

**REPORT TO:** SCRUTINY COMMITTEE – PEOPLE AND EXECUTIVE  
**DATE OF MEETING:** 4 January 2018 and 9 January 2018  
**REPORT OF:** Chief Finance Officer & Director  
**TITLE:** Housing Rents and Service Charges 2018-19

**Is this a key decision?**

Yes

**Is this an Executive or Council Function?**

Executive

**1. What is the report about?**

This report sets out the proposed changes to council dwelling rents, garage rents and service charges with effect from 1 April 2018.

**2. Recommendations:**

**That Members of Scrutiny Committee - People support and Executive approves:**

**2.1 Rents of Council dwellings are reduced by 1% from 1 April 2018**

**2.2 Garage rents are increased by 4% from 1 April 2018**

**2.3 Service Charges will remain at their existing levels, with the exception of charges specified in paragraph 11.3, from 1 April 2018**

**3. Reasons for the recommendations:**

With effect from 1 April 2016, the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 requires social housing landlords to reduce rents by 1% a year for 4 years from a 2015-16 baseline.

The financial year 2018-19 represents Year 3 out of 4 of implementing the 1% rent cut.

Rents of garages and service charges fall outside the scope of this announcement. Authorities are expected to set reasonable and transparent charges which reflect the service being provided to tenants.

**4. What are the resource implications including non financial resources**

The proposed changes in housing rents, garage rents and service charges are reflected in the proposed 2018-19 estimates for the Housing Revenue Account, which are also presented to this committee.

As previously reported, the 1% reduction in rents over the four financial years is expected to result in a loss of £7.9 million compared to previous income projections for this period.

The Government's previous social rent policy was intended to give social landlords certainty over the 10 year period, 2015-16 to 2024-25, with rents expected to rise by Consumer Price Index inflation (CPI) + 1%. The policy change has resulted in a significant reduction in the level of financial resources available for housing investment.

**5. Section 151 Officer comments:**

This report has been prepared on behalf of the Section 151 Officer to set out the proposed changes to rents and service charges for 2018-19 in accordance with the Government's current social housing policy.

**6. What are the legal aspects?**

Section 23 of the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 requires registered providers of social housing in England to reduce social housing rents by 1% a year for 4 years from a frozen 2015-16 baseline.

**7. Monitoring Officers comments:**

This report raises no issues for the Monitoring Officer.

**8. Report Details:**

**RENT SETTING BACKGROUND**

8.1 Despite applying a 1% reduction to rents, the underlying rent for each council property is based upon a national rent formula.

8.2 The rent formula was established to ensure that social rents take account of:

- The condition and location of a property – reflected in its value
- Local earnings
- Property size (specifically, the number of bedrooms in a property)

8.3 The rent formula for each council dwelling is set, based upon January 1999 levels, and up until 2015-16 was uplifted for inflation each year.

8.4 During the 4 year rent reduction period, the baseline 2015-16 'formula rent' will be incrementally reduced by 1% in 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20.

8.5 On 4 October 2017, DCLG announced that increases to social housing rents, after the 4 year rent reduction period, will be limited to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) plus 1% for 5 years from 2020.

**Social Rent Decreases for 2018-19**

8.6 In accordance with the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016, it will be necessary to reduce rents by 1%. For 2018-19 this will result in an average reduction of £0.75 per week, over 52 weeks, per property.

8.7 Rents are collected over 48 weeks, resulting in an average reduction of £0.81 per collection week for 2018-19.

8.8 On a typical 2 bedroom flat the weekly rent for 2017-18 will be £75.11 (over 52 weeks). For comparative purposes, the average weekly rents for a 2 bedroom flat in Exeter are:

- £91.41 per week with a housing association
- £173.08 per week rented in the private sector

**9. Affordable Rents for Newly Built Council Housing**

- 9.1 Affordable rent allows local authorities to set rents at levels that are typically higher than social rents, at up to 80% of local market rent inclusive of service charges. The intention behind this is to maximise returns and generate capacity for further investment in new affordable housing.
- 9.2 The requirement to reduce rents by 1% for four years also applies to properties let at affordable rents. For Exeter, this applies to the Council Own Build sites; Knights Place, Rowan House, Silverberry Close, Barberry Close and Reed Walk.

## **10. Garage Rent Increase**

- 10.1 Rentals of non-dwellings, such as garages, are outside the scope of the Government's social rent policy. However, previous annual increases to garage rents have been in-line with rises in social rents at CPI + 1%.
- 10.2 Under self-financing local authorities are encouraged to review the rents of non-dwellings in order to ensure associated costs are fully recovered. In light of the proposed capital investment in garages over the next 4 years, it is considered appropriate to recover the costs over a period from a higher rental.
- 10.3 A 4% increase in garage rents is proposed, which represents an uplift at the former CPI + 1% level. Rents for car-spaces will remain at their existing levels.

## **11. Service Charge Increase**

- 11.1 These charges cover services and facilities provided by the authority to tenants which are not covered by their rent. Service charges reflect additional services which may not be provided to every tenant, or which may be connected with communal facilities. Different tenants receive different types of service reflecting their housing circumstances.
- 11.2 Service charges are limited to covering the cost of providing the services. Previous Government guidelines advised that authorities should endeavour to keep increases in-line with rent changes, at CPI + 1%, to help keep charges affordable. Increases above this may be made on rare occasions when an authority has increases in costs outside its control, such as increases in fuel costs.
- 11.3 With rents reducing it is proposed that service charges are maintained at their existing levels for 2018-19, with the following exceptions:
- 7% increase in respect of water at Magdalen Gardens in line with rises in water and sewerage charges
  - 5% increase in electricity service charges to reflect utility contract costs
  - 2.5% increase in respect of the Older Persons' property service charge in line with rises in employee costs
  - 5% reduction in respect of door entry systems in line with system maintenance costs

## **12. High Value Assets Levy**

- 12.1 The Government introduced powers in the Housing and Planning Act 2016 in respect of the sale of local authority higher value vacant housing. The Act enables the government to set out a definition of 'higher value' homes and will create a duty on local authorities to consider selling homes that meet this

definition when they become vacant.

- 12.2 The Act allows the government to estimate the amount of money they would expect each individual authority to receive, in each financial year, from sales of higher value homes. Authorities will then be required to pay this amount to the Treasury.
- 12.3 The payments will be used to extend the Right to Buy to housing associations and to pay off debt attached to the sold properties.
- 12.4 The impact on the Council is pending both the definition of higher value homes and the mechanism by which the government will calculate the amount payable, but could inevitably result in a reduction in stock numbers in the event that the Council is required to sell vacant homes to recoup sufficient capital receipts.
- 12.5 The Government have not yet announced an implementation date, but DCLG have indicated that no payment will be due during 2018/19 whilst detailed regulations are prepared.

**13. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?**

The Housing Revenue Account contributes to two key purposes, as set out in the Corporate Plan; help me find somewhere suitable to live and maintain our property assets.

**14. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?**

In addition to the 1% reduction in rental income over the four years; 2016-17 to 2019-20, the main risk to council dwelling rents relates to the impact of welfare reforms, in particular the move to Universal Credit.

Officers are already planning for the implementation including management techniques to support and encourage customer behaviour towards rent payment in order to help mitigate this risk.

The uncertainty regarding the definition of 'high value' and calculation of the High Value Asset levy is also a risk, it is therefore considered prudent to maintain the HRA Working Balance at no less than £4,000,000 over the medium term.

**15. What is the impact of the decision on equality and diversity; health and wellbeing; safeguarding children, young people and vulnerable adults, community safety and the environment?**

Rents and service charges represent the main sources of income to the HRA, which in turn provides the financial resources to deliver housing services and maintain the condition of council dwellings, which has a positive impact on the health and well-being of Council tenants. In the delivery of services, housing officers are able to identify and manage issues relating to safe-guarding, vulnerabilities and community safety.

**16. Are there any other options?**

No other options.

**Chief Finance Officer  
Director**

**Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)**

**Background papers used in compiling this report:**