

North East Derbyshire District Council

Cabinet

16 December 2015

Joint Empty Property Strategy

Report No EAH/09/15-16/AA of Councillor Mrs E A Hill, Portfolio Holder with Responsibility for Housing Strategy and Social Inclusion

This report is public

Purpose of the Report

- This report provides Cabinet with the details of the proposed Joint Empty Property Strategy for Bolsover and North East Derbyshire District Councils.

1 Report Details

- 1.1 In July 2014 Cabinet approved the appointment of a Joint Empty Properties Officer for North East Derbyshire District Council and Bolsover District Council.
- 1.2 The Empty Property Officer was recruited into post in March 2015
- 1.3 The primary functions of the Empty Properties Officer are to:
 - Identify, develop and implement measures to bring empty properties back into use to help meet the housing needs of the District's residents
 - Support the development and delivery of an Empty Homes Strategy for the Councils which will contribute to the Growth Strategies in increasing the number of housing units.
 - To monitor the Council's empty properties data and ensure that New Homes Bonus is maximised for both Councils.
- 1.4 As at March 2015 there were over 1200 long term empty properties spread across both districts. Over 500 of these have been empty for over 2 years.
- 1.5 These properties represent a wasted resource and are the main focus of the Empty Property Strategy.
- 1.6 The strategy ties together the three main strands of Empty Property work, i) Advice, ii) Assistance and iii) Enforcement, and presents a framework for co-ordinated work moving forward in the shape of the Empty Property Action Plan.
- 1.7 The strategy details measures under each of the strands of Empty Property work which, once implemented, will help to realise a reduction of long term empty properties and an increase in New Homes Bonus realised.

2 Conclusions and Reasons for Recommendation

- 2.1 To approve the Empty Property Strategy for adoption by North East Derbyshire District Council following consideration at respective Executive and Cabinet meetings.
- 2.2 This will enable the Councils to implement a raft of measures to reduce the number of long term empty properties resulting in additional housing units, additional New Homes Bonus and greater community sustainability which contribute to the delivery of each Council's Growth Strategy.

3 Consultation and Equality Impact

- 3.1 Comprehensive consultation has taken place over the development of the strategy with colleagues in Legal, Revenues, Environmental Health and Planning
- 3.2 Members have been consulted at both Councils through North East Derbyshire's Leadership team and Bolsover District Council's Cabinet Process
- 3.3 Senior officers have been consulted at the Strategic Alliance Management Team.
- 3.4 An Equalities Impact Assessment has been carried out as part of the development process of the strategy, a copy of which is included with this report.

4 Alternative Options and Reasons for Rejection

- 4.1 The Councils have previously identified a need for an Empty Property Officer to deliver on and co-ordinate all the elements of empty property related work with the ultimate aim of reducing numbers of long term empty properties in both districts.
- 4.2 A key element of the Empty Property Officer's work is the development and implication of a Joint Empty Property Strategy to co-ordinate all streams of empty property work.
- 4.3 Not implementing the Joint Empty Property Strategy would affect the amount of New Homes Bonus that the Councils would receive.
- 4.4 Not implementing the Joint Empty Property Strategy would seriously impact upon the Council's ability to reduce the number of long term empty properties within the districts and their ability to deal effectively with the problems associated with them.

5 Implications

5.1 Finance and Risk Implications

- 5.1.1 Implementing the Joint Empty Property Strategy would result in sustained positive financial benefits to the Council over the long term. Reducing the number of long term empty properties results in an increase in New Homes Bonus, the value of which equates to the annual Council Tax charge for each property returned to use, for a period of six years.

5.1.2 Financial and risk analysis will be completed prior to implementation of each measure on the Empty Property Action Plan contained within the Strategy. Consideration of each analysis will determine whether the proposed measure presents an acceptable level of financial and operational risk on which to proceed with implementation.

5.2 Legal Implications including Data Protection

5.2.1 A number of the measures contained within the Joint Empty Property Strategy will require input from the legal team. These are primarily operational matters pertaining to particular statutes involved in empty property enforcement work. The legal team have identified a representative to work with the Empty Property Steering Group to ensure the Councils' empty property work follows correct legal procedures and guidance at all times.

5.2.2 Specific information relating to empty properties is held in a secure folder on the Councils' computer networks. Access is restricted to the Empty Property Officer and their immediate line management. All information pertaining to empty property work is managed in line with the Data Protection Act.

5.3 Human Resources Implications

5.3.1 Delivery of the measures in the action plan detailed within the Joint Empty Property Strategy will be co-ordinated by the Empty Property Officer. Individual measures which require officer input from other teams and departments within both Councils will be managed on a case by case basis through the Empty Property Steering Group.

6 Recommendations

6.1 That the Joint Empty Property Strategy be approved.

7 Decision Information

Is the decision a Key Decision? (A Key Decision is one which results in income or expenditure to the Council of £50,000 or more or which has a significant impact on two or more District wards)	No
District Wards Affected	All
Links to Corporate Plan priorities or Policy Framework	Unlocking our growth potential – “Enabling Housing Growth”

8 Document Information

Appendix No	Title
1 2 3	Draft Joint Empty Property Strategy Equality Impact Assessment for the Empty Property Strategy Local Government Association – Empty Homes (Council action to tackle Empty Homes)
Background Papers (These are unpublished works which have been relied on to a material extent when preparing the report. They must be listed in the section below. If the report is going to Cabinet (NEDDC) or Executive (BDC) you must provide copies of the background papers)	
Report Author	Contact Number
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AGIN 4a) (CAB 1216) Empty Property Strategy/AJD



Empty Property Strategy 2015 - 2020



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**CONTROL SHEET FOR BOLSOVER AND NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE
DISTRICT COUNCILS EMPTY PROPERTY STRATEGY 2015 – 2020**

Strategy Details	Comments / Confirmation (To be updated as the document progresses)
Strategy title	EMPTY PROPERTY STRATEGY 2015 – 2020
Current status – i.e. first draft, version 2 or final version	FINAL
Strategy author	ADRIAN ANDERSON
Location of strategy i.e. L-drive, shared Drive	S:Drive
Member route for approval	
Cabinet Member (if applicable)	
Risk Assessment completed (if applicable)	N/A
Equality Impact Assessment approval date	12/11/15
Partnership involvement (if applicable)	N/A
Final strategy approval route i.e. Executive/	Executive / Cabinet

Council /Planning Committee	
Date strategy approved	
Date strategy due for review (maximum three years)	3 Years
Date strategy forwarded to Improvement team (to include on Intranet and Internet if applicable to the public)	

Executive Summary

Returning empty properties to use has been identified as a government priority. This has been reinforced by the introduction of the New Homes Bonus (NHB) scheme in 2010 which provides a financial reward, equivalent to the council tax income for each new build or empty property returned to use for six years.

NHB rewards local authorities for an increase in the net number of occupied properties on their council tax database and can be earned through either returning empty properties to use or building new properties.

If the number of empty properties were to rise in any annual period, this would cancel out any bonus payment for the equivalent number of new build properties, resulting in a lower NHB payment to the authority.

However, empty properties work deals with more than NHB payments. Empty homes are recognised as a wasted resource, particularly at the current time when there is a shortage of affordable housing. Bringing empty properties back into use reduces the pressures on affordable and social housing and aligns with the Government's desire to bring empty properties back into use through the Homes and Communities Agency's (HCA) Affordable Housing Programme.

Empty properties can also attract crime and anti –social behaviour in addition to having a negative impact on the amenity of the local community.

As at March 2015, there were 1234 long term empty properties in the Bolsover and North-East Derbyshire Districts. A long term empty property (LTE) is a property that has been empty for over six months. 45% of these properties have been empty for over 2 years. The longer the properties remain empty the more complaints the councils receive as the properties and associated land deteriorates resulting in an increasing workload for Environmental Health/ Planning Enforcement and Building Control teams.

This strategy outlines the measures available in the “Empty Property Toolkit” to help return these properties to use in a sustainable manner so that they remain occupied for the long term.

Empty Property work ties in with the Councils' objectives to improve housing standards, provide additional affordable housing and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour detailed in corporate plans, policies and strategies including:

- North East Derbyshire District Council Corporate Plan 2015–19
- Bolsover District Council Corporate Plan 2015-19
- North East Derbyshire District Council Housing and Economic Development Strategy
- North Derbyshire & Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Assessment
- Bolsover District Council Economic Development and Housing Strategy
- The National Planning Policy Framework
- Joint Growth Strategy

The Empty Property Strategy will build on the work being carried out by the councils' enforcement officers by developing robust procedures to implement further measures such as Enforced Sale, Compulsory Purchase and Empty Dwelling Management Orders.

However, it is not only enforcement measures that reduce the number of empty properties. The role of the Empty Property Officer is first and foremost to offer guidance and assistance to owners of empty properties to help return them to use. It is through this "encouragement over enforcement" approach that we expect to achieve the majority of our successes.

The strategy will make use of best practice that is currently being utilised successfully on a national scale whilst taking the opportunity to develop innovative schemes and projects and to work in partnerships at a local and community level.

Having a well embedded Empty Property Strategy will leave the authorities much better placed when submitting formal bids for funding opportunities, as and when they arise, with much of the groundwork already being in place.

Finally, the strategy concludes with a comprehensive action plan which details the specific objectives and targets relating to empty property work, the timeline for when they will be implemented and the lead officer in each case.

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Joint Foreword

Cllr Ritchie, Cllr Dooley and Cllr Hill

Welcome to Bolsover and North East Derbyshire District Councils' first joint Empty Property Strategy which outlines the councils' priorities for reducing the number of long term empty properties located in both districts.

The Councils recognise the impact that empty properties can have, particularly in a time when there is a shortage of affordable housing for residents across the district. Financially and practically empty properties are a wasted resource and can have a disproportionate effect on the amenity of the locality.

The Strategy has been written to coordinate the joint approach that both Councils will take to address the empty property problem in the area and includes a comprehensive suite of initiatives including many based on national good practice aimed at reducing empty property numbers.

This strategy links in to the Housing and Economic Development Strategies and as such reinforces the need for a joint approach to economic development and housing delivery locally – it provides a vision for the districts as to how we will work with partners to develop and deliver more affordable housing, enable and encourage the development of additional housing choice and reduce the impact and numbers of empty properties in the area.

Insert photos and signatures

1. Introduction

Both Councils have identified a reduction in the number of long term empty properties as key objectives in their respective Corporate Plans, the Councils' Joint Growth Strategy and Housing and Economic Development Strategies.

This Empty Property Strategy has been developed to set out how the Councils intend to meet these corporate targets to reduce the number of empty properties by implementing a balanced suite of measures that will be incorporated in an "Empty Property toolkit" to return properties to use.

At the time of writing (June 2015) there are 1234 long term empty properties in the Bolsover and North East Derbyshire Districts. 45% of these properties have been empty for over 2 years.

Empty properties become, and remain, empty for a variety of reasons and in order to direct the work of the empty property team it is crucial to understand the barriers that currently exist for owners of Long Term Empties (LTE) that are preventing them being returned to use. Some of the most common are:

- Inheritance issues/delays with probate
- Lack of finance to carry out essential repairs
- Problems with achieving a sale
- Perceived problems with letting
- The owner may be in residential care
- The owner may lack the personal ability/skills to deal with the property
- The ownership of the property may be unclear
- Unwillingness to bring the property back into use.

Understanding these barriers, often on an individual basis, will direct the approach that the Empty Property Officer will use to engage with the owners and which tools will be most appropriate to achieve a successful outcome.

In all cases, it is the Councils' preference to actively engage with owners to proactively bring LTE's into use by offering advice and assistance on an informal basis. The Council will however, where appropriate, consider the use of more formal enforcement measures to achieve results.

It is also the Councils' intention to actively continue to work in partnership with appropriate partners to return empty properties to use as and when the opportunities arise. This includes liaising with regeneration teams to convert non-domestic units to domestic units as and where appropriate.

The Councils will proactively engage with local residents and Members where appropriate, particularly in areas where empty properties have had significant impacts on the community and where wider impacts of returning the empty properties to use need to be considered.

The Councils have previously had some success working with partners to deliver empty properties back into use:

- BDC had the benefit of empty property funding from the HCA Capacity Building Programme in 2010/11. This project undertaken in partnership with Meden Valley Making Places featured in the HCA report and is considered as a good practice example.
- More recently both Councils have worked in partnership with Groundwork Creswell and Action Housing to bring further properties back into use utilising funding through the HCA's Affordable Homes Programme and the Empty Homes Community Grant Programme delivered by Tribal.

The Councils will also seek to utilise instances of good practice that have been implemented successfully by other local authorities, some examples of which are:

- Kent County Council's nationally recognised "No Use Empty" scheme
- Wales' Houses into Homes scheme
- Manchester City Council's Enforced Sale Procedure
- Exeter City Council's Private Sector Leasing Scheme

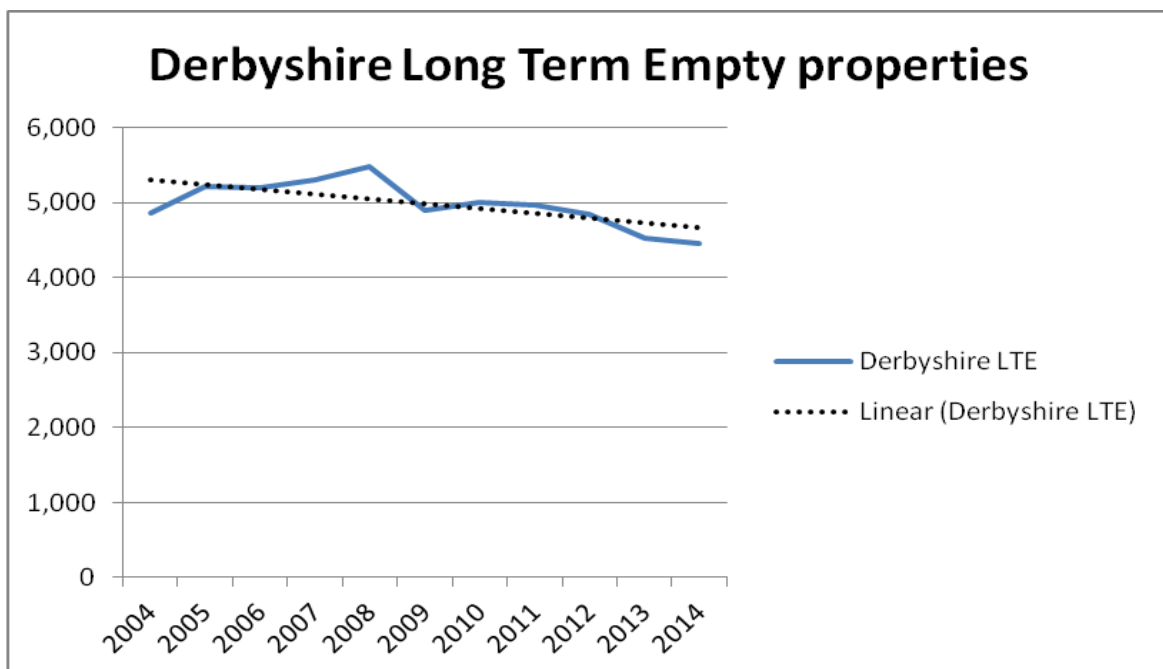
This strategy will tie together the separate strands of empty property work that have been undertaken by a number of teams within the Councils, and bring them together in a single action plan (Appendix A) with clearly defined objectives and targets, resulting in a more efficient and effective empty property service.

2. Background

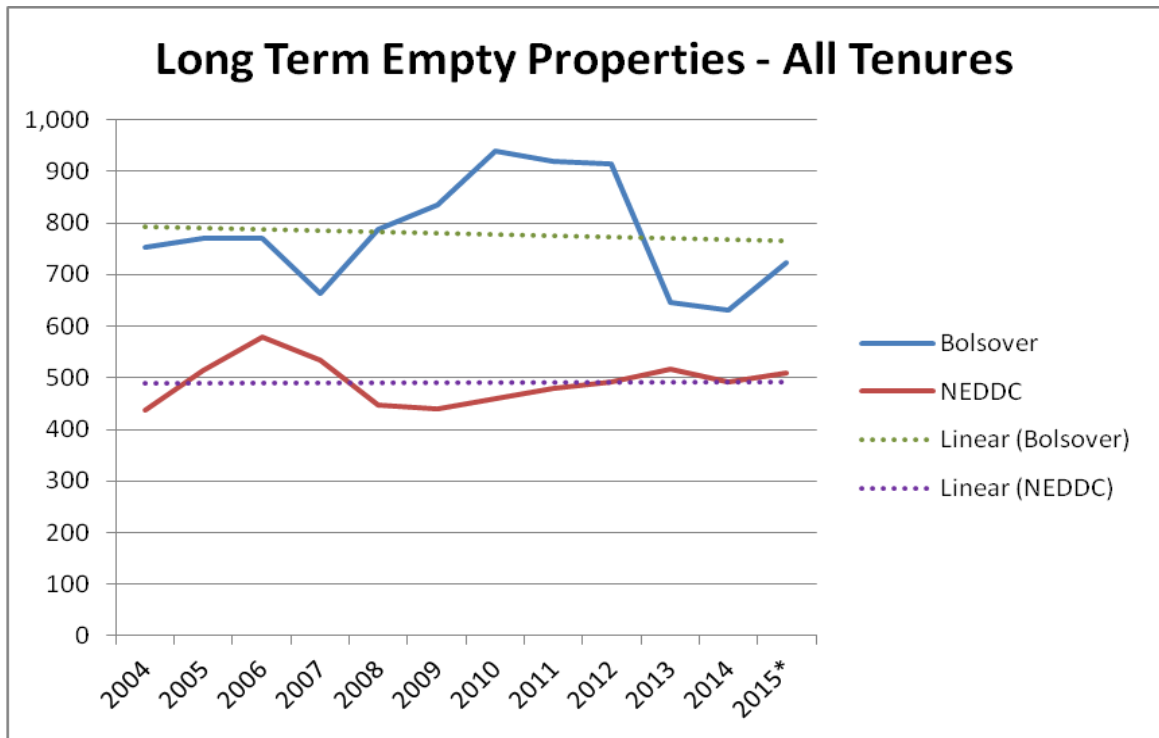
2.1 National and Local Context

In 2014 there were 610,000 empty homes in England with 206,000 of these being long term empties.

In Derbyshire there were approximately 4,500 LTEs in 2014 and the trend is towards a small reduction in LTE's over the period 2004 – 2014.



More locally, in recent history, at any given point there are between 1000 and 1500 long term empty properties in BDC & NEDDC, with their currently being 1234 LTEs.



* All figures are from October of the corresponding year with the exception of 2015 which are from March

(All figures from the Empty Homes Agency)

The number of LTEs fluctuate annually but the long term trend in BDC is around 800 properties and in NEDDC around 500.

Certain amounts of fluctuation in annual figures is to be expected due to transactional empties occurring as a result of market forces in the sale and purchase of properties but in Bolsover in particular, there appears to be pronounced change in LTEs on a cyclical basis. The reason for this appears to be that there is a pronounced delay in the sale of new properties once they have been completed and added to the council tax base.

2.2 New Homes Bonus

The key financial driver for empty property work is the New Homes Bonus (NHB). The government introduced the NHB in April 2011 and it was designed to ensure that the economic benefits of housing growth are returned to the councils and communities where that growth takes place.

For every new home built and occupied and every long-term empty home brought back into use, the government gives Councils a non-ring fenced New Homes Bonus grant each year for six years.

Over the first 5 years of the scheme North East Derbyshire has received £2,250,827 in NHB which was awarded on the basis of 664 new additions to the housing stock and an *increase* of 53 empty properties.

Bolsover has received £2,730,134 in NHB awarded on the basis of 856 new additions and a *reduction* of 203 empty properties.

NHB is allocated based on the council tax valuation banding of the new stock and/or empty property. The amount of NHB received is reduced accordingly if the number of empty properties increases. Therefore the increase of 53 empty properties in North East Derbyshire over the period of the scheme has resulted in a reduction of the NHB that was potentially available. Increases in numbers of empty properties has the effect of negating the equivalent numbers of NHB awarded for the provision of each new unit built.

From this it can be seen that reducing the number of empty properties is vital to maintaining the amount of NHB each Council receives.

It is acknowledged that there will always be a certain level of empty properties within each district. This is a normal function of the sale and letting process and is an indicator of a healthy housing market. It is difficult for a local authority to influence these transient empty properties.

This makes it even more important for the Councils to act where it can have an influence and having an effective empty property service is vital to minimise the number of empty properties and therefore maximise the amount of NHB for the Councils.

2.3 Affordable Housing

The North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2013 calculated that the region needs an additional 482 new affordable homes each year to 2031 to meet identified need.

The North East Derbyshire District Council's new Housing and Economic Development Strategy 2015-2020 contains a key strategic objective to maximise affordable housing to rent and buy through new build and making use of existing stock. This strategic objective contains two key actions related to empty property work:

Action 6.3:- Making best use of existing stock including empty properties and non traditional social stock:

The HCA's 2011 – 2015 Affordable Homes Programme also included grant funding for empty properties. Through this funding the Council worked in partnership with Groundwork Creswell, Mansfield and Ashfield and Action Housing and Support to enable the delivery of 11 affordable housing units by bringing both empty residential and commercial units back into use.

We will continue to build on this work by identifying further residential and commercial empty properties which would be suitable to convert into residential units.

To enable and enhance the delivery of this priority the Council has joined with its Strategic Partner Bolsover District Council to employ a Joint Empty Properties Officer. In addition to identifying empty properties to bring back into use they will be working with colleagues internally and externally to develop an Empty Properties Strategy for both councils by the end of 2015.

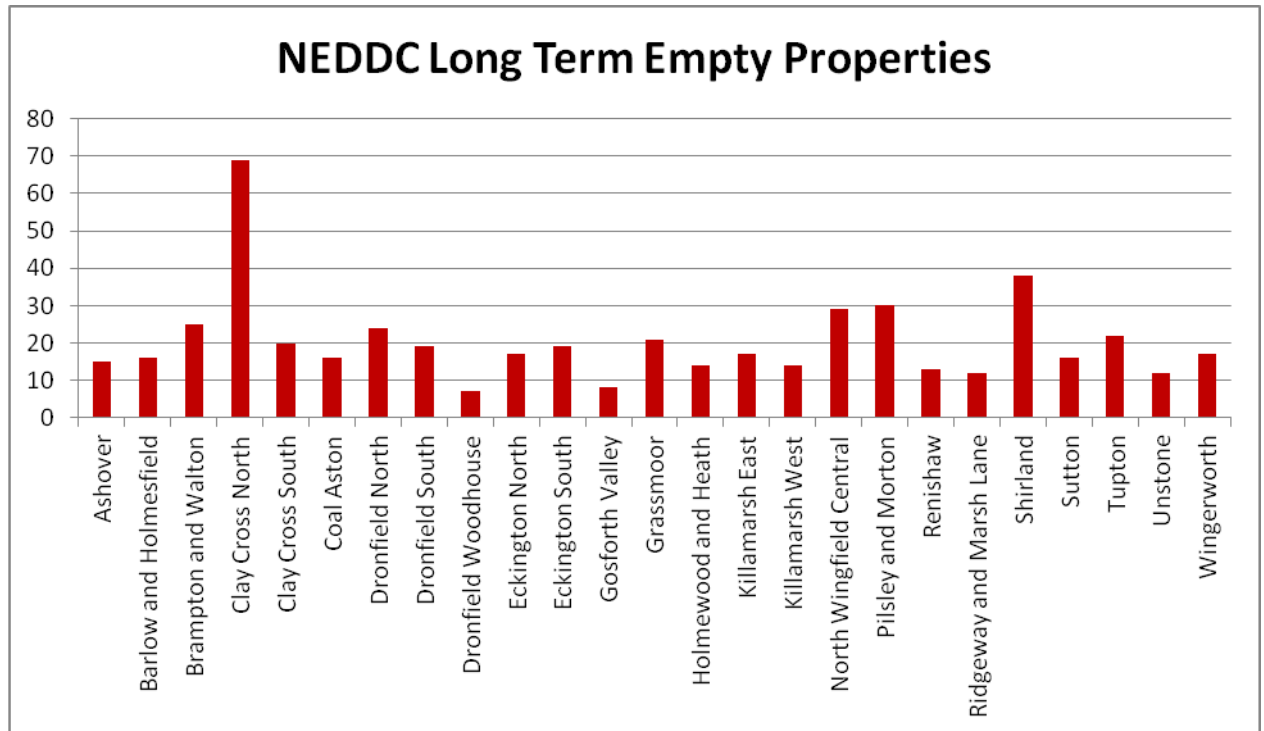
This will not only make additional housing units available, bring local employment opportunities and enhance local communities by removing LTE properties but it will also increase the amount of New Homes Bonus available to the Council to further its growth agenda.

Action 6.4:- Maximise the Use of The Private Rented Sector:

The Council will explore a private rented sector leasing scheme, with a provider such as Rykneld Homes providing a management service. We will work closely with private rented sector landlords to procure accommodation in the sector on a minimum of a 5 year lease. This enables the Council to offer a more sustainable 5 year tenancy for households as opposed to a 6 month short hold tenancy. The Council will also benefit from having additional units of accommodation for people on our housing waiting list.

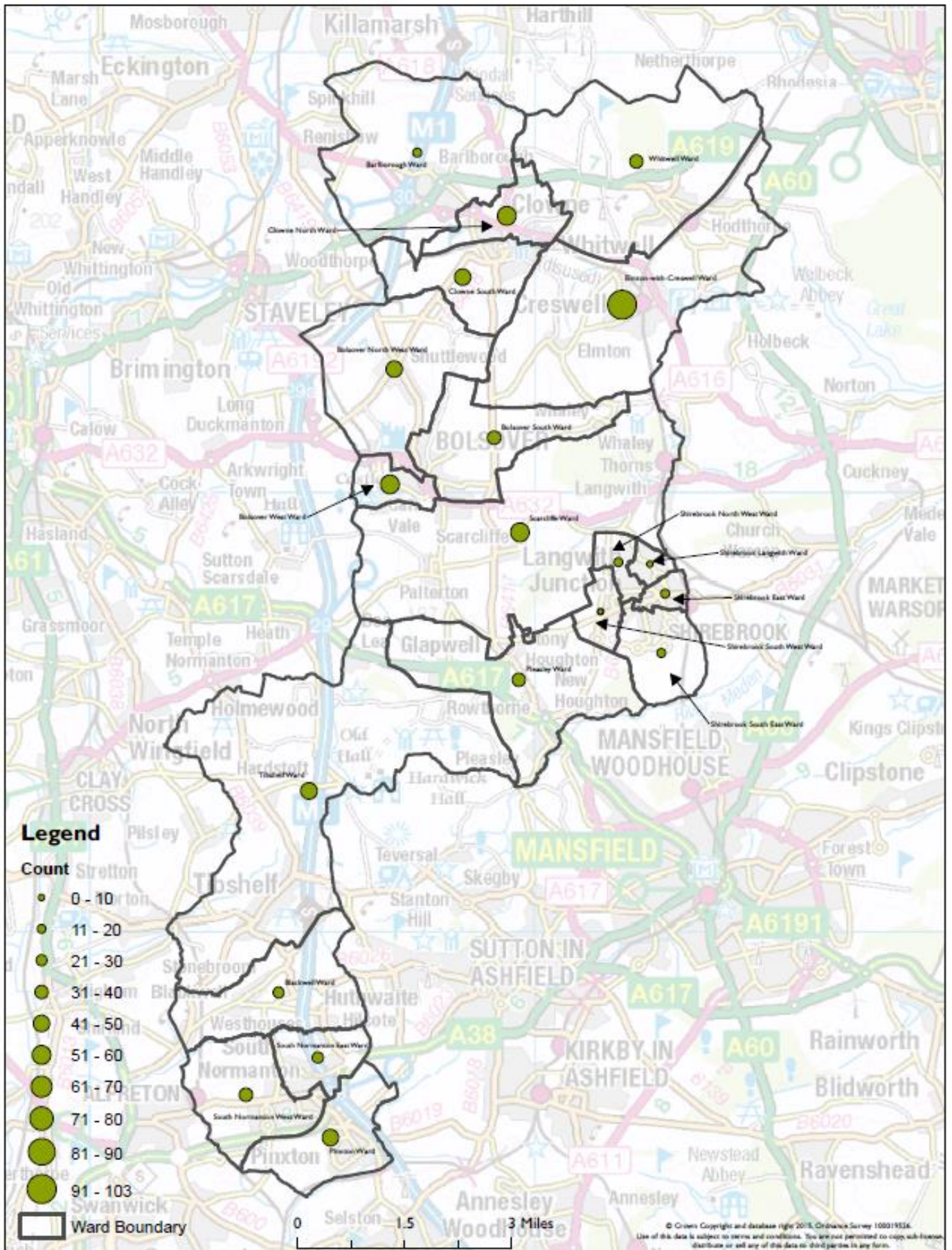
2.4 Current Situation

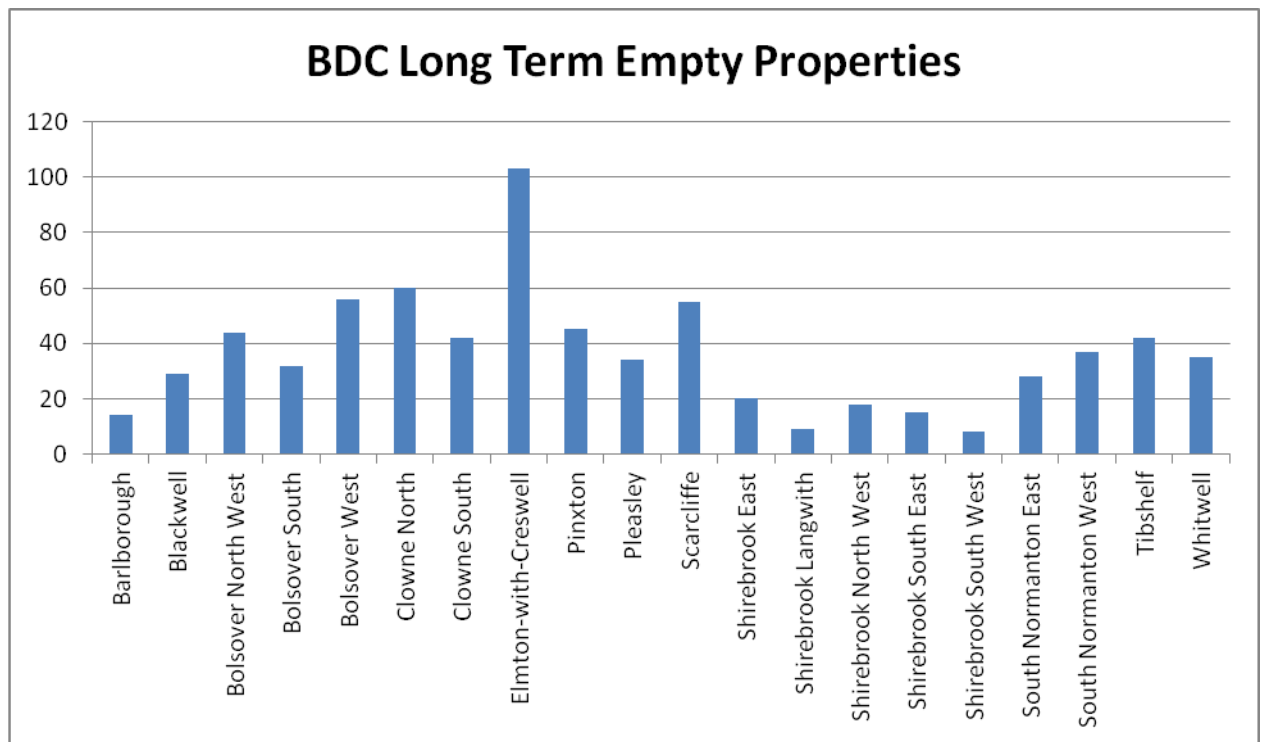
The charts below show the breakdown of LTE properties by ward as at March 2015



The distribution of empty properties is relatively evenly spread across the District with the exception of Clay Cross North Ward which has a significantly higher proportion of empty properties than any other ward. North Wingfield, Pilsley & Morton and Shirland Wards also show elevated levels of empty properties compared to the rest of the District.

Bolsover District Council Empty Properties





In Bolsover District the spread of empty properties is more consistent district wide although again there is one ward where there is a higher number of empty properties than elsewhere, this being Elmton with Creswell Ward. Clowne North, Bolsover West and Scarcliffe Wards also show high numbers of empty properties.

There are significant differences in the housing stock profile between the two districts with Bolsover having a far larger proportion of privately rented properties.

2.5 Environmental Health and Planning Enforcement

Historically, it has been the role of Environmental Health and Planning Enforcement Officers to carry out empty property related work but increasing service pressures mean that these teams can only deal with problems in a reactive manner, with no option to carry out pro active engagement with owners of more difficult long term empty properties that can often be more time consuming. Properties left empty for long periods of time begin to suffer from problems that are dealt with by Environmental Health and Planning Enforcement Officers. Problems associated with empty properties include:-

- Deterioration of the building fabric due to lack of maintenance
- Dumping of waste
- Overgrown gardens
- Problems due to vermin infiltration

- Squatting
- Arson
- Dangerous and dilapidated structures

Whilst this approach has some success on a case by case basis, it has been recognised, due to the impact empty properties have on both Council finances and local communities that a more joined up approach is required to co-ordinate all elements of empty property related work.

Discussions with officers from Environmental Health, Planning Enforcement and Legal teams have identified a need for a formal strategy detailing how the Councils will tackle LTE properties and a further need for working processes to be developed that clearly define the roles and responsibilities when carrying out empty property related enforcement work which typically involves cross departmental work between a number of stakeholders. These procedures will make it easier for enforcement work to be carried out in a more streamlined manner and achieve further success in returning empty properties to use.

3. Corporate Objectives

In March 2012, the Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF encourages local authorities to identify and bring back into use empty homes and buildings in line with local housing and empty property strategies.

Accordingly, there are a number of local documents that link in to this Empty Property Strategy which provide the strategic direction for empty properties work and also inform the Empty Property Action Plan in terms of targets and objectives for empty properties.

BDC's Corporate Plan 2015-19 contains a number of priorities and targets related to empty property work within the key aim of *Unlocking our growth potential*:

“Enabling Housing Growth: Increasing the supply, quality and range of housing to meet the needs of the growing population and support economic growth”

Empty property work will help to deliver against this priority by;

- Through a programme of targeted refurbishment bring 15 empty private sector properties back into use per annum

- Helping to achieve an increase of £850,000 in additional New Homes Bonus from the Government by 2019
- Work with partners to deliver an average of 20 units of affordable homes each year

NEDDC's Corporate Plan 2015-19 contains similar empty property related targets to deliver against the same priority of **Enabling Housing Growth**. These are:-

- Through a programme of targeted refurbishment bring 20 empty private sector properties back into use per year by March 2019
- Work with partners to deliver an average of 100 affordable homes each year
- Through a Private Sector Leasing Scheme deliver 5 additional units of affordable housing each year
- Helping to achieve an increase of £950,000 in additional New Homes Bonus from the government by 2019

4. Empty Property Toolkit

One of the empty property officer's key tasks will be the development of an "empty property toolkit" to incorporate all of the options available to local authorities to return empty properties to use. The toolkit will consist of a mix of informal and enforcement based measures, in addition to implementing initiatives and schemes to further reduce empty property numbers in the districts.

Informal measures

There are a significant number of informal measures available to help owners of empty properties return them to use. The empty property sections of both Councils' websites have undergone a significant revamp and provide details of various forms of assistance available to empty property owners. These are also available by contacting the empty property officer directly and include:

4.1 Reduced VAT scheme

In most cases VAT is payable on the costs of renovating or adapting an empty home for re-use but there are several circumstances in which VAT on building works is charged at a reduced rate or even zero-rated depending on how long the property has been empty.

4.2 Building Works

Finding reliable, good quality trades people can be a minefield for owners renovating empty properties. The empty property officer can offer guidance and advice to help find the appropriate builders, electricians and plumbers to carry out renovations on a property. The empty property officer can also advise on works required to comply with the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS).

4.3 Letting a Property

The empty property officer is able to provide advice to private landlords and owners of empty properties who are considering letting out their property. The empty property officer can offer advice on expected property standards when privately renting and also landlord and tenants responsibilities. He/she can also advise on landlord accreditation schemes operating in the area.

4.4 Selling a Property

Advice is available to help owners sell their properties if they wish to do so. The properties can be advertised on the empty property pages on the website and the empty property officer maintains a list of developers seeking to purchase properties across the district. He/she can also offer advice on selling properties via auction.

Enforcement

Where informal measures fail, or the empty property owner fails to engage with the local authority to return the property to use, appropriate enforcement action may encourage an owner to take positive steps to reoccupy the property. (Appendix B).

Before the local authority considers the use of formal enforcement action, it would have to be satisfied that there are grounds for such action and also consider that use of a formal action may not result in the immediate reoccupation of the property in question.

Each property will be evaluated using an enforcement matrix (Appendix C) to decide on the most appropriate route to take in each case and to prioritise properties for enforcement. This will ensure that the most serious and problematical cases receive the most urgent attention.

4.5 Enforced Sale

The Law of Property Act 1925 allows local authorities to recover charges through the sale of the property. This option can only be utilised where there is a debt to the authority which is registered as a charge on the property. Council tax debts and works in default can be charged to the property in many cases which allows the enforced sale procedure to be utilised.

There is a risk with enforced sale that the owner may settle the outstanding debt before the order for sale is made. Whilst this will not return the property to use, it will result in the payment of outstanding debt to the Council and may offer an opportunity to further engage with the owner to return the property to use.

4.6 Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO)

Section 17 of the Housing Act 1985 allows the local authority to acquire underused or ineffectively used property for residential purposes if there is a general housing need in the area. Additionally Section 226 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004) allows local authorities to acquire land or buildings if acquisition will allow improvements or redevelopment to take place.

CPO can be a lengthy and expensive process and the possibility of CPO is intended to prompt the owner to enter into constructive dialogue with the local authority. Use of a CPO will be considered as the very last resort when all other options have been exhausted.

4.7 Empty Dwelling Management Order (EDMO)

Empty Dwelling Management Orders were introduced in July 2006 under the provisions of the Housing Act (2004). An EDMO can be made where an owner leaves a property empty and has no intention of securing its voluntary reoccupation. The Council or one of its partners may undertake the management of the property for a set period of time, up to seven years. The Councils fund any renovations and recovers costs through rental income.

Similarly to CPO, the possibility of an EDMO can result in the owner entering into a dialogue with the local authority prior to the management order being confirmed.

Other measures

4.8 Council Tax Premium

From 1 April 2013, billing authorities may charge a premium on a class of property that has been unoccupied and unfurnished for two years or more. The premium can be up to 50% of the Council Tax on the property. In 2014, a majority of local authorities in England charged a premium of between 10% and 50% on properties that have been empty for over 2 years (Appendix E).

Currently, neither NEDDC nor BDC charge this premium. Whilst there is no hard evidence to prove that implementation of the premium categorically results in a reduction of LTE's, anecdotal evidence from other local authorities who charge a premium, suggests that implementation of the premium results in a drop in empty property numbers as owners are at least incentivised to engage with the Council, enabling a dialogue to take place regarding returning the empty property to use.

4.9 Homes and Communities Agency Funding (HCA)

The HCA's 2011 – 2015 Affordable Homes Programme also included grant funding for empty properties. Through this funding the Council worked in partnership with Groundwork Creswell, Mansfield and Ashfield and Action Housing and Support to enable the delivery of 11 affordable housing units by bringing both empty residential and commercial units back into use.

We will continue to build on this work by identifying further residential and commercial empty properties which would be suitable to convert into residential units. We will also continue to work to take advantage of, and actively seek out, any funding schemes as a means of continuing the Councils' work on empty properties.

4.10 Private Sector Leasing Scheme (PSL)

Private Sector Leasing is when owners of long term empty properties lease them to a local authority or housing association for a fixed term (usually five years). The Council or housing association then lets the property to tenants through their choice based lettings system.

BDC and NEDDC, working in partnership with Groundwork Creswell delivered 11 empty properties back to use in 2014/15. The interest from owners of empty properties in this scheme was such that the Councils are now exploring the development of their own in-house PSL schemes.

4.11 Interest Free Loan Scheme

Both Kent County Council (No Use Empty) and local authorities in Wales (Houses into Homes) have implemented successful flagship loan schemes that enable the owners of LTE properties to carry out renovation works to bring the properties back into use. The cost of the renovation work is financed by the local authority and clawed back through the rent on the property when it is let out, or from the proceeds of the sale of the property.

In effect this results in a recycling fund to finance empty property work on an ongoing basis.

4.12 Empty Property hotspots

The Empty Property Officer has undertaken an exercise to map all long term empty properties across both districts. This information will be used to work along with Council Members and local communities to target empty property “hotspots” with individual schemes tailored to the specific requirements of the area.

4.13 Empty Homes Practitioner Networks

The Councils are active participants in both the national Empty Homes Network of empty property officers and also the regional East Midlands Empty Property Forum both of which are vehicles to share empty property experience and to develop and share best practice in the empty property arena.

4.14 Custom Self Build – Empty Property Strand

The Councils are investigating the feasibility of utilising the Custom and Self Build (CSB) scheme developed by Capita Treasury Solutions as an option in the Empty Property toolkit. This scheme will enable new owners of LTE properties to access a mortgage and secure an offer prior to improvement work taking place. Lenders would provide a mortgage offer based on the projected value once the improvement work is complete.

This approach would reduce the usual risks associated with renovation projects i.e. Delays, increased costs and stage payments, that have traditionally been a barrier to buyers of empty properties.

5. Resources

People

Delivery of this strategy and accompanying action plan will primarily be the role of the Joint Empty Property Officer, in partnership and consultation with a range of external and internal partners.

Individual actions contained within the action plan will contain a mix of partners as required to successfully deliver each outcome.

Key internal partners will include:

- Members
- Revenues
- Environmental Health
- Planning Enforcement
- Legal
- Finance
- GIS
- Building Control
- Communications
- Strategic Housing Function
- Housing Services (BDC)
- Regeneration
- Estates

Key external partners will include:

- Rykneld Homes
- Developers
- Action Housing
- Housing Associations
- Registered Providers

Financial

There is no financial resource currently allocated within budgets for the delivery of the Empty Property Action Plan. However, it is the expectation that delivering the actions contained within the plan will realise a financial benefit to the Council through realisation of increased New Homes Bonus.

There is also the potential for increased revenue to be gained through implementation of the Council Tax Premium for properties that have been empty for over 2 years, although it must be clear that this is not the key consideration for implementing the premium. Any monies raised through implementation of the premium could be ring fenced to finance further empty property initiatives.

Increased enforcement activity through implementation of the Enforced Sale procedure will lead to increased revenue through the recovery of outstanding debt due to the Councils through repayment of works in default carried out by the Environmental Health team.

The Empty Property Officer will continue to maximise opportunities to utilise external funding such as the HCA's Affordable Homes Programme to deliver against the actions identified in the Empty Property Action Plan.

6. Monitoring and Performance

Performance against the actions contained within the Action Plan will be monitored using the Councils' performance management system – PERFORM. This is updated every six months with progress reported to officers and Members.

The Empty Property Officer will also utilise the spreadsheet developed by the Empty Homes Network (EHN) for intervention monitoring. This will accurately capture all of the empty properties that have been returned to use by single or multiple interventions by the Empty Property Officer and will be completed using the associated EHN guidance.

Monitoring and performance reporting will take place twice a year.

7. Statement of Equality and Diversity

The Equality Act 2010 replaced previous anti discrimination laws with a single act. The Act covers nine protected characteristics, which cannot be used as reason to treat people unfairly. Every person has one or more of the protected characteristics, so the act protects everyone against unfair treatment. The protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Gender
- Sexual orientation

Within the act is a Public Sector Equality Duty, which came into force on 5 April 2011. The Equality Duty applies to all public bodies and others carrying out public functions. It supports good decision-making by ensuring public bodies consider how different people will be affected by their activities, helping them to deliver policies and services which are efficient and effective: accessible to all; and which meet different people's needs.

To ensure that this strategy does not discriminate unlawfully, the strategy and its associated action plan have been subject to an Equality Impact Assessment (EIA). An EIA identifies whether any groups will be treated differently as a result of a strategy, and if so, how this is justified.

8. Appendices

Appendix A: EMPTY PROPERTY ACTION PLAN

Action	Action Number	Lead Officer(s)	Target Date	Expected Outcome	Resources
Empty Properties Communications Plan launched to include new website and promotional material	1	Empty Property Officer	July 2015	Reduction in number of empty properties through increased awareness and access to assistance	EPO/Communications
NEDDC/Bolsover Empty Properties steering group established	2	Empty Property Officer	July 2015	To raise the profile of Empty Property work across all council departments	EPO/EH/Revenues/Housing/Rykneld Homes
Procurement of any HCA CME funding for empty properties schemes	3	Empty Property Officer	Nov 2015	Delivery of additional affordable units	EPO/Housing Strategy/Action Housing/HCA
Empty Properties Strategy launched	4	Empty Property Officer	Jan 2016	To provide clear strategic direction for empty property work with measurable targets and outcomes	EPO/EH/Finance/Legal/Members/Planning/GIS and others as required

15 additional housing units per year enabled by bringing both empty residential and commercial units back into use.	5	Empty Property Officer	Annual target to 2019	Additional NHB realised for the council. Increased number of affordable housing units delivered	EPO as coordinator with involvement from a range of partners
Action	Action Number	Lead Officer(s)	Target Date	Expected Outcome	Resources
Establish procedures to maintain an accurate baseline of empty properties in the District	6	Empty Property Officer	July 2015 and quarterly thereafter	3 monthly analysis of CT information resulting in an accurate baseline of LTE's to inform future work	EPO/Revenues
Reduce the number of empty properties by 5 through access to community knowledge and resources	7	Empty Property Officer	Annual target to 2019	Increased referrals of Empty Property issues and increased member engagement with EP issues resulting in a decrease in empty property numbers	EPO/Members/EH/Public
Develop an Enforced Sale Procedure (to support Action 5)	8	Empty Property Officer	Jan 2016	To reduce the number of empty properties through the utilisation of Enforced Sale	EPO/EH/Legal/Revenues
Develop a Private Sector Leasing scheme (to support Action 5)	9	Empty Property Officer	Nov 2015	To return empty properties to use via leasing properties off EP owners and placing tenants from the Councils waiting lists	EPO/Rykneld Homes/ Action Housing/Communications/Legal

Develop a Empty Dwelling Management Order Procedure (to support Action 5)	10	Empty Property Officer	March 2016	To assist in returning empty properties to use where owners are unwilling or unable to engage with the council	EPO/Legal/EH
Develop a Compulsory Purchase Procedure (to support Action 5)	11	Empty Property Officer	Oct 2016	To enable the Council to purchase Empty Properties as a last resort	EPO/Legal/EH
Investigate the use of a Council Tax premium for Long term Empty Properties	12	Empty Property Officer	March 2016	Inform the implementation or otherwise of the CT premium for LTE – Resulting in a reduction of empty properties	EPO/Revenues/Finance/Members
Action	Action Number	Lead Officer(s)	Target Date	Expected Outcome	Resources
Investigate the feasibility of utilising the CSB Empty Property strand	13	Empty Property Officer	Dec 2015	To provide a further option to purchasers of LTE's to finance works required	EPO/Housing Strategy/Members
Develop an Interest Free loan scheme (to support Action 5)	14	Empty Property Officer	March 2016	To enable further Empty Properties to be returned to use through a programme of refurbishment	EPO/Finance/Legal/EH
Provide informal assistance to 20 owners of LTE's	15	Empty Property Officer	Annual	To help individual owners return Empty Properties to use	EPO

Exploit the use of mapping empty properties onto the GIS system	16	Empty Property Officer	Aug 2015	To identify empty property hotspots and trends to enable effective direction of resources in reducing numbers of empty properties	EPO/GIS
Monitor and Report on EP work and numbers on a 6 monthly basis	17	Empty Property Officer	Ongoing	To inform officers/ members of ongoing empty property work and successes	EPO/Revenues
Prioritise 5 empty properties for enforcement via the enforcement matrix	18	Empty Property Officer	Annual	Return 5 empty properties to use	EPO/EH/Finance/Legal/Revenues
Explore the development of empty non-domestic buildings into affordable units	19	Empty Property Officer	Ongoing	Additional NHB realised for the Council Additional source of affordable units of housing made available. Extension of Platform for Life Opportunities for affordable housing for 16 – 25 year olds linked to employment and training.	EPO/ Regeneration/HCA CME funding and Platform for Life funding opportunities/ Estates

Appendix B: Main Empty Property Statutory Enforcement Options and powers that can be used in conjunction with enforcement options

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Section 215 – Where the condition of an empty property is adversely affecting the amenity of an area
- Building Act 1984 Section 79 – Where an empty property is in such poor condition that it is seriously detrimental to the amenity of an area.
- Building Act 1984 Section 59 – Where the condition of the drainage of a building is prejudicial to health or a nuisance
- Housing Act 2004 Sections 11,12,20 & 21 (and 46 which substitutes section 265 of the Housing Act 1985) – where the condition of a property is defective such that its use needs to be prohibited, works are required for improvement or the property requires demolition.
- Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 80 - Where a statutory nuisance exists, is likely to occur or reoccur at the property.
- Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 Section 4 – Where the condition of the property is such that it is providing or likely to provide harbourage to rodents
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 Section 29 – Where a property is open to unauthorised access
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 Section 15 – Allows authorisation to be given for officers to enter land (and property on that land) in connection with a proposal to acquire a compulsory interest in that land (and property on that land).
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 Section 16; and the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Section 330 - This is served where further information regarding property ownership or interests is required
- Housing Act 1985 Section 17 – The basis of compulsory purchase
- Housing Act 2004 Part 4 – Empty Dwelling Management Orders (EDMO)
- Law of Property Act 1925 Section 103 – The basis for Enforced Sale-sale by Mortgagee

Appendix C: Assessment framework for prioritising empty homes for enforcement

Issue	How assessed	0 Points	1 Point	2 Points	3 Points
Length of time property has been empty	From Council Tax data		Per year of vacancy		
Number of complaints received about the property	From Uniform	None	1-2	3-4	5+
Level of impact on the surrounding neighbourhood	Physical assessment	None	Low	Moderate	High
State of repair	HHSRS inspection	No disrepair	Low	Moderate (Cat 2 hazard)	High (Cat 1 Hazard)
Attracting secondary issues e.g. fly tipping/antisocial behaviour	From Uniform	None	Low	Moderate	High
Local Housing Demand	Analysis of bids on Choice Based Letting scheme	Low	-	-	High
Empty Property High Incidence Ward area	Annual ward analysis of LTE	Not in priority ward	-	-	In Priority Ward
Outstanding debt on property e.g. Works in default	Local Land Charges	None	Below Enforced Sale Threshold	At Enforced Sale Threshold	Above Enforced Sale Threshold
Owner engagement	-	Owner identified and has clear plans for property	Owner identified and is engaging with Council	Owner identified but refusing to engage	Owner unknown

Appendix D: New Homes Bonus examples

NHB Examples

Example 1

300 new properties are built in NE Derbys/Bolsover in 2015/16

There is **no change** to the number of empty properties

The total NHB payable over 6 years is **£1,944,000**

Example 2

300 new properties are built in NE Derbys/Bolsover in 2015/16

100 empty properties are brought back into use.

The total NHB payable over 6 years is **£2,592,000**

Example 3

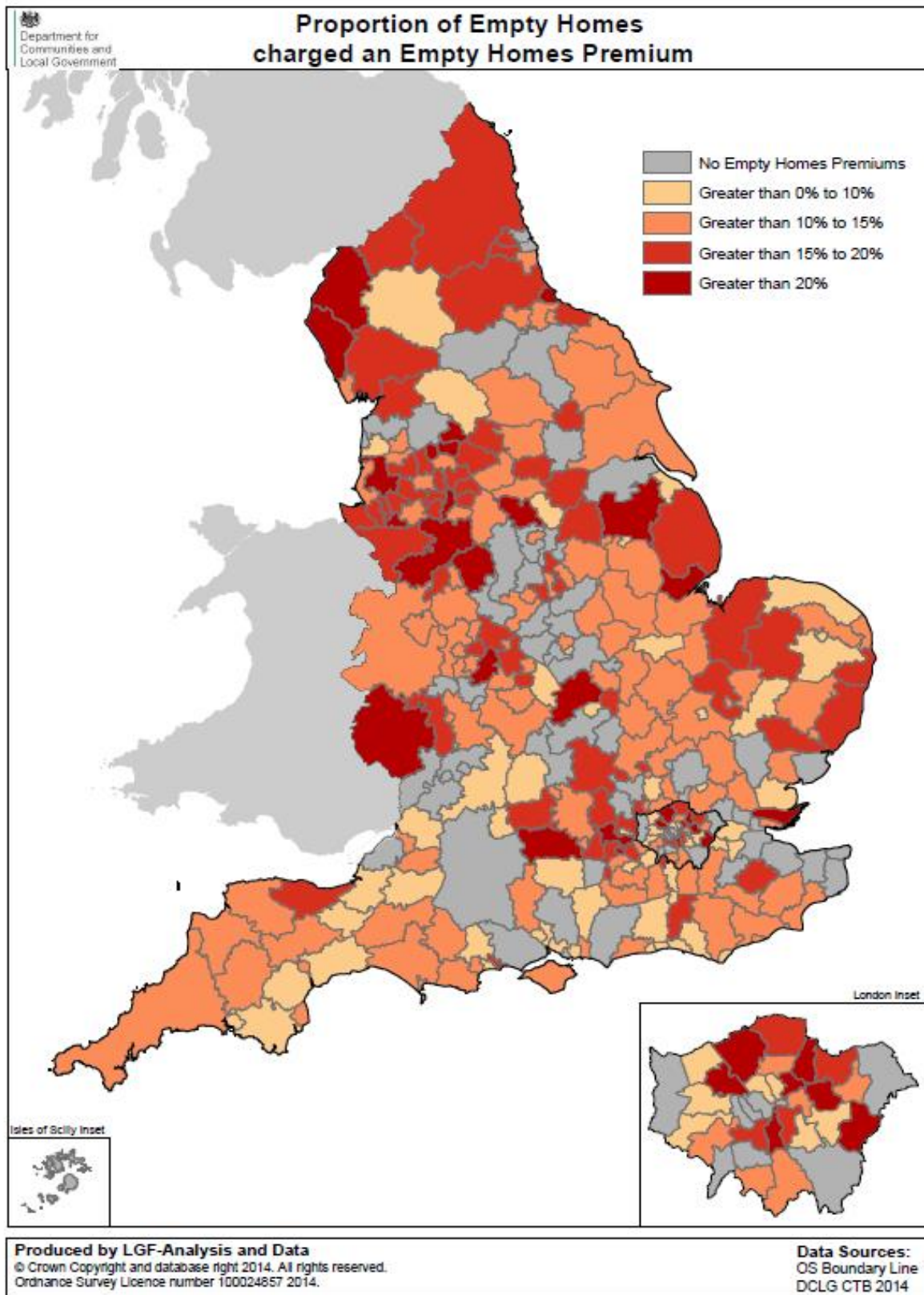
300 new properties are built in NE Derbys/Bolsover in 2015/16

The number of empty properties increases by 100.

The total NHB payable over 6 years is **£1,296,000**

(*The above examples have been calculated using an average figure for properties in Council Tax Band A)

Appendix E: Proportion of Empty Homes charged an Empty Homes Premium (2014)





Equality Impact Assessment

Responsibility and Ownership

Name of policy, practice, service or function: Joint Empty Property Strategy 2015-2020

Responsible department: Growth

Service area: Housing Strategy

Lead Officer: Adrian Anderson

Other members of assessment team

Name	Position	Area of expertise
Carl Griffiths	Private Rented Sector & Housing Options Manager (NEDDC)	Homelessness legislation, private sector housing, vulnerable households
Diane Parker	Housing Strategy Officer	EIA , housing, allocations

Scope of the assessment

1	What are the main aims/objectives or purpose of the policy, strategy, practice, service or function?	<p>The strategy exists to support the return of long term empty properties into sustainable use.</p> <p>The strategy is aligned with Corporate objective to:</p> <p>Increase the supply, quality and range of housing to meet the needs of the growing population and support economic growth.</p> <p>It is also in association with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• North East Derbyshire District Council Corporate Plan 2015–19• Bolsover District Council Corporate Plan 2015-19• North East Derbyshire District Council Housing and Economic Development Strategy• North Derbyshire & Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Assessment• Joint Growth Strategy• National Planning Policy Framework• CBL Allocations Policy <p>In addition to the corporate priority the strategy has a number of cross cutting themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tackling housing disrepair associated with empty properties• Addressing Environmental Health issues associated with empty properties e.g. Waste on land/public health issues/vermin/arson and squatting• Improving the quality of private sector rented housing stock• Improving the amenity of communities across the district
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2	<p>Are there any external factors we need to consider like changes in legislation?</p>	<p>Legislation linked to the enforcement of empty property work has been in place for many years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Act 1984 • Housing Act 2004 • Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 • Law of Property Act 1925 • Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) • Equalities Act 2010 <p>External funding to help with tackling empty properties is subject to government priorities and therefore is subject to change with each new parliament.</p>
3	<p>Who implements the policy, strategy, practice, service or function?</p>	<p>The strategy will be implemented by a cross section of internal and external partners, co-ordinated by the empty property officer in the Housing Strategy team. Partners will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillors • Revenues • Environmental Health • Planning Enforcement • Legal • Finance • GIS • Building Control • Communications • Rykneld Homes • Developers • Action Housing • Housing Associations • Registered Providers

4	Who is affected by the policy, strategy, practice, service or function?	<p>Those affected by the strategy will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents • Social Tenants • Owner occupiers • First time buyers • Private rented tenants • Developers and private builders • Partner delivery agencies • Registered providers • Rykneld Homes • Local Businesses
5	What outcomes do we want to achieve, why & for whom?	<p>The strategy will seek to co-ordinate and focus empty property work across both districts with the over arching aim to reduce the number of long term empty properties. Achieving this will also result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in affordable housing units • Reduced pressure on social housing stock • Realisation of additional New Homes Bonus • Greater housing choice • Improvement in Private Rented Sector housing quality
6	What existing evidence do you have on the impact of the policy, strategy, practice, service or function?	<p>Measures detailed within the strategy constitute the basic tools of empty property work. All have been successfully implemented to varying degrees by local authorities across the country resulting in reductions of long term empty properties. The Empty Homes Network and Empty Homes Agency both have substantial evidence of the positive impacts of implementing the policies contained within the strategy.</p> <p>Examples of good practice which have been evidenced in the development of the strategy include:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manchester City Council's Enforced Sale Procedure • Kent County Council's No Use Empty property renovation loan initiative • Exeter City Council's Private Sector Leasing Scheme • The Welsh Government's Houses to Homes scheme.
7	<p>How is information about the policy, practice, service or function publicised?</p>	<p>The final strategy will be made available on NEDDC and BDC's websites and will be circulated to partners and stakeholders.</p> <p>Empty Property work has been and will be promoted at stakeholder and partner events including the annual Landlords forum event.</p> <p>Information regarding empty property work is available on both Councils' websites and articles publicising empty property work have been included in the latest editions of the residents newsletters, Intouch and The News. Leaflets have also been printed and distributed to all housing offices across the districts with press releases being carried out as appropriate to highlight individual schemes that sit within the strategy such as the Private Sector Leasing Scheme.</p>

Identifying Potential Equality Issues

Consider any impacts / barriers on each of the protected characteristics set out below and consider any that might cross over eg: between race / disability, gender / religion and belief, sexuality / age etc. Indicate where the policy, practice, service or function could have a positive or negative impact for different groups and your reasons. Specify which data sources have informed your assessment.

Race			
8	Identify any adverse impacts/barriers of the policy or procedure on people who may be disadvantaged because of their race		
	White	English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	No impacts/ barriers. The strategy states that the Empty Property Team will use a direct approach, on an individual basis, to engage with the owners and which tools will be most appropriate to achieve a successful outcome.
		Irish	
		Gypsy or Irish Traveller	
		Any other White background	
	Asian / Asian British	Indian	No impacts/ barriers. The strategy states that the Empty Property Team will use a direct approach, on an individual basis, to engage with the owners and which tools will be most appropriate to achieve a successful outcome.
		Pakistani	
		Bangladeshi	
		Chinese	
		Any other Asian background	

8	Identify any adverse impacts/barriers of the policy or procedure on people who may be disadvantaged because of their race		
			Due to larger family sizes, larger properties may be required by the South Asian communities, however, the BME Housing Needs Study concluded that due to small numbers and the demand for larger properties from across the community, the housing needs of those who require larger houses due to religious or cultural beliefs should be met in the same way as others, which the Empty Properties team will be aware of when bringing empty properties back into use.
	Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	African	No impacts/ barriers. The strategy states that the Empty Property Team will use a direct approach, on an individual basis, to engage with the owners and which tools will be most appropriate to achieve a successful outcome.
		Caribbean	
		Any other Black / African / Caribbean / Black British background	
	Any other ethnicity	Arab	As above
		Any other ethnic group	

Sex / gender

9	Identify any adverse impact/barriers of policy, practice, service or function on people who may be disadvantaged because of their gender	
	Female	No impacts/ barriers because of gender
	Male	As above
	Transgender	No impacts/ barriers. Transgender people will be treated as the gender in which they live their life

Age

10	Identify any adverse impact/barriers of policy, practice, service or function on people who may be disadvantaged because of their age	
	0-9 years	No impacts/ barriers as the strategy is not intended for people under the age of 18, however properties may be identified that are suitable for occupation by this age group as part of family accommodation
	10-15 years	See above
	16-18 years	No impacts/ barriers within the strategy for this age group, however there are barriers to housing for under 35's since the Government changes to the Local Housing Allowance and the Welfare Reforms, however the strategy is working towards providing opportunities for affordable housing for 16 – 25 year olds linked to employment and training.
	19-24 years	As Above
	25-34 years	No impacts/ barriers within the strategy for this age group, however there are barriers to housing for under 35's since the Government changes to the Local Housing Allowance and the Welfare Reforms Under Occupations charge
	35-44 years	As above
	45-54 years	As above
	55-59 years	As above
	60-64 years	No impacts/ barriers within the strategy for this age group. However this age group may need specialist housing and during the course of bringing empty properties back into use, properties may be identified that are suitable for use by residents in this age group
	65 years and over	As above

Disability

11	Identify any adverse impact/barriers of policy, practice, service or function on people who may be disadvantaged because of their disability or long term ill health	
	Physical or mobility impairments	<p>Empty properties vary in type, size and location. During the course of bringing empty properties back into use, properties may be identified that are suitable for use by residents with physical disabilities or mobility problems.</p> <p>The Empty Property Team may seek help from partner agencies where necessary to support those with physical or mobility impairments.</p>
	Sensory (hearing, visual, speech)	<p>The Empty Property Team will engage with the owners as most appropriate and seek help where necessary including specialist sign language providers and translators.</p> <p>The website is installed with Browse Aloud which allows people with a visual impairment to access website data. Documents can be converted to a Braille document if required and the text can be enlarged.</p>
	Mental health	<p>The Empty Property Team may seek help from partner agencies where necessary to support those with complex needs. In particular, a partnership approach may be taken when owners appear reluctant to engage with the Council(s) because of their mental health.</p> <p>Empty properties can negatively impact upon the wellbeing of residents nearby, particularly if the empty property has been the subject of vandalism and/or anti social behaviour. Returning empty properties to use removes this impact from the locality.</p>
	Learning disabilities	<p>The Empty Property Team may seek help from partner agencies where necessary to support those with complex needs.</p>
	Non-visible conditions such as epilepsy or diabetes	<p>The Empty Property Team may seek help from partner agencies where necessary to support those with complex needs.</p>

Religion or belief

12	Identify any adverse impact/barriers of policy, practice, service or function on people who may be disadvantaged because of their religion or belief, including non belief	
	No religion	No impacts/ barriers
	Christian	No impacts/ barriers with regards to the strategy, however if an empty property is a place of worship this may need to be treated with sensitivity in respect of the local residents who practice this religious belief.
	Buddhist	As above
	Hindu	As above
	Jewish	As above
	Muslim	As above
	Sikh	As above
	Any other religion	As above
	Any other philosophical belief	No impacts/ barriers with regards to the strategy, however if an empty property or the surrounding area is connected to any philosophical beliefs then this may need to be treated with sensitivity in respect of the local residents who practice this belief.

Sexual orientation

13	Identify any adverse impact/barriers of policy, practice, service or function on people who may be disadvantaged because of their sexual orientation	
	Heterosexual	No impacts/ barriers because of sexual orientation
	Lesbian	No impacts/ barriers because of sexual orientation. Same sex couples will be treated the same as heterosexual couples
	Gay	As above
	Bisexual	No impacts/ barriers because of sexual orientation
	Prefer not to say	No impacts/ barriers because of sexual orientation

Other categories

13	Identify any adverse impact/barriers of policy, practice, service or function on people who may be disadvantaged because of other factors	
	Rural / urban	Empty properties are located across all geographical locations. Returning them to use will reduce the housing pressures in all areas
	Carers	No impacts/ barriers
	Child poverty	No impacts/ barriers
	Social value	Returning empty properties to use that previously may have attracted anti-social behaviour or otherwise negatively impacted upon the amenity of an area will have a positive effect on the social value of the local community
	Any other	No impacts/ barriers

Analysing the information and setting equality objectives and targets

Service or function	Policy or practice	Findings	Which groups are affected and how	Whose needs are not being met and how?
None Identified at Present				

Document the evidence of analysis

Data or information	When and how was it collected?	Where is it from?	What does it tell you?	Gaps in information
Customer feedback and complaints	Letters, emails, phone calls, complaints procedure	General public/ members/ residents/partners/stakeholders	No obvious discrepancies in terms of the satisfaction with the service received	None, as yet identified
Consultation and community involvement	The development of the Strategy involved consultation with partners, stake holders, developers	Surveys/ Officer steering group meetings/ consultation with members.	Fed into strategy development / Identified homes returned to use / priority for work	None, as yet identified
Performance information including Best Value	Utilise the spreadsheet developed by the Empty Homes Network for intervention monitoring	Internal from the Empty Property Officer	How many empty properties have been brought back into use through the intervention of the Empty Properties Officer	None, as yet identified

Data or information	When and how was it collected?	Where is it from?	What does it tell you?	Gaps in information
	<p>New Homes Bonus figures</p> <p>Perform – The Council’s Performance Management System</p>	<p>DCLG</p> <p>Internal from the Empty Property Officer</p>	<p>Comparative figures from one year to the next on how many properties which have come into use based on Council Tax figures, this includes new build properties. This also shows how much New Homes Bonus the Council will receive</p>	
<p>Take up and usage data</p>	<p>Length of time property has been empty</p> <p>Number of complaints received about the property</p> <p>Level of impact on the surrounding neighbourhood</p> <p>Properties State of repair</p>	<p>From Council Tax data and local information from residents and members</p> <p>From Uniform</p> <p>Physical assessment</p> <p>HHSRS inspection</p>	<p>Suitable properties for empty property initiatives</p> <p>Evaluation of properties for empty property work</p> <p>Evaluation of properties for empty property work</p> <p>Evaluation of properties for empty property work and associated cost of repair</p>	<p>None, as yet identified</p>

Data or information	When and how was it collected?	Where is it from?	What does it tell you?	Gaps in information
Comparative information or data where no local information available	National Empty property data	Empty Homes Agency information spreadsheets which collates Empty Properties information from all local authorities across the country	The number and tenure of empty homes across the country for the past 10 years or so	None, as yet identified
Census, regional or national statistics	Hometrack Census Empty Homes Agency data	Hometrack Census Empty Homes Agency	A wide range of information related to empty properties and empty property work	None, as yet identified
Access audits or other disability assessments	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Workforce profile	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Where service delivered under procurement arrangements – workforce profile	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Monitoring and scrutiny arrangements	Monitored every 6 months by Empty Property Officer and on Perform	Empty Property Officer records.	Number of empty properties returned to use	None, as yet identified

Recommendations and Decisions

Take immediate action by:

Amending the policy, strategy, practice, service or function	
Use an alternative policy, strategy, practice, service or function	
Develop equality objectives and targets for inclusion in the service plan	
Initiate further research	
Any other method (please state)	

All actions must be listed in the following Equality Impact Assessment Improvement Plan Summary

Equality Impact Assessment Improvement Plan Summary

Name of policy, practice, strategy, service or function

Department

Date of assessment

Please list all actions, recommendations and/or decisions you plan to take as a result of the equality impact assessment.

Recommendation/Decision	Action Required	Responsible Officer	Target Date	Resources	Progress	Actual Outcome

Please state where the departmental electronic assessment will be kept:.....

EIA Assessment Group

Date of assessment		
Sub group approval	Yes / No	
Subject to minor amendments	Yes / No	
Date published on corporate website		

Copies of all EIAs are stored on PERFORM.

The Council publishes its Equality Impact Assessments as evidence of the analysis that it undertook to establish whether its policies, strategies, practices, services and functions would further or would have furthered the 3 aims of the general equality duty, details of the information that it considered and details of engagement undertaken when doing the analysis.

The general duty requires the council to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment & victimisation
- Advance equality
- Foster good relations between different groups