

## COMMUNITY, HOUSING & ASSETS OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Date of Meeting	Wednesday, 8 <sup>th</sup> December 2021
Report Subject	Housing Rent Income
Cabinet Member	Cabinet Member for Housing
Report Author	Chief Executive
Type of Report	Operational

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report provides the latest operational update for 2021/22 housing rent collection.

Total rent arrears for current tenants, as at week 28 (up to mid-October 2021) is £2.40m, compared to £2.35m at the same point in 2020/21 and £2.40m at the same point in 2019/20 pre-pandemic.

The Rent Income Service continues to support tenants and ensure interventions are provided to tenants to prevent further legal action and to ensure tenants meet their payments.

In cases where tenants do not engage or pay, despite all the offers of help and support, the service is taking legal action through the County Courts to ensure those tenants who do not pay keep to the full terms of their tenancy agreements.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

That Scrutiny note the latest financial position for rent collections in 2021/22 as set out in this report.

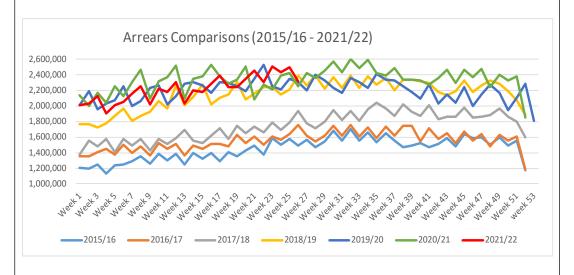
## **REPORT DETAILS**

1.00	EXPLANING THE LATEST POSITION OF RENT ARREARS
1.01	Collection of rent during the Covid pandemic and during the after effects of the global crisis, remains a challenge for the housing service in the same
	way as it has for other social landlords who have been responsible for

1 00 FYPI ANING THE LATEST POSITION OF BENT ARREADS

supporting tenants during the pandemic.

1.02 The chart and table below illustrates the latest position in 2021/22 as well as the comparable positions for previous years.



1.03 The table below shows the current analysis of tenants in quarter 2 compared to quarter 2 in the previous year (2020/21). The table sets out those tenants who owe in excess of £250 in unpaid rent. Tenants who owe less than £250 and are generally up-to-date with their payments are excluded from the analysis.

	20	)20-21
Banded		
Arrears		Arrears
(£)	No.	(£)
250 - 500	603	218,371
500 - 750	327	200,747
750 -		
1,000	201	174,160
1,000 -		
2,500	481	754,234
2,500 -		
5,000	156	530,271
5000+	21	126,509
Totals	1,789	2,004,292

2021/22		
No.	Arrears (£)	
594	214,736	
382	234,233	
188	164,805	
465	735,948	
142	476,596	
34	223,135	
1,805	2,049,453	

Arrears (£)
-3,635
33,486
-9,355
-18,286
-53,675
96,626
45,161

1.04 In respect of the 34 cases currently owing in excess of £5k of unpaid rent: 18 tenancies are already subject to a court order • 4 tenancies progressing to possession stage 8 have been served with notices of seeking possession 3 are paying without the need for a court order 1 has recently been evicted. 1.05 Although the overall arrears position is relatively stable, it is interesting to note that recent statistics from the national 'Housemark' benchmarking for housing arrears management, confirm that two thirds of the housing sector collected less rent in August than they did in July. 1.06 There remains several key risks to effective income management as a direct and in-direct result of the pandemic. These risks include, the ending of the temporary Universal Credit uplift and other economic pressures such as the recent increase in fuel and energy prices, all of which have an impact on household incomes and their ability to pay rent. 1.07 As part of the mitigation measures and to support tenants during the Covid-19 pandemic, from March 2020, Welsh Government also introduced a package of measures to protect tenants from eviction. These measures have now been lifted but there remains a requirement to give an extended period of six months (instead of three months) when issuing 'Notices of Seeking Possession'. This is the statutory process we must follow before starting court proceedings for non-payment of rent. 1.08 The extended notice periods impact on the ability of the service to take legal action quickly, but there are wider public interest considerations which recognise the importance of retaining the additional protections during a time when the virus remains a serious threat to public health and local authorities face additional demands to prevent homelessness. The increased notice periods are designed to give tenants a longer period of time to seek support for rent arrears. 1.09 In appropriate cases, it has been necessary to re-start evictions for a small number of tenancies during 2021/22 where tenants have refused to engage. In some cases, tenants had abandoned the properties. Rent arrears alone in these four cases has equated to a total rent loss of £29k. Number of **Evictions** for rent Year arrears 2021/22 4 2020/21 0 2019/20 26 2018/19 30 2017/18 22 2016/17 19 2015/16 22

1.10	The national Breathing Space scheme that was recently launched has now
	provided 14 housing tenants in debt with a 60 day period of legal
	protections from their creditors, including those tenants who owe housing
	rent. The protections include pausing most enforcement action and contact
	from creditors. These measures though may impact negatively on the cash
	flow for the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) in the short term as debt
	advice agencies work with tenants to agree affordable repayment plans for
	the payment of debts.

2.00	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
2.01	The continued deployment of the Mobysoft 'Rent Sense software, funded by the HRA, is necessary to control rent arrears and to ensure resources are targeted effectively.
2.02	Resource levels are also under review in the Housing Rent Income Service and will need to be increased to support the improvement of rent collections as part of the Covid recovery strategy. The HRA business plan for 2022/23 will take into account an additional two resources to deal with increasing workloads.
2.03	In addition to this, two Accommodation Support Officers have been embedded into the Rent Income service to ensure tenants receive the right level of support at the very earliest opportunity.

3	.00	IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RISK MANAGEMENT
3	.01	To ensure financial risks to the HRA are minimised as far as possible, rent arrears continue to be tracked on a weekly basis and cases are identified as quickly as possible to ensure targeted intervention if provided to those tenants at highest risk of non-payment.

4.00	CONSULTATIONS REQUIRED/CARRIED OUT
4.01	None.

5.00	APPENDICES
5.01	None.

6.00	LIST OF ACCESSIBLE BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	
6.01	<ul><li>Housing (Wales) Act 2014</li><li>Welfare Reform Act 2012</li></ul>	

- The Coronavirus Act 2020 section 2
- The Debt Respite Scheme (Breathing Space Moratorium and Mental Health Crisis Moratorium) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020.

7.00	CONTACT OFFICER DETAILS	
7.01	Contact Office Telephone: E-mail:	er: David Barnes, Revenues Manager 01352 703652 david.barnes@flintshire.gov.uk

8.00	GLOSSARY OF TERMS
8.01	Housing Revenue Account (HRA): The Council is required to keep a HRA to record all income and expenditure relating to the provision of local authority housing. All rental income, including arrears, must be held with a ring fenced HRA account. This means that income can only be used for council housing purposes and not general expenditure. This also allows rental income to be invested locally to help improve and maintain council owned homes and also build new council homes.
8.02	<b>Breathing Space:</b> The breathing space scheme, otherwise referred to as the Debt Respite Scheme will give someone in problem debt the right to legal protections from their creditors. There are two types of breathing space: a standard breathing space and a mental health crisis breathing space. The standard scheme is available to anyone and it gives legal protections for up to 60 days. A mental health breathing space is only available to someone who is receiving mental health crisis treatment and it has stronger protections. It last as long as the person's mental health crisis treatment, no matter how long the crisis treatment lasts.