/21. In 2018/19 £0.194m of efficiencies and savings have been identified and reinvested into a new Tenancy Sustainment team;
- f) There is a budget of £0.561m within the HRA to assist tenants to deal with changes as a result of welfare benefit reform. The sustainable tenancy policy was reviewed in August 2017 and both the usage and the policy will be kept under review as further changes to welfare benefits are rolled out;
- g) The number of Right to Buy sales continues to be monitored and total sales to the 31st December 2017 were 126 giving an average of 3.23 sales per week (compared to 3.0 per week as of December 2016). A projected level of 175 sales, 86 new build and/or acquisitions and a void rent loss percentage of 1.25% have been used for calculating the rental income budget for 2018/19;
- h) Housing Subsidy (the historic Government grant system for the HRA) was abolished with effect from 1 April 2012 and the HRA became self-financing. A self-financing HRA needs to fund both its revenue services and deliver the investment/capital programme from rent income;
- i) Following the introduction of self-financing for the HRA a longer term view (30 years) is taken on HRA budgets to ensure that there is sufficient funding available in future years to maintain the properties at the Doncaster decency standard, deliver other investment needs and day to day services;
- j) A prudent level of balances for the HRA is considered to be £4.0m. Any surplus funds in excess of this, £1.660m, has been transferred to the housing public sector capital programme to fund investment in the housing stock and the programme for building more council houses.

A balanced budget will be set for 2018/19. This will maintain an estimated reserve within the HRA of £4.0m by 31 March 2019.

RENT LEVELS

7. On 8 July 2015 the Government held a Summer Budget and announced in that Budget that all social housing rents would reduce by 1% a year for the next four years from 2016/17 to 2019/20. This announcement is being forced upon Local Authorities through the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016. Over the four year period 2016/17 to 2019/20 there will be £25.9m less resources available compared to the previously budgeted figures and over the 30 year business plan there will be £310m less resources available.
8. Previous assumptions in the 30 year business plan were that any resources in excess of the minimum level of balances required would be invested into the capital programme, these excess resources were estimated at £310m and the majority of these resources would have been invested in new build council houses and these houses would have generated additional rent income. The total estimated reduction in resources available over a 30 year period is £457m.
9. Rents in Doncaster are the lowest of all Metropolitan District Councils based on the 2016/17 financial year (according to the latest published figures from CIPFA, Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy).
10. There are five different ways in which rents will change during 2018/19, (different types of rents are defined in paragraph 11);

Existing tenants (social rent) – rent will be reduced by 1%;

New tenants into existing (social rent) housing stock – if the tenancy changes during 2018/19 the property will be relet at the 2015/16 target rent for that property minus 1% (2016/17 reduction), minus a further 1% (2017/18 reduction), minus a further 1% (2018/19 reduction);

New council housing, either new build or acquisitions (funded wholly from Council resources, social rent) – when new properties are completed the target rent will be calculated for each property and then adjusted for minus 1% (2016/17 reduction), a further 1% (2017/18 reduction) and a further 1% (2018/19 reduction);

New council housing, either new build or acquisitions (funded with an element of Government grant, affordable rent) – when new properties are handed over both the target rent and affordable rent will be calculated for these properties, the rent charged will be the higher of the of the two figures (this is a condition of the grant funding) and

Affordable rent properties – the rent will be reduced by 1% for existing tenants. If there is a change of tenancy a new affordable rent calculation will be carried out and the new rent will be the affordable rent (1% reductions are not required).

RENT DEFINITIONS

11. Target rent (sometimes referred to as formula rent) for each property is calculated using the following formula;

- 70% of the national average rent (April 2000) multiplied by relative county earnings (1999 levels) multiplied by a bedroom weighting (higher weighting for larger properties) plus 30% of the national average rent (April 2000) multiplied by relative property value (January 1999).

This calculation gives a target rent figure for the financial year 2000/01. It has then been updated each year by R.P.I plus 0.5% up until 2014/15. In 2015/16 the target rent was increased by CPI plus 1% (2.2%), the average target rent in Doncaster for 2015/16 was £75.26 per week. The target rent figure for 2015/16 is the base figure used for calculating target rent in future years. The 2016/17 target rent figure (£74.65 per week) is 2015/16 minus 1%, the 2017/18 figure (£73.91 per week) is reduced by a further 1% and the 2018/19 figure (£73.17 per week) is reduced by a further 1%.

12. Affordable rents – Affordable rent is defined as 80% of open market rent. These figures are calculated on an individual basis for each property by a qualified surveyor. A number of properties which are now in the HRA have either been built or acquired with the assistance of some grant funding from the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA). One of the grant conditions for these properties is that they are let at affordable rents (or target rent if that is higher). The current average rent for these tenancies is £91.83 per week and this will reduce to £90.91 per week in 2018/19.

FEES AND CHARGES

13. The following recommendations are proposed in respect of fees and charges for 2018/19:-

- a) That the charges for garages and garage sites are increased by 3.9%.
- b) The bio mass district heating boiler at Ennerdale provides heating and hot water to the bungalows at Ennerdale and the properties in Jubilee Court. The current charge for heating at this scheme is 5.80p per unit (plus VAT). This scheme is forecast to breakeven in 2018/19. It is therefore recommended that the charges remain the same. The average annual charge for these properties is £327.
- c) The district heating charge for properties on the Balby Bridge estate will remain at 6.09p per unit (inclusive of VAT) which is equivalent to 5.80p per unit plus VAT. The average annual charge for these properties is £198.
- d) The 41 properties at Milton Court do not have individual meters, the current charge is between £6.40 and £6.80 per property per week and these charges will remain unchanged.

- e) The current enclosed garden charge is between £2.42 and £4.00 (inclusive of VAT) per week dependent on the size of the garden and will increase by 3.9%. This is available as a whole year service (charged every week) or as a part year service (charged for 34 weeks). This service is an optional service, it is not eligible for housing benefit and it is available to all tenants.
- f) That the service charges to leaseholders are calculated based on the actual costs of providing the services and repairs and maintenance to the property.

The table below summarises the fees and charges that are included within the HRA budget assumptions.

Fee	Current Charge 2017/18	Proposed Charge 2018/19	Budget Implication
Garages	£5.14 per week (charged every week)	£5.34 per week (charged every week)	£5,106
Garage charges to non tenants	£6.17 per week (charged every week)	£6.41 per week (charged every week)	£5,626
Garage Sites	£0.88 per week	£0.91 per week	£53
Garage site charges to non tenants	£1.06 per week	£1.10 per week	£342
District Heating - Balby Bridge	5.80p per unit (excluding VAT) 6.09p per unit (inclusive of VAT)	5.80p per unit (excluding VAT) 6.09p per unit (inclusive of VAT)	Income dependant on usage
District Heating – Milton Court Bedsits One bedroom Three bedroom	£6.40 per week £6.50 per week £6.80 per week	£6.40 per week £6.50 per week £6.80 per week	Nil
District Heating - Ennerdale	5.80p per unit 6.09p per unit (inclusive of VAT)	5.80p per unit 6.09p per unit (inclusive of VAT)	Income dependant on usage
Enclosed Garden Service (inclusive of VAT)	£2.42 £3.04 £3.29 £3.74 £4.00 (charged every week or 34 weeks)	£2.51 £3.16 £3.42 £3.89 £4.16 (charged every week or 34 weeks)	£2,691

14. Other announcements within the Summer Budget 2015 were;

The sale of Vacant Higher Value Local Authority Housing Stock – the Housing and Planning Act 2016 gives the Government a mechanism to collect a payment from Local Authorities which they will then use to fund the Right to Buy (RTB) in Housing Associations. There are no details within the Act about how this payment will be calculated and it is therefore very difficult to plan for the impact of this, the earliest likely introduction date is during the 2019/20 financial year. Currently the majority of resources within the HRA are committed to either revenue or capital budgets, therefore whatever the size of this payment which has to be made to the Government it is likely that it will have to be funded from the sale of vacant properties (not necessarily high value ones) or from the sale of surplus HRA land or other assets.

Welfare Benefit Changes and Potential financial impact

Changes to Welfare benefits have a direct impact on individual tenants which usually results in them having less income. This can impact on their ability to pay their rent, this can also lead to an increase in rent arrears and then eventually increased property turnover and associated costs.

A number of welfare benefit changes have already been made;

Under occupation or “bedroom tax” – this was introduced on 1 April 2013. This policy means that if working age tenants (pensioners were excluded from this change) are deemed to be under occupying their property then their housing benefit is reduced by 14% if they have one under occupied bedroom, or 25% if they have two or more under occupied bedrooms. This change currently affects 2,699 of tenants and their housing benefit has been reduced by £1.66m, which needs to be collected. Bedroom tax still applies to tenants that claim Universal Credit (UC) however as DWP do not share information with us, we are unable to obtain accurate information as to how many of our tenants are affected under UC.

Benefit Cap – this is the maximum amount of benefit that an individual or household can receive. This was set at £26k in July 2013 and has been further reduced to £20k for families and £13,400 for single claimants with effect from 9 January 2017. This affects 110 Council tenancies.

Further rollout of universal credit (UC) – Tenants claiming universal credit receive their housing costs (the equivalent of Housing benefit) paid direct to themselves rather than paid to the landlord, with the tenant then responsible for paying their own rent.

Universal credit was rolled out in Doncaster in September 2015 and applied to single people with no dependents, in October 2017 full service for UC started (all new and changes to tenancies will claim UC) there are currently 755 UC claimants in the Council’s housing stock. At some point between 2019 and 2021, when UC is fully rolled out, it is expected that all working age tenants will be paid their benefits via UC. This will apply to approximately 7,500 Council tenancies and will require approximately £23.8m of rent to be collected from tenants which has previously been paid directly to the HRA.

No automatic entitlement to housing costs for 18 to 21 year olds – this affects anyone in this age group who is single and without dependants. It removes the automatic entitlement to those who are claiming Universal Credit and only applies in Full Service areas – it has applied in Doncaster since October 2017. We are not aware of any tenants in this age group who are currently affected by this change, but this is likely to become problematic for our younger tenants as more UC Full Service claims are made. There are a significant number of exemptions to this part of the policy.

The changes to welfare benefits will have a significant impact on housing services within Doncaster. Tenants are informed of the changes on a regular basis via Houseproud (the tenants' newsletter) and both the Council and St Leger Homes' website. Members are kept up to date of these changes through Members Briefings.

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

15. Self-financing was implemented for the HRA with effect from 1 April 2012. One of the requirements following this change was that Local Authorities were required to provide sufficient funding through depreciation to ensure that their stock did not fall below the Government's decent homes standard. For the first five years following self-financing Local Authorities were allowed to use a calculation for depreciation based on a formula provided by Government. This transitional period has now ended and a depreciation figure has been calculated based on the need to spend, based on International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16 componentisation in accordance with proper accounting practices. Additional monies can be transferred to the major repairs reserve using revenue contributions to capital outlay (RCCO). The amount of money transferred to the capital programme has not decreased following this accounting change as it is calculated that £22.1m is required each year for the next 30 years to maintain the existing stock at the Doncaster decency standard. £22.1m will be transferred to the major repairs reserve to fund capital investment, this is funded from £17.5m of depreciation and £4.6m of RCCO. Any RCCO in excess of the amount required to maintain the decency standard of the existing housing stock is spent on other capital expenditure, for example council house new build and aids and adaptations.

OPTIONS CONSIDERED

16. The Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 defines how Local Authority rents will be set over the period 2016/17 to 2019/20. No other options were considered.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDED OPTION

17. The Authority is required to approve the Housing Revenue Account budget for each financial year and monitor spending throughout the year. HRA budget information is reported quarterly to Cabinet. The HRA must make a provision for depreciation on Council dwellings as specified by the Government (as a minimum). It must also pay the necessary charges due on all its loans (loan charges - interest), any expenditure over and above this is discretionary but all expenditure must be funded from rent income. The recommended rent decrease of 1.0% allows the Council to fulfill its financial obligations in relation to the HRA.

IMPACT ON THE COUNCIL'S KEY OUTCOMES

18.

	Outcomes	Implications
	<p>Doncaster Working: Our vision is for more people to be able to pursue their ambitions through work that gives them and Doncaster a brighter and prosperous future;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better access to good fulfilling work • Doncaster businesses are supported to flourish • Inward Investment 	<p>All staff employed by SLHD are paid at or above the Living Wage. SLHD has an established apprenticeship programme and all entry level roles are reviewed to see if they can be converted to an apprenticeship role.</p>
	<p>Doncaster Living: Our vision is for Doncaster's people to live in a borough that is vibrant and full of opportunity, where people enjoy spending time;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The town centres are the beating heart of Doncaster • More people can live in a good quality, affordable home • Healthy and Vibrant Communities through Physical Activity and Sport • Everyone takes responsibility for keeping Doncaster Clean • Building on our cultural, artistic and sporting heritage 	<p>All Council homes are improved and maintained to the Doncaster Decency standard. Resources have been identified to build new Council houses and to improve the energy efficiency of the existing ones.</p>
	<p>Doncaster Learning: Our vision is for learning that prepares all children, young people and adults for a life that is fulfilling;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every child has life-changing learning experiences within and beyond school • Many more great teachers work in Doncaster Schools that are good or better • Learning in Doncaster prepares young people for the world of work 	<p>A safe and warm living environment is an excellent foundation from which children, young people and adults can prosper.</p>

	<p>Doncaster Caring: Our vision is for a borough that cares together for its most vulnerable residents;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children have the best start in life • Vulnerable families and individuals have support from someone they trust • Older people can live well and independently in their own homes 	<p>SLHD works closely with the Council's stronger families team. A tenancy sustainment team has recently been established. A significant amount of investment is made each year in aids and adaptations to people's homes to enable them to live there in a safe and comfortable environment.</p>
	<p>Connected Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A modern, efficient and flexible workforce • Modern, accessible customer interactions • Operating within our resources and delivering value for money • A co-ordinated, whole person, whole life focus on the needs and aspirations of residents • Building community resilience and self-reliance by connecting community assets and strengths • Working with our partners and residents to provide effective leadership and governance 	<p>Housing services in Doncaster are excellent value for money with 93.6% of tenants saying that they are satisfied that their rent provides value for money. St Leger Homes is a key partner in Team Doncaster and in delivering Doncaster Growing Together.</p>

RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

19. The table below identifies the main quantifiable risks, which might result in the actual income and expenditure in 2018/19 being significantly different from the estimates and proposed actions to manage/mitigate them;

Risk/Assumption	Probability	Impact	Proposed Action
Increase in rent arrears as a result of welfare benefit reform (under occupation criteria)	Medium	£1.66m of direct housing benefit payments will be lost by tenants during 2018/19.	Increased focus on rent collection and financial advice. Bad debt provision of £1.390m and £0.561m assistance fund.

Increase in rent arrears as a result of the introduction of universal credit.	Medium	Estimated that 2,100 new tenants will receive universal credit in 2018/19 (£3.8m), instead of housing benefit paid direct to the landlord.	Increased focus on rent collection and financial advice. Bad debt provision of £1.390m and £0.561m assistance fund
Interest rates increase by 0.5%	Medium	Increased costs of £1.3m	A prudent estimate has been assumed for interest rates, a large proportion of loans are at fixed rates of interest.
Dwelling rent voids exceed the assumed level of 1.25% of the rent debit (£0.904m income reduction for the year) by 0.25% of rent debit.	Medium	Income reduction £0.181m	Regular monitoring of voids, reduce re-let periods, review strategy for long term voids. Demand for most properties remains high.
Dwelling rent voids exceed the assumed level of 1.25% of the rent debit (£0.915m income reduction for the year) by 1.0% of rent debit	Low	Income reduction £0.723m	Regular monitoring of voids, reduce re-let periods, review strategy for long term voids. Demand for most properties remains high.
Inflation in future years is higher than anticipated. An additional 1% on CPI would create cost pressures at a time when income is reducing.	Medium	£0.053m of potential inflationary costs.	Inflationary projections for future years are expected to remain low, the figures will be monitored on a regular basis.
Changes to welfare benefit – no automatic entitlement to Housing costs for claimants aged 18 to 21.	Low	Although not yet seeing the impacts of this policy, £0.210m of potential rent not received by tenants due to benefit changes.	Increased focus on rent collection and financial advice. Bad debt provision of £1.390m and £0.561m assistance fund. General reserve increased to £4.0m. A significant number of exemptions to this part of the policy.
Sale of vacant high value social housing stock	Low	Potentially up to £15.0m a year.	Check and challenge any consultation documents which are issued by the Government. Keep sufficient resources available to make the initial payments. Stress test the 30 year business plan.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials: SF Date: 24 January 2018]

20. The Council is required by s74 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 to keep a Housing Revenue Account (HRA) which records all revenue expenditure and income relating to the provision of council dwellings and related services. This includes formulating proposals relating to income from rent and charges, expenditure on repairs, maintenance, supervision and management, capital expenditure and any other prescribed matters in respect of the HRA. In formulating these proposals using best estimates and assumptions, the Authority must set a balanced account. In its role as landlord, the Council has statutory and contractual obligations to maintain the structure of, and installations in, its housing stock. The HRA Budget will assist the council in fulfilling those obligations
21. Referring to paragraph 7 above, the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 requires registered providers of social housing to secure that the amount of rent payable in respect of that relevant year by a tenant of their social housing in England is at least 1% less than the amount of rent that was payable by the tenant in respect of the preceding 12 months. The relevant year in relation to a registered provider is a year beginning on 1 April 2017, 1 April 2018 or 1 April 2019. The Secretary of State may issue a direction in relation to the amount of rent payable in respect of a local authority if he considers that the local authority would be unable to avoid serious financial difficulties if it were to comply with the reduction in rent.
22. With regard to paragraph 14 above, under the Housing and Planning Act 2016 the Secretary of State may make a determination requiring a local housing authority in England to make a payment to him representing an estimate of the market value of the authority's interest in any high value housing that is likely to become vacant during the year less any costs or other deductions of a kind described in the determination in respect of a financial year. Before making a declaration the Secretary of State must consult and be made before the financial year to which it relates.
23. Further, under this Act a local housing authority that keeps a HRA must consider selling its interest in any high value housing that has become vacant. In discharging its duty a local housing authority must have regard to any guidance given by the Secretary of State.
24. The decision maker must be aware of their obligations under section 149 Equality Act 2010, the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED). It obliges public authorities, when exercising their functions, to have 'due regard' to the need to:
 - a. Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct which the Act prohibits;
 - b. Advance equality of opportunity; and
 - c. Foster good relations between people who share relevant protected characteristics and those who do not.

The relevant protected characteristics under the Equality Act are age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. The duty also covers marriage and civil partnerships, but only in respect of eliminating unlawful discrimination.

The decision maker must ensure that they have seen the due regard statement. The duty must be exercised in substance, with rigour, and with an open mind and is not a

question of ticking boxes. It is for the decision-maker to decide how much weight should be given to the various factors informing the decision, including how much weight should be given to the PSED itself. The duty is a continuing one and there should be a record/audit trail of how due regard has been shown. It is not sufficient for due regard to be a “rear-guard action” following a concluded decision. The decision maker must also pay regard to any countervailing factors and decide the weight to be given to these, which it is proper and reasonable to consider; budgetary pressures, economics and practical factors will often be important.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials: JC Date: 19 January 2018]

25. These are contained within the body of the report.

HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials: MLV Date: 24 January 2018]

26. While there appear to be no specific HR implications related to the content of this report there is reference in paragraph 6e to the need to “find efficiencies and savings to fund additional costs over the three year period 2018/19 to 2020/21”. If this includes looking at staff numbers appropriate policies must be followed and full consultation with staff and trade unions must take place before any changes are made. Every effort to minimise the possibility of compulsory redundancies, including redeployment, should be made.

TECHNOLOGY IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials: PW Date: 22 January 2018]

27. There are no direct technology implications as a result of this report. SLHD are represented on the council & partners ICT Governance Board and submit any technology requirements to be considered to ensure wise investment, maximisation of existing systems across partners and rationalisation where possible & appropriate.

HEALTH IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials SH Date 06/02/2018]

28. This report sets out the Mayor’s proposals for the 2018/19 Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget and outlines rent reductions and proposed fees. The choices the council makes in both raising and allocating budgets will impact on the health of the population. In general 20% of what contributes to health is due to clinical care, 30% due to behavioural factors, 40% due to socio-economic factors and 10% due to the built environment (including housing).

The decisions within this budget report have positive implications for health: specifically, around the proposed rent reduction, maintenance of the Doncaster decency standard, and work to ensure access to warm homes. The Housing Strategy 2015-25 is informed by health outcomes and these are also incorporated in the council’s corporate plan. In addition, the due regard statement addresses the implications of the impact of welfare reform in terms of equality issues.

However, the report also identifies that these revenue decisions as a result of changes to Government policy significantly reduce the number of new properties which will be built in the future (see paragraph 8). Reduced access to housing is costly to health and has implications in terms of increased health inequalities. This needs to be considered during the implementation phase so that health inequalities are addressed, and monitored.

Where further cabinet reports are required report authors should consider the need for formal health impact assessments or early involvement of the public health team to minimise unintended impacts on health. Health impacts should also be addressed in the due regard statements that are developed alongside these further reports. Consideration could also be given to further utilising the considerable guidance on Housing for Health (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/housing-for-health>).

EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials: JC Date: 19 January 2018]

29. A Public Sector Equality Duty assessment is attached at Appendix C. There will be implications for individuals as a result of reducing rents but fundamentally rents are set based on the type and location of the property not with regard to the tenant.

CONSULTATION

30. Full Council were informed of the key points on 21 December 2017 and Cabinet have considered these matters in February 2018.

31. Members have been consulted at meetings between November 2017 and February 2018; this included Labour Group and representatives from other parties.

32. The proposed HRA budget and changes to rent and service charges have been the subject of formal consultation with members of the Tenants and Residents Involvement Panel (TRIP) and representatives from Tenants and Residents Associations (TARAs) on 18 January 2018.

33. Tenants think that Council rents in Doncaster are excellent value for money (this is reflected in Tenant surveys, 93.6% are satisfied that their rent provides value for money). They thought that the increases in fees and charges were reasonable and that the increases were very small weekly changes. They also responded to say that many tenants were seeing decreases in their fuel bills following investment in energy efficiency improvements.

34. Tenants are happy with the condition of their homes and the services that they receive, they could not identify any service improvements or investment needs which were not being met by the proposed budgets. They were particularly pleased to see the resources to be invested in fire safety work and felt that the Council had acted quickly to address fire safety issues.

35. SLHD consult with their staff and unions on the proposals within the HRA budget which directly affect them.

This report has significant implications in terms of the following:

Procurement	N/A	Crime & Disorder	N/A
Human Resources	N/A	Human Rights & Equalities	N/A
Buildings, Land and Occupiers	N/A	Environment & Sustainability	N/A
ICT	N/A	Capital Programme	Yes

BACKGROUND PAPERS

36. Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016

Housing and Planning Act 2016

Cabinet report 20 February 2018 – Finance and Improvement Report 2017/18
Quarter 3

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