



Meeting:	Overview and Scrutiny Committee Cabinet
Meeting date:	16 February 2022
Title of report:	The Housing Revenue Account 2022/23
Report by:	Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Finance and Growth
Decision Type:	Key Decision
Ward(s) to which report relates	All

Executive Summary:

- 1.1 This report forms part of a suite of documents relating to the Council's budget setting process for 2022/23 and sets out the proposed Housing Revenue Account for 2022/23 and proposals for Dwelling and Garage rents, Sheltered Support, Management, Amenities and Heating charges, Furnished Tenancy charges and Fernhill Caravan site tenancy charges.
- 1.2 The report also establishes the Management Fee paid to Six Town Housing for 2022/23

Recommendation(s)

Overview & Scrutiny

1. Note content of this report
2. Consider whether they wish to make any recommendations to Cabinet on the content of this report

That Cabinet:

- Approve the forecast outturn for the Housing revenue Account budget
- Approve an increase in rents for all HRA social rent formula and affordable rent dwellings by 4.1% as set out in paragraph 2.8 Approve an increase Garage rents by 4.1% as set out in paragraph 2.13 Approve an increase Sheltered Management and Amenity Charges by 4.1% as set out in paragraph 3.5 Note that sheltered support and heating charges remain unchanged
- Note that Furnished Tenancy charges will remain unchanged
- Approve the Management Fee to o Six Town Housing for 2022/23 as set out in paragraph 1.5

Background

- 1.1 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is primarily a 'landlord account', recording revenue expenditure and income relating to the authority's own housing stock.
- 1.2 The HRA is a ring-fenced account i.e. the authority does not have any general discretion to transfer sums out of the HRA, or to support the HRA with contributions from the General Fund, (there are certain circumstances where transfers are permitted or prescribed but these are exceptions).
- 1.3 From April 2012 the government introduced a self-financing funding system whereby the HRA now retains its rental income locally and uses this to provide for management, maintenance and major works to the housing stock.
- 1.4 In April 2005 Six Town Housing was established as an Arm's Length Management Organisation (ALMO) to manage and maintain the authority's housing stock and related assets. A new Management Agreement was signed between Six Town Housing and Bury Council on 1st April 2020; this details the responsibilities that are delegated to the ALMO.
- 1.5 The Council agrees the level of Management Fee payable from the Housing Revenue Account to Six Town Housing for the provision of the delegated responsibilities; the fee being paid for 2021/22 is £13,058,600. It is proposed that, due to pressures on the HRA which are identified later in this report, this fee is frozen for 2022/23.

- 1.6 For 2022/23 the HRA is expected to have an average stock of 7,667 social rent formula dwellings. Given the current level of activity, and the build-up of applications due to Right To Buy valuations being suspended for a number of months during the pandemic, the HRA estimates have been prepared on the basis of 60 RTB sales in 2021/22 and 70 in 2022/23. If the level of sales is above or below these figures this will result in less or more rental income to the HRA than has been assumed.
- 1.7 The HRA was used to match fund a bid to the Next Steps Accommodation Programme (NSAP) to acquire and refurbish two properties in the current year. The rents for these properties are set using the social rent formula. The accommodation is currently used within the Council's support to the rough sleeper community, as the NSAP bid also secured temporary revenue funding to cover the costs of outreach provision.
- 1.8 For 2022/23 the HRA is expected to have an average stock of 82 affordable rent dwellings plus 7 shared ownership dwellings.
- 1.9 Approval has been given for the HRA to acquire 13 empty properties; at the time of writing 10 have been acquired; the intention is that the remaining 3 will be purchased as problematic empty homes are identified. These properties are let at affordable rents i.e. 80% of the assessed Market Rent on an individual property basis. The properties are being funded through a combination of Homes England grant, S106 monies and HRA reserves.
- 1.10 This report is written on the basis of the Council's existing housing stock.
- 1.11 As a result of the HRA being a ring-fenced account, any surplus or deficit on the HRA is carried forward into the next financial year and is called the working balance. Section 5 of this report contains an assessment of the minimum level of balances to be held.
- 1.12 The implementation of the Government's Welfare Reforms will have an increasing impact on the Housing Revenue Account and on the tenants who are entitled to support with their rent and charges.
- 1.13 The introduction of the Universal Credit, which sees benefits paid directly to the majority of claimants as opposed to a simple transfer from the Council into rent accounts, is expected to have a huge impact on collection rates for rents and other charges. Currently around 40% (45% at this time last year) of tenants are in receipt of full or partial Housing Benefit with 39% (43% at this time last year) of HRA rental income coming directly from this source. This means that once the current welfare reforms have been fully implemented a further £12.3m of HRA income will have to be collected from tenants, presenting a large risk to income streams (based on the total assumed rental income for 2022/23).
- 1.14 There are currently over 2,800 tenants claiming Universal Credit, that we are aware of.
- 1.15 Whilst this report concerns itself with approving the annual budget for the HRA, officers have been concerned that without starting to plan a longer term strategy for the HRA there is a risk that it will start to fall into deficit within the next few years.
- 1.16 In response to this concern, an HRA financial strategy is in the process of being developed for adoption by the Council in Q1 of the 2022/23 financial year. The strategy will provide a comprehensive overview of the Council's housing stock, demand, levels of RTB sales, stock investment requirements including carbon reduction measures. It

will plot costs and options for ensuring the Council's legal responsibilities as a landlord are fully met together with investment in future ambitions whilst ensuring that the HRA remains in credit over the life of the business plan.

2 RENT LEVELS 2022/23

- 2.1 In December 2000 the government issued a policy statement entitled 'The Way Forward for Housing' which proposed that rent setting in social housing should be brought onto a common system based upon relative property values and local earnings levels. The aim is that rents on similar properties in the same area should be the same no matter who is the landlord.
- 2.2 In order to achieve the objectives set out in the policy statement there is now a common formula for both Local Authority (LA) rents and those of Registered Social Landlords (RSL). Restructuring and convergence of LA and RSL rents was originally intended to be completed over 10 years i.e. April 2002 to March 2012. The target date for completion was revised by the government on more than one occasion however the government's rent policy for 2015/16 onwards assumed that convergence had been completed in 2014/15.
- 2.3 Under the current system a Target Rent is calculated for each dwelling. The target rent increases each year in line with the government's guideline.
- 2.4 In July 2015 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that social rents would reduce by 1% each year for the next four years. This requirement was contained within the Welfare Reform and Work Act.
- 2.5 The introduction of the self-financing system did mean that the Council had more freedom regarding the level of rents that it set (although the national rent policy continued and the calculation of the debt taken on by Bury assumed the achievement of rent convergence by 2015/16). The requirement within the Welfare Reform and Work Act to reduce rents by 1% for each of the four years from 2016/17 removed this freedom and withdrew resources on an ongoing basis from the Housing Revenue Account. The total resources lost from the HRA over the four year period is estimated to be as follows:

Estimated rental income lost over 4 year period 2016/17 – 2019/20	
	£m
Impact of 1% reduction on base rents	2.998
Impact of not applying CPI plus 1% increases	6.425
Total potential resources lost from HRA	9.411

- 2.6 The Government's *Policy Statement on Rents for Social Housing 2018*, along with the revised Rent Standard from the Regulator of Social Housing, confirmed a return to the previous rent policy i.e. weekly increases of up to Consumer Price index (CPI) plus 1% will apply from 2020/21 for a period of at least 5 years.

- 2.7 At the Council meeting in February 2021 an increase of 1.5% was approved, this being in line with the rent setting policy. This was the increase for 2020/21.
- 2.8 The CPI figure to be used is the September figure for the year prior to the increase. September 2021 CPI was 3.1% and therefore it is proposed that rents for all Social Rent Formula and Affordable Rent dwellings are increased by 4.1% from the first rent week in April 2022.
- 2.9 The policy of reletting dwellings at Target rents, which came into effect in April 2016, has resulted in 182 properties being let at target rents in the first 9 months of the current financial year; the average weekly increase in rental income for these properties is £6.24 which equates to approximately £0.057m in a full year.
- 2.10 Bury's rents are currently collected on a 50 week basis with 2 non-collection weeks in December.
- 2.11 The following table shows the difference between the current and proposed rents on the basis of an increase of 4.1% applied to the rents of all current HRA Social Rent Formula dwellings.

HRA Social Rent Formula dwellings						
Type	Number of Bedrooms	Valuation at Jan '99 values	Rent 2021/22	Proposed Rent 2022/23	Increase Over Actual 2021/22 Rent	
		£	£	£	£	%
Bed-sit	0	23,235	64.38	67.02	2.64	4.1
Bungalow	1	30,711	71.91	74.85	2.94	4.1
Flat	1	28,351	70.88	73.78	2.90	4.1
House	1	29,468	71.49	74.42	2.93	4.1
Bungalow	2	39,487	83.06	86.47	3.41	4.1
Flat	2	29,605	77.41	80.59	3.18	4.1
House	2	34,530	79.19	82.44	3.25	4.1
Maisonette	2	32,132	79.22	82.47	3.25	4.1
Flat	3	29,973	83.00	86.40	3.40	4.1
House	3	37,480	86.70	90.25	3.55	4.1
Maisonette	3	33,855	86.18	89.71	3.53	4.1
House	4	38,299	94.04	97.89	3.85	4.1

32,394	77.62	80.80	3.18	4.1
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The rents shown in the table are all on a 50 week basis.

- 2.12 Affordable rents for properties acquired and developed are determined on an individual property basis at 80% of the assessed Market Rent.
- 2.13 There are currently 252 HRA owned garages (of which 137 are currently let). Garages are charged for at the rate of £7.47 per week (50 weeks). The last increase was in April 2021. It is proposed that the charge is increased by 4.1% from April, in line with September CPI plus 1%; this results in a weekly increase of £0.31 giving a rate of £7.78 per week (over 50 weeks).
- 2.14 For shared ownership properties the purchasers pay a monthly rent based on the market value of the share of the property that has been retained by the Council. This rent is increased in line with the terms of the shared ownership leases and will be calculated with reference to the Retail Price Index (RPI) for February 2022.

3 SHELTERED AND OTHER TENANCY CHARGES

Sheltered Management and Support Charges

- 3.1 The management and provision of Sheltered support services are provided by Adult Care Services for which they receive payment from the Housing Revenue Account.
- 3.2 With effect from April 2008 all Sheltered tenants have been charged the same weekly charge. Charging in this way is a much fairer system as all tenants receive the same level of service.
- 3.3 Following a review of the costs of the services provided by Adult Care Services, to ensure that the costs of management and support were charged for appropriately, a Sheltered Management charge was introduced in 2012/13. This charge covers additional housing management costs that should not be funded through Supporting People funding.
- 3.4 Sheltered Management charges are set to ensure that the costs of the services provided are recovered from those receiving them. It is proposed that the weekly charges per unit (on a 50 week basis) are increased for 2022/23 as shown below.

	Current Charge	Proposed Charge 2022/23
	£	£
Sheltered schemes (other than Extra Care)	12.00	12.49
Extra Care schemes (Falcon House/Griffin House)	23.04	23.98

- 3.5 The proposed increase is 4.1% being September CPI plus 1%; this increase is in line with the current Regulator of Social Housing Rent Standard guidance and our established policy.
- 3.6 These charges will be eligible for Housing Benefit and Universal Credit purposes and it is expected that benefits will be payable to accepted claimants.
- 3.7 Following the review of the charging structure and the introduction of the Sheltered Management charge the standard weekly Support Charge per unit was reduced to £8.33 (on a 50 week basis) for 2012/13 and has remained at this level since then. Charges for support costs are not eligible for Housing Benefit but instead a subsidy is paid for eligible tenants from a locally administered Supporting People 'pot' that also funds other supported accommodation in the Borough.
- 3.8 It is proposed that this charge remains unchanged for 2022/23. This charge applies at all Sheltered schemes other than the Extra Care schemes at Falcon House and Griffin House.
- 3.9 The Extra Care Sheltered Scheme, covering the Falcon House and Griffin House schemes, has different support charges which reflect different levels of support offered dependant on the assessed needs of the individual tenants; this support is provided by the One Commissioning Organisation and they will be reviewing the charges for 2022/23.

Sheltered Amenity Charges

- 3.10 The Sheltered Amenity Charges were increased by 1.5% for 2021/22. It is proposed that the current charges are increased by 4.1% from the first rent week in April 2022; this being September CPI plus 1% in line with current guidance and our established policy. The additional income generated will offset increased costs of providing the service, for example pay awards.
- 3.11 The current and proposed charges per unit per week (over 50 weeks) will be as shown in the table below:-

	Current Charge	Proposed Charge 2022/23
	£	£
Clarkshill	18.62	19.38
Elms Close	2.18	2.27
Falcon House	10.87	11.32
Griffin House	10.55	10.98
Harwood House	21.12	21.99

Moorfield	24.17	25.16
Mosses House	19.17	19.96
Stanhope Court	9.73	10.13
Taylor House	21.57	22.45
Top O'th Fields 1	20.80	21.65
Waverley Place	22.86	23.80
Wellington House	30.92	32.19

- 3.12 Amenity charges are eligible for Housing Benefit and Universal Credit purposes and it is expected that benefits will be payable to accepted claimants.

Net impact of changes in Sheltered Charges and rent reductions

- 3.13 Appendix 4 details the total Sheltered Management, Support and Amenity Charges for each scheme; this shows weekly increases ranging between £0.49 and £1.76.

Sheltered Heating Charges

- 3.14 Heating charges are only levied at Sheltered schemes where there is a communal heating system with no separate metering of individual consumption; the aim of the charges is to recover the actual energy costs incurred at each scheme.
- 3.15 At the Council meeting in February of last year charges were not increased so remained at the 2020/21 levels for 2021/22. The charges are based on expected contract prices and estimated levels of consumption. New boiler systems have been installed at both Clarks Hill and Harwood House during the current financial year. Due to the urgency of the work, heat metering systems have not been installed yet therefore a weekly heating charge will still be required.
- 3.16 Despite the current volatility of energy costs it is expected that the current level of charges should be sufficient to cover the expected heating costs at the schemes; therefore, it is proposed that the charges remain unchanged for 2022/23.
- 3.17 The current and proposed charges per unit per week, (exclusive of VAT), are:

	Present Charge £	Proposed Charge £	Proposed Increase %
Taylor House	11.88	11.88	0
Clarks Hill	8.34	8.34	0
Harwood House	9.72	9.72	0

- 3.18 Heating Charges are not eligible for Housing Benefit however many Sheltered Tenants will be eligible for Winter Fuel Payments; for winter 2021/22 the rates for these are £200 per household for those born on or before 26 September 1955, rising to £300 per household for those born on or before 26 September 1941 (payments may be different depending on the household circumstances).

Furnished Tenancies Charges

- 3.19 A Furnished Tenancy Scheme was introduced during 2005/06. The scheme provides furniture packages for which an additional weekly charge is payable.
- 3.20 There are currently a maximum of 235 furnished tenancies available under the scheme; 217 properties are currently let as Furnished Tenancies.
- 3.21 Six Town Housing, who manage the furnished tenancies, will be reviewing the packages offered and tenancies available under the scheme to determine whether a wider range of options may have a positive impact on tenancy sustainment; any proposed changes to the current scheme will be subject to appropriate consultation and approval.
- 3.22 Furnished Tenancy charges are eligible for Housing Benefit purposes and therefore benefits should be payable to accepted claimants. The introduction of Universal Credit and direct payments means that there is an increased risk of non-payment of these charges.
- 3.23 Increases in charges to cover inflation in the costs of the scheme e.g. costs of replacement furniture and fittings are normally implemented from the first rent week in April of each year.
- 3.24 Pending the outcome of the review of the scheme and given that the current charges are expected to be sufficient to cover costs it is proposed that the charges remain unchanged for 2022/23.
- 3.25 The current and proposed charges per unit per week are:-
- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| 1 bed property | £14.55 |
| 2 bed property | £17.13 |
| 3 bed property | £19.72 |

Fernhill Caravan Site Pitch Fees

- 3.26 Management of the Fernhill Caravan Site passed over to Six Town Housing in 2014/15 for which they receive a separately determined Management Fee. Whilst income from residents and payment of the Management Fee are accounted for in the General Fund not the Housing Revenue Account it is felt appropriate to consider increases in the charges under these agreements alongside those of HRA rents and charges.
- 3.27 Residents at the site are currently charged a weekly pitch fee and a weekly charge for water; these charges are payable on a 52 week basis i.e. there aren't any non-collection weeks. At the Council meeting in February last year charges were increased by 1.5% (September 2020 CPI plus 1%); the current charges are:

	Current Charge
	£

Single Plot – pitch fee	62.31
Double Plot – pitch fee	84.91
Single Plot – water charge	7.02
Double Plot – water charge	9.75

3.28 The site is expected to be empty before the end of March as it is due to be redeveloped during 2022/23; revised charges will be determined once this has been completed.

4 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE

4.1 In considering the following areas of performance it should be noted that they have all to some degree been affected by the operating restrictions and financial impacts resulting from the pandemic; this makes forecasting with any certainty very difficult.

Voids

4.2 The rent lost on empty properties is projected to be 1.03% over the course of 2021/22; this will mean a reduction in rent income of approximately £10k as the original budget allowed for a void level of 1%.

4.3 The level of void loss for 2022/23 has been assumed at 1%; recent performance will need to be maintained if this target is to be met. Performance could however be impacted upon by any further restrictions resulting from the pandemic. If the target is not achieved then there would be a reduction in rental income to the HRA. The assessed level of minimum HRA balances for 2022/23 allows for this possibility as discussed in section 5.

4.4 If the target was to be bettered then this would result in an increase in rental income to the HRA which could either be carried forward into 2023/24 or targeted during the coming financial year for service developments.

4.5 Appendix 3 details the loss or increase in rental income at different void levels if the 1% is not achieved in 2022/23.

Rent Arrears

4.6 The opening arrears and current levels for 2021/22 are shown in the following table. The figures reflect the fact that £396,300 of Former Tenant Arrears have been written off during 2021/22; it is anticipated that a further £99,000 could be written off before the end of the March. All write offs are done in accordance with the Corporate Debt Write Off Policy as approved by the then Executive.

Arrears Position – As at December 2021			
	Opening Balance 2021/22	Current Balance December 2021	Increase/ (Reduction)

	£m	£m	£m
Current Arrears	1.232	1.576	0.344
Former Tenant Arrears	0.818	0.535	(0.283)
Total	2.050	2.111	0.061

- 4.7 Authorities are required to make suitable provision, in accordance with proper accounting practices, to cover the write-off of rent and service charge arrears.
- 4.8 The Bad Debt Provision for rent arrears, which is held on the Authority's Balance Sheet, stood at £1,882,400 at the beginning of this financial year. The requirement for the year is calculated with reference to the type of arrear and the amount outstanding on each individual case.
- 4.9 The original budget for 2021/22 allowed for additional contributions to the provision totalling £491,500; £184,300 for uncollectable debts and £307,200 for the impact of benefit reforms. Looking at the arrears position, it is now estimated that the additional provision required in 2021/22 may be £465,300. However rent arrears are volatile and with increasing numbers of Universal Credit cases it can be difficult to determine what the position at the end of the financial year will be. Based upon current information this suggests that the Provision will stand at £1,852,400 at the end of 2021/22 against arrears of £2,111,000.
- 4.10 The 2022/23 estimates allow for additional contributions to the provision, totalling £510,200:
- **For uncollectable debts £191,400.** This figure represents 0.6% of the rent roll.
 - **For the impact of benefit reforms £318,800.** This figure represents 1.0% of the rent roll and has been included as an additional contribution to the Bad Debt Provision to reflect the potential impact that welfare benefit changes have on the level of rent arrears.
- 4.11 If the arrears position is not as severely impacted upon as has been estimated then a lower contribution may be required which would release additional resources in the HRA; conversely if the arrears position should deteriorate more significantly then additional contributions to the Bad Debt Provision could be required and these would need to be found from the HRA balances. The position is kept under regular review and reported to members in the quarterly Finance and Performance Monitoring Report.

Rechargeable Repairs

- 4.12 The amount due from tenants for rechargeable repairs currently stands at £226,000 of which £221,000 is debt over 1 year old. Of the debt over 1 year old £185,000 appears to be static debt i.e. there have been no payments received at all. No accounts have been written off so far in the current year however £18,000 of accounts have been identified as potential write offs.
- 4.13 The Bad Debt Provision for rechargeable repairs, which is held on the Authority's Balance Sheet, currently stands at £150,000. Taking into account the expected write offs, at the end of 2021/22 the provision will stand at £132,000 and cover around 63% of the expected outstanding debt. The pandemic and resulting operating restrictions

has impacted on the level of rechargeable repairs being carried out as well as the billing and recovery of these works; it is very difficult at present to estimate what the position will be at the year end or for the coming financial year however the HRA has sufficient resources to provide additional contributions to the Bad Debt Provision should this prove necessary.

- 4.14 Accounts raised are subject to established recovery procedures with reminders/final notices being routinely issued and accounts passed to collection agencies (for debts under £750) where payment is not received or instalment arrangements agreed. Billing and recovery arrangements will be continually reviewed to ensure effective recovery.

5 2022/23 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA), HRA CAPITAL RESOURCES AND THE HRA WORKING BALANCE

2022/23 Housing Revenue Account

- 5.1 The Housing Revenue Account Estimates are set out in Appendix 1.
- 5.2 One of the most significant impacts on the HRA for the coming year and in future years continues to be from the implementation of welfare reforms. This along with other key factors, such as void levels and the level of rent arrears, are factored into the determination of the HRA working balance.
- 5.3 Other areas worthy of note that have not been covered in other sections of this report are:
- The Housing Revenue Account pays a Management Fee to Six Town Housing to provide the services delegated under the ALMO Management Agreement. The level of this Management Fee for 2022/23 is subject to negotiation under the Management Agreement. The HRA Estimates for 2022/23 assume the Management Fee remains at the same level as for the current year i.e. £13,058,600; any changes to this figure will impact on the level of HRA balances.
 - Springs Tenant Management Cooperative (TMO) has established itself as a self-financing, tenant management organisation from April 2022. These changes will impact on how Springs are financed however the overall impact on the Housing Revenue Account resources is expected to be cost neutral. No adjustments have been made to the HRA estimates for 2022/23 in this regard.
- 5.4 The detailed Housing Revenue Account shown in Appendix 1 assumes that the proposals within this report for increases/decreases to rents and other charges are approved.

HRA Capital Resources

- 5.5 The introduction of a self-financing HRA system means that major works to the housing stock are now funded primarily from rental income. The identification and timing of future major works are key factors in the development of the 30 Year HRA Business Plan.

- 5.6 Investment needs to be undertaken on a sustainable basis and in line with the Council's overarching Housing Strategy.
- 5.7 For the years 2018/19 to 2020/21 an annual investment of £9.830m was approved, in line with the Asset Management Strategy for the Public Housing stock 2018-21. This level of resources was maintained in 2021/22 whilst longer term investment strategies were being assessed.
- 5.8 Initial results from stock condition surveys undertaken in the current year have informed assessments of the investment needs of the stock and the cost implications of carbon reduction works.
- 5.9 On this basis the investment programme for 2022/23 is assumed to be **£14.499m**, as detailed below (the HRA estimates also allow for slippage of schemes (and resources) from 2021/22 to 2022/23):

	£m
Major Works	9.374
Disabled Facilities Adaptations	0.700
Carbon Reduction (to 2030)	4.025
Stock appraisal / enabling provision	0.400

The Major Works resources will provide for specific capital schemes (those for 2022/23 are listed in Appendix 4) and general capital expenditure such as essential renewals (arising when properties become vacant) and structural works.

- 5.10 Approval of the Capital Programme forms part of the consideration of the overall Council budget so should there be any change to the assumed level of resources this will impact on the amount contributed to or from the HRA Business Plan Headroom Reserve and the proposed programme.

The HRA Working Balance

- 5.11 The HRA needs to have a certain level of balances in order to finance occurrences that cannot be predicted and to mitigate against material inaccuracies in the assumptions underlying the budget.
- 5.12 The ending of the Housing Subsidy system removed the unpredictability associated with awaiting an annual determination but the introduction of a self-financing HRA has brought new risks particularly in relation to interest rate changes and any factors that impact on the level of rental income assumed.
- 5.13 There is no statutory definition of the minimum level however as part of a longer term approach to HRA finances the Council established a Golden Rule regarding the minimum level of HRA balances and it was agreed that the HRA balances should not be allowed to fall below £100 per property. However, the actual minimum level of balances to be retained still needs to be reviewed each year based on a risk assessment of the major issues that could affect the financial position of the HRA.
- 5.14 Applying the above rule would require the minimum HRA working balance to be:

Financial Year	Average no. of Properties (including additions)	Balance at year end £m
2021/22	7,827	0.783
2022/23	7,756	0.776
2023/24	7,697	0.770

- 5.15 Appendix 5 details a risk assessment of the major issues that could affect the financial position of the HRA, including the sensitivity of the voids and arrears targets. This shows that on a risk assessed basis, the minimum level of HRA balances shown above may not be adequate given the need to provide for the increased risks associated with the self-financing system and the implementation of welfare reforms. Therefore the Council's s151 Officer is now recommending that for 2022/23 the HRA balances should not be allowed to fall below **£1,300,000**.

Housing Management Fee

- 5.16 The current Management Agreement between Six Town Housing (STH) and the Council was approved in April 2020 and allows for an annual negotiation of the Management Fee which is payable from the HRA to STH in respect of its management and repairs responsibility. In light of the identified pressures on the HRA it is recommended that for the financial year 2022/23, the Management Fee remains frozen at £13,058,600. STH have agreed to absorb inflationary rises and other costs pending a further strategic review of the fee levels during 2022/23.
- 5.17 In addition to the Management Fee, a further £14.499m capital will be made available to STH in respect of the agreed planned maintenance and improvement programme.

Community impact/ Contribution to the Bury 2030 Strategy

Delivery of the Bury 2030 strategy is dependent upon resources being available. The delivery of the strategy may be impacted by changes in funding and spending.

Equality Impact and considerations:

24. *Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the 'general duty' on public authorities is set out as follows:*

A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to

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- (a) *eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;*

- (b) *advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;*
 - (c) *foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.*
25. *The public sector equality duty (specific duty) requires us to consider how we can positively contribute to the advancement of equality and good relations and demonstrate that we are paying 'due regard' in our decision making in the design of policies and in the delivery of services.*

Assessment of Risk:

The following risks apply to the decision:

Risk / opportunity	Mitigation
Council has a statutory requirement to set its annual budget before 1 March 2022.	
The rental increase increases financial pressure on socio-economically vulnerable households	The Council's anti-poverty support will be re-communicated to all residents including a mailer to all households affected by the proposed rent increase before the end of this financial year

Consultation:

Bury Council and Six Town Housing are working together on the HRA strategy. The proposal to freeze the management fee has been discussed with Six Town Housing

Legal Implications:

Housing Revenue Account and Rents

The Local Government & Housing Act 1989 Part VI sets a statutory regime for housing finance. The Council must formulate proposals in respect of HRA income and expenditure for the financial year which on the best assumptions and

estimates that the Council is able to make at the time to ensure that the HRA does not show a debit balance.

The Council is required to keep the HRA in accordance with proper practice. The Council has a general duty to review the rents of its houses from time to time and in fixing rents the Council must have regard, in particular, to the principle that the rents of dwellings of any class or description should bear broadly the same proportion to private sector market rents as the rents of dwellings of any other class or description.

The review of the rents is a Cabinet function and is undertaken with regard to the provisions of Part VI of the 1989 Act which governs housing finance and housing subsidy. Rents for council houses are a credit to the HRA and outgoings a debit. The HRA continues to be a ring-fenced account, this means that it must, in general, balance on a year-to-year basis, so that the costs of running the Housing Service, which include debt charges, administration costs and maintenance expenditure must be met from HRA income. The Council has the responsibility to determine a strategy that is designed to ensure that the HRA is balanced.

Financial Implications:

The financial implications are set out in the report and all proposals can be delivered within the funding available.

Report Author and Contact Details:

Sam Evans

Executive Director of Finance (S151 Officer)

Background papers:

Please include a glossary of terms, abbreviations and acronyms used in this report.

Term	Meaning

	Housing Revenue Account	
	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m
INCOME		
Dwelling rents	30.421	31.568
Non-dwelling rents	0.193	0.203
Heating charges	0.037	0.037
Other charges for services and facilities	0.949	0.971
Contributions towards expenditure	0.052	0.040
Total Income	31.653	32.819
EXPENDITURE		
Repairs and Maintenance	6.902	6.902
General Management	7.324	7.380
Special Services	1.391	1.401
Rents, rates, taxes and other charges	0.045	0.036
Increase in provision for bad debts - uncollectable debts	0.184	0.191
Increase in provision for bad debts - impact of Benefit Reforms	0.307	0.319
Cost of Capital Charge	4.861	4.713
Depreciation of fixed assets - council dwellings	7.437	7.442
Depreciation of fixed assets - other assets	0.035	0.030
Debt Management Expenses	0.045	0.045
Contribution to/(from) Business Plan Headroom Reserve	-3.711	-3.749
Total Expenditure	24.821	24.710
Net cost of services	-6.832	-8.109
Amortised premia / discounts	0.000	0.000
Interest receivable - on balances	-0.048	-0.018
Interest receivable - on loans (mortgages)	0.000	0.000
Net operating expenditure	-6.879	-8.127
Appropriations		
Appropriation relevant to depreciation and MRA	0.000	0.000
Housing set aside (Principal repayments on new developments)	0.000	0.000
Revenue contributions to capital	6.846	7.910
(Surplus) / Deficit	-0.033	-0.217
Working balance brought forward	-1.050	-1.083
Working balance carried forward	-1.083	-1.300

Sheltered Support and Amenity Charges

APPENDIX 2

Current charges 2021/22 and proposed charges 2022/23

Scheme	Management Charge 2021/22	Support Charge 2021/22	Amenity Charge 2021/22	Total Charges 2021/22	Proposed Management Charge 2022/23	Proposed Support Charge 2022/23	Proposed Amenity Charge 2022/23	Total Proposed Charges 2022/23	Increase over current charges
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
					4.1%	0%	4.1%		
Beech Close	12.00	8.33		20.33	12.49	8.33		20.82	0.49
Chelsea Avenue	12.00	8.33		20.33	12.49	8.33		20.82	0.49
Clarkshill	12.00	8.33	18.62	38.95	12.49	8.33	19.38	40.20	1.25
Elms Close	12.00	8.33	2.18	22.51	12.49	8.33	2.27	23.09	0.58
Falcon House	23.04	0.00	10.87	33.91	23.98	0.00	11.32	35.30	1.39
Griffin Close	12.00	8.33		20.33	12.49	8.33		20.82	0.49
Griffin House	23.04	0.00	10.55	33.59	23.98	0.00	10.98	34.96	1.37
Hampson Fold	12.00	8.33		20.33	12.49	8.33		20.82	0.49
Harwood House	12.00	8.33	21.12	41.45	12.49	8.33	21.99	42.81	1.36
Limegrove	12.00	8.33		20.33	12.49	8.33		20.82	0.49
Maple Grove	12.00	8.33		20.33	12.49	8.33		20.82	0.49
Moorfield	12.00	8.33	24.17	44.50	12.49	8.33	25.16	45.98	1.48
Mosses House	12.00	8.33	19.17	39.50	12.49	8.33	19.96	40.78	1.28
Stanhope Court	12.00	8.33	9.73	30.06	12.49	8.33	10.13	30.95	0.89
Taylor House	12.00	8.33	21.57	41.90	12.49	8.33	22.45	43.27	1.37
Top O'th Fields 1	12.00	8.33	20.80	41.13	12.49	8.33	21.65	42.47	1.34
T O'th F 2 (Welcomb Walk)	12.00	8.33		20.33	12.49	8.33		20.82	0.49
Waverley Place	12.00	8.33	22.86	43.19	12.49	8.33	23.80	44.62	1.43
Wellington House	12.00	8.33	30.92	51.25	12.49	8.33	32.19	53.01	1.76

HRA VOID LEVEL OPTIONS - 2022/23

VOIDS	RENT LOSS	DIFFERENCE FROM ASSUMED VOIDS LEVEL (1%)
%	£m	£m
0.40	0.128	-0.191
0.50	0.159	-0.159
0.60	0.191	-0.128
0.70	0.223	-0.096
0.80	0.255	-0.064
0.90	0.287	-0.032
1.00	0.319	0.000
1.10	0.351	0.032
1.20	0.383	0.064
1.30	0.414	0.096
1.40	0.446	0.128
1.50	0.478	0.159
1.60	0.510	0.191
1.70	0.542	0.223
1.80	0.574	0.255

Proposed Specific Capital Projects 2022/23**Internal Schemes - Kitchens, bathrooms, heating**

Elms Estate
Carr Clough Phase 2 & Rainsough
Topping Fold
Peel Brow
Victoria Phase 3
Woodhill

External Schemes***Windows, doors etc:***

Chesham Fold Phase 1

Roofing:

Bolton Road Turks & Spencer Avenue
Woolfold (Horridge Street / Sawyer Street)
Trinity Green & Newcombe Road
Victoria Square Roofing and PV

COMMUNAL AREAS (Door Entry, Floor Coverings, Decoration, Emergency lighting)

Clegg Street (flooring only)
Bury Old Road
Bolton Close
Roman Road
Milton Road
Coronation Walk
Coronation Road
Ainsworth Road

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT - RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk Event	Impact	Risk Level	Likelihood	Max. Impact	Min. Provision
				£m	£m
Increased stock loss - level exceeds the provision made in the estimates	The loss of a property costs the HRA approx. £4,100 in lost rental income in a full year. A loss of 50 properties throughout the year would cost around £102k.	H 100%	Budget 2022/23 assumes 70 sales. Sales have been affected by the operating restrictions and economic effects of the pandemic making forecasting with any certainty very difficult.	0.102	0.102
Higher level of void (empty) properties - increase loss of rental income	A 0.75% increase in void loss costs the HRA £239k in a full year.	H 100%	Budget 2022/23 assumes 1% void rental loss. This would be challenging in 'normal' times but with the uncertainties of current times this target may well not be met.	0.239	0.239
Numbers of properties moving to target rents not as high as anticipated	A property moving to target rent will increase the weekly rental income by an average of £6.50.	H 100%	The numbers of properties moving to target rent will depend on how many properties become void during the year and whether their rents are already at target level (which is increasingly the case).	0.034	0.034
Increase in arrears levels	Rental income is accounted for in the HRA on a rents receivable basis rather than actual rent received. However an increase in arrears could impact on the level of contribution required to the Bad Debt Provision.	H 100%	Budget 2022/2023 allows for contributions of £510k to the Bad Debt Provision. This is based on 1.6%; the level of arrears has been affected by the operating restrictions and economic effects of the pandemic making forecasting with any certainty very difficult.	0.319	0.319

Interest rates - Cost of Capital	Under self financing the risks associated with changes in interest rates impact directly on the HRA. A 0.5% increase across the assumed HRA borrowing (excluding the loans taken for self financing) would cost £203k.	L 60%	The loans taken on for self financing are long term fixed rate so the interest charges are known. However there could be an impact on the HRA if it picks up a larger share of existing higher interest rate debt or when pre self financing loans are replaced. Borrowing for new developments could be at a higher rate than when the schemes were appraised.	0.203	0.122
Capital Investment requirements - newly arising need.	Under self financing the resources for capital investment in the housing stock come directly from the HRA.	L 60%	The 2022/23 capital investment programme is determined on the basis of the resources required to maintain the stock at a Decent Homes level plus resources targetted at carbon reduction however it is felt prudent to allow for the possibility of any unforeseen or urgent investment requirements or increases in supply chain costs.	0.580	0.348
Increase in Management Fee paid to Six Town Housing	Six Town Housing can request additional pay and non pay costs as an addition to the Management Fee however this is subject to negotiation with the Council (it is not an automatic payment).	L 60%	The STH Management Fee has not yet been agreed for 22/23 therefore it is felt prudent to allow for a 1% increase over and above that provided for in the 22/23 budget.	0.131	0.079
Other HRA expenditure	There are costs and charges within the HRA that are outside of the Management Fee paid to Six Town Housing; these include payments to the Department of Communities and Wellbeing and other departments of the Council for services provided to HRA customers. If these costs were to be 4% higher than assumed then this would amount to around £96k.	L 60%	The majority of these charges are agreed in advance and as such should not vary throughout the year. However it is felt prudent to allow for the possibility that unforeseen circumstances within services outside of the HRA could have an impact on the charges made.	0.096	0.058
				1.704	1.301