Appendix D

Full Equality Impact Assessment Rent and Service charges 2024- 2025 Changes.

What is be	ing assessed?	HRA: I	HRA: Rent and Service Charge 2024/25				
Lead Assessor	Karen Long			Assessment team	Elizabeth Ddamulira Keith Reynoldson		
Start date	Jan 2024	End date	Dec 2025				
When will the EqIA be reviewed?		Jan 2025					

Who may be affected by it?	All tenants
	Rent increases are prescribed by Government and it is extremely difficult therefore not to apply the determination made by Government annually.
What are the key aims of it?	To increase the rent on dwellings from week commencing 1 April 2024 by 7.7%, which is an average increase of £8.45 for social rents, £13.12 for affordable rents and £9.96 for Low Start Shared Ownership homes per week (based on a 52-week year). This has been calculated in accordance with the current Rent Standard issued by the Government that increases rents by September CPI inflation +1% and the Council's Rent and Service Charge Policy.
	The Council's Rent and Service Charge Policy provides a framework for setting rents and service charges within legislative requirements. The rent and service charge income underpins the delivery of the Housing Revenue Account Business Plan's key housing objectives to deliver effective services, to invest in its properties to ensure

homes are of a modern standard and to provide new social housing to rent. The policy was revised in December 2022.

The revisions aimed to ensure that the policy complied with the government's direction on the Rent Standard 2019 and to clarify the Council's position in relation to service charge increases and affordable rents. A further aim since 2022 is to mitigate the impact of Cost of Living Crisis (CoL) and general economic challenges on customers and their ability to pay rent and service charges. Key elements include:

- To increase rents on social rent and affordable rent properties by up to CPI+1% each year from 2020, for a period of at least five years.
- Increase the rents for all excluded properties by CPI +1%, e.g. LSSO
- Set the rent for a proportion of new build homes at affordable rents.
- Set the rent where adaptations or extensions have resulted in the property being increased in size (for example, an additional bedroom), in accordance with the formula rent as detailed in the policy.
- Further to the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016, charge the rent payable by new tenants of existing social rent housing at the higher of the formula rent (i.e. the 'social rent rate'), or the actual rent (i.e. the 'assumed rent rate') as at 8th July 2015, with the appropriate rent increase applied in line with the current Rent Standard Direction (February 2019).
- Charge actual costs for service charges but with the provision to apply a cap, subject to any legal constraints, on affordability grounds where appropriate.
- Mitigation of general economic challenges impact and Cost of Living Crisis (CoL)

What positive measures are in place (if any) to help fulfil our legislative duties to:										
Remove discrimination & harassment		Promote equal opportunities	The aim of the Rent & Service Charge Policy is to provide a fair method of calculating rents and service charges for all of our tenants. It also aligns with the council's Concessions for Fees	Encourage good relations						

	and Charges Policy, and the principle of recovering the cost of providing services.		
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What sources of data / information are you using to inform your assessment?

- Policy Statement on Rents for Social Housing, February 2019
- Direction on the Rent Standard, 2019
- Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016
- Housing and Planning Act 2016
- Rent and service charge policy agreed by Exec December 2019 and recommended to Council in January 2020
- Rent account information
- Housing System data
- Supported housing service data

In assessing the potential impact on people, are there any overall comments that you would like to make?

Approval to increase rents by CPI + 1% for 5 years from 2020/21 required a revision of HRA Budget plans priorities. The latest HRA Business Plan was agreed at the November 2023 Executive Meeting.

The average rent increase for 2024/25 is 7.7%, in line with the current rent standard.

When calculating rents and service charges accounts, consideration will be taken of the need to balance any increase in the combined rent and service charge with the potential financial impact on customers. This relates to 37% of homes to which a service charge applies, which are predominantly flats as well as sheltered accommodation. The Council must recover the actual cost of providing the service and service charge costs will increase with inflationary pressures and changes in usage.

The impact of the 2024/25 rent increase and service charges is

- 7,424 homes or 93% receive a rent and service charge increases between £4 and £9.99 per week;
- 628 homes or 7% of households will receive a weekly rent and service charge increases of between £10 and £19.99 (based on 52 weeks).

We had 6,799 general social rented properties, 66 affordable rent properties, 794 Sheltered Accommodation and 79 LSSO as at October 2024. The setting of a proportion of new build lets at affordable rents will contribute positively to increasing the supply of new homes in Stevenage. All target groups will benefit given the need for affordable housing is common across all socio-economic and minority groups. The current low supply of new affordable housing and the high cost of the private rented sector in Stevenage have impacted adversely on those groups whose incomes are average or below average.

This also further supports work with people who need help to live independently at home and those at risk of homelessness, through wider housing options, continued provision of support, and financial assistance for adaptations and more homelessness preventative programmes respectively.

Any groups that are potentially disadvantaged are still expected to be able to benefit from a council property set at a social rent.

Tenants benefited from four years of rent reduction from 2016-2020 so the impact of the rent increase is mitigated partially by having to use a lower base than it would have been had there not been a mandatory rent reduction (cumulative) of 1 % between 2016-2020.

Explain the potential impact and opportunities it could have for people in terms of the following characteristics, where applicable:

			Age	
Positive impact	Negative impact	Residents may be experiencing exceptional economic hardship as a result of the cost of living crisis, and increases in energy, food and fuel costs in particular. This may have a greater impact older people, who may have additional needs for heating and to run particular equipment, and may also have lower income / be reliant on pensions and/or benefits (which have been increased in line with inflation)	Unequal impact	The increase is applied to all properties; it is not possible to exempt any particular groups. A proportion of tenants may see an increase in service charges in any given year. The majority of tenants who are charged for services live in flats and/or sheltered accommodation. Tenants living in sheltered housing do so because they have additional needs that require support relating to age, disability or both. The minimum age for entry into sheltered housing is 55 years and data from Northgate indicates that the proportion of tenants aged 60+ in sheltered housing, is almost three times the proportion for all tenant housing. In relation to flat blocks, the data indicates that there is a higher proportion of people aged 18-29 years in flat blocks compared with all SBC housing. For people living in independent living/flexicare schemes, in addition to basic rent and service charges, those who pay for the support/emergency response services that are not eligible for Housing benefit may see an increase in overall payment due each week. We currently know that the general economic challenges and Cost of Living Crisis (CoL) are disproportionately of particular risk to older people and those with underlying conditions. This may result in in this age group incurring extra expenses that

					may affect their abil charges.	lity to pay rent and service	
Please evidence the used to support this			See page to	wo and thre	ee.		
What opportunities are there to mitigate the impact?	What opportunities Ongoing and day to day are there to mitigate 2024/25 to establish the i				ice charge ned in the socio-	What do you still need to find out? Include in actions (last page)	

	Disability											
Positive impact		Negative impact	Residents may be experiencing exceptional economic hardship as a result of the cost of living crisis, and increases in energy, food and fuel costs in particular. This may have a greater impact on people with a disability, who may have additional needs for heating and to run particular equipment, and may also have lower income / be reliant on benefits (which have been increased in line with inflation)	Unequal impact	The increase is applied to all properties; it is not possible to exempt any particular groups. Northgate data on tenants in relation to disability is collected at the lettings stage and in most cases this was a number of years ago and is not up to date. This information was also disclosed at the tenants' discretion so some tenants may not have provided it. To give some context, the data indicates that the proportion of tenants in sheltered housing declaring that they had a disability was almost double the proportion for the whole SBC tenant population. The proportion of tenants living in flat blocks declaring a disability was very similar to the proportion living in all properties; therefore a disproportionate impact on these tenants is not anticipated.							

Please evidence the data and information you used to support this assessment		See pag	ge two	o and	three.					
What opportunities are there to promote equality and inclusion?					t do you still need to find Include in actions (last page	e)				

Gender reassignment, Marriage or civil partnership, Pregnancy & maternity, Race, Religion or belief, Sex, Sexual orientation N/A									
Positive impact		Nega	ative impact		Unequal impa	ct			
Please evidence used to support the	the data and informa	ition you		evidence to suggest any s tected characteristic group		on customers within any			
What opportunities are there to promote equality and inclusion?				What do you still need to Include in actions (last p					

	Socio-economic ¹										
e.g. lo	w income, unemployed, homelessness, car	ring responsibilities, access to internet, public t	ransport users								
Positive impact	Negative impact	The rent increase will be applied across all tenancies prescribed by the Work and Welfare Reform Act and in line with the current Rent Standard Direction (February 2019) regardless of circumstances. This will be applied for 2024/2025. Those reliant on Housing Benefit	Unequal impact								

¹Although non-statutory, the council has chosen to implement the Socio-Economic Duty and so decision-makers should use their discretion to consider the impact on people with a socio-economic disadvantage.

(HB) and Universal Credit (UC) Housing costs to cover their full rent and eligible service charges won't be affected by the increase in rent and service charges as their benefit award will be recalculated.

The number of bids on the new build properties let at affordable rents are similar to the number received for new build let at social rents. There is a mixture of employed and unemployed applicants. Applicants in receipt of benefits are not excluded or unfairly treated.

Those who receive services for which a service charge is made will be charged the actual cost of those services. Heating charges are exempt from HB and tenants are expected to pay this. Water charges are also exempt from HB and are set by the Water Authority. SBC collects the water charges on behalf of the Water Authority.

Residents may be experiencing exceptional economic hardship as a result of the cost of living crisis, and increases in energy, food and fuel costs in particular. Households in the general rented homes, especially those on lower incomes, in general pay more of their income on housing costs and have less resilience to cope with financial shocks. This is anticipated to lead to a significant increase in fuel poverty, and extreme fuel poverty.

			By pushing those who had previously be coping into financial hardship, it is very that the rise in cost of living is going to health inequalities that have already be exacerbated by the Covid-19 crisis and know that poverty and health inequalities inextricably linked.	likely intensify een d we	
	nce the data and information upport this assessment	See page to	wo and three		
What opportunities are there to mitigate the impact and promote equality and inclusion?	Rent increase information will February 2024 to start preparish. The rent notification letter (to be tenants the opportunity to discound why the rent has increased and Where a property has a number with a summary of how the weak the support charges are also sheltered and flexi care scheme.	tigating the ay subsidise be published ng tenants. De sent out a uss any que d also explaited er of service ekly charge so included nes) separat	impact of an increase that would the costs. In the costs. In the end of February) will offer the end of February) will offer the end of February will explain the end in any increase in service charges. In charges they will be fully explained, that increased overall.	What do you still need to find out? Include in actions (last page)	eation will ace with ots nout 5 to sh of the service se and blace s to e this

To ensure that this is explained as clearly as possible there will be a FAQ sheet and details on the website and hard copies available for those who need them.

The policy states that the Council will have regard to the Local Housing Allowance when setting affordable rents. If affordable rents are set at this level, HB/ UC housing cost will cover the rent in full for those tenants who are entitled to the maximum amount of housing benefit. Setting at the Local Housing Allowance will also benefit tenants who are, for example on a low wage or zero hour contracts and where partial housing benefit can be paid.

For those moving into Affordable Rent (AR) properties a comprehensive affordability assessment is carried out prior to offer to ensure that the tenancy is sustainable.

The implementation of the policy in respect of Affordable Rent will be kept under review by the Housing Development Executive Committee and should adverse impacts be identified this will inform future decision making in this regard.

Support provision for this group has been increased as part of an Income Recovery Action plan and it has been extended for a further 2 years to ensure that they can pay through sustainable arrangements to maintain payments towards rent and service charges and have access to required support . Additional staffing resources have been secured to continue work to target and support UC cases to maximise income collection and minimise the level of arrears for this group of tenants.

The Council will make links to support and guidance clear on all of its communication platforms.

There is Welfare Steering Group - Cost of Living & Cost of Living and Income recovery Action Plans in place to mitigate some of the worst impacts of the cost of living crisis and general economic challenges, the action plans seeks to minimise the negative on people in Stevenage. The action plans also considers the role of Stevenage Borough Council, as employers, recognising the impact of the CoL on low paid staff. It is therefore expected that the action plans will also have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of staff as well.

	Other please feel free to consider the potential impact on people in any other contexts										
Positive impact											
	Please evidence the data and information you used to support this assessment										
What opp		es are there ct?	to				What do you still need to find out? Include in actions (last page)				

What are the findings of any consultation with:

Residents?	Although time has not allowed for formal consultation, ongoing consultation will take place with residents throughout 2024/25 to establish impact of the rent & service charge increase and put in place systems to mitigate this accordingly.	Staff?	N/A
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	Please also refer to the mitigations outlined in the socio-economic section above.		
Voluntary & community sector?	N/A	Partners?	N/A
Other stakeholders?	The report will go through the Council's pre-budget scrutiny meetings before being presented to the Full Council in January.		

Overall conclusion & future activity

Explain the overall findings of the assessment and reasons for outcome (please choose one):			
No inequality, inclusion issues or opportunities to further improve have been identified			
	2a. Adjustments made		
Negative / unequal impact, barriers to inclusion or improvement opportunities identified	2b. Continue as planned	The future viability of the HRA Business Plan is reliant upon us being able to maximise income collection, recover arrears and the costs of service provision where it's possible to do so. Only a proportion of new builds will be at affordable rent in line with the revised HRA Budget plan. The proposal to offer a mix of new build rents at affordable rent levels and at social rent levels would result in additional income to the HRA over 30 years which makes a significant contribution to the sustainability of the plan and the Council's ability to build new homes and to deliver other housing priorities.	

	There are plans to build 228 social rented and 150 affordable rented properties over the 5 years of the revised Business Plan. The policy and the aim is for a 50/50 split, but due to the timing of delivery on schemes the weighting is slightly biased towards affordable, but it evens out over the whole 30 year plan.
	This means that there will be a total of approximately 3.2% of Council homes at affordable rent at the end of the 5 year period. The majority of annual lettings (i.e. of new build and re-let properties) would continue to be at a social rent 5 and it is estimated that after 30 years the vast majority of council property rents (an estimated 87%) will be set at the social rent rate, subject to any changes in legislation or Government guidance.
2c. Stop and remove	

Detail the actions that are needed as a result of this assessment and how they will help to remove discrimination & harassment, promote equal opportunities and / or encourage good relations:					
Action	Will this help to remove, promote and / or encourage?	Responsible officer	Deadline	How will this be embedded as business as usual?	
Consultation with residents to establish the impact of the rent increase	Remove discrimination and promote equal opportunities. put in place systems to mitigate this accordingly	Elizabeth Ddamulira	March 2025	Systems will be put in place to mitigate impacts	

Approved by Head of Housing - Karen Long : Date: 29/11/2023