

PUBLIC REPORT**Report to:****Report of:****Date of Decision:****SUBJECT:****Key Decision: Yes****If not in the Forward Plan:****(please "X" box)****Relevant Cabinet Member(s)****CABINET****Corporate Director – Place****24 October 2017****CONTROLLING MIGRATION FUND BID – TACKLING
ROGUE LANDLORDS AND SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES****Relevant Forward Plan Ref:****Chief Executive approved****O&S Chair approved****Councillor Peter Griffiths – Housing and Homes****Councillor Tristan Chatfield – Transparency, Openness
and Equality****Councillor Paulette Hamilton – Health and Social Care****Relevant O&S Chair:****Councillor Victoria Quinn – Housing and Homes****Councillor Mohammed Aikhlaq – Corporate Resources
and Governance****Councillor John Cotton – Health and Social Care****Wards affected:****Citywide****REPORT****Reasons for Lateness**

It was intended to submit this report to a future meeting of Cabinet. However in view of the information received from the DCLG, the report has been brought forward.

Reasons for Urgency

It is not possible to defer this report to the next meeting of Cabinet as officers attending a briefing on the Controlling Migration Fund with DCLG on 17 October 2017 were advised that the Government intends to close the current bidding on 3 November 2017 whilst a review on progress is undertaken.

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

PUBLIC

Report to: **CABINET**

Report of: **Corporate Director - Place**

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SUBJECT: **CONTROLLING MIGRATION FUND BID – TACKLING
ROGUE LANDLORDS AND SUPPORTING
COMMUNITIES**

Key Decision: Yes
If not in the Forward Plan:
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Relevant Forward Plan Ref:
Chief Executive approved **X**
O&S Chair approved **X**

Relevant Cabinet Member(s) **Councillor Peter Griffiths – Housing and Homes**
Councillor Tristan Chatfield – Transparency, Openness
and Equality
Councillor Paulette Hamilton – Health and Social Care

Relevant O&S Chair: **Councillor Victoria Quinn – Housing and Homes**
Councillor Mohammed Aikhlaq – Corporate Resources
and Governance
Councillor John Cotton – Health and Social Care

Wards affected: **City wide**

1. Purpose of report:

- 1.1 To approve a bid to Government for resources from the Controlling Migration Fund to support work with communities impacted by migration and to tackle rogue landlords in the private rented sector.
- 1.2 This proposed decision was not included in the Forward Plan because it was intended to seek approval to bid at a later meeting of Cabinet.

2. Decision(s) recommended:
That Cabinet:-

- 2.1 Approve a proposed bid for resources to the Government's Controlling Migration Fund totalling £896,251 over 3 years (2017/18 – 2019/20).
- 2.2 Approve that in the event of the Council being successful, a further report be submitted to Cabinet to agree the delivery plan.

Lead Contact Officer(s): Peter Hobbs, Service Head, PRS and Tenant Engagement

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3. Consultation

3.1 Internal

This proposal has been discussed with the Cabinet Members Councillor Peter Griffiths – Housing and Homes, Councillor Tristan Chatfield - Transparency, Openness & Equality and Councillor Paulette Hamilton - Health and Social Care and has been referred to relevant Scrutiny Chairs for comment.

Consultation with other elected members will take place once the outcome of the bid is known and any target wards are determined.

3.2 External

The proposal to submit a bid to Government for Controlling Migration Fund has been discussed with the city's Landlord Forum Steering Group, which is supportive of the Council and other agencies tackling irresponsible and criminal landlords.

4. Compliance Issues:

4.1 Are the recommended decisions consistent with the Council's policies, plans and strategies?

This proposal is consistent with the Council's priority for "Housing – so Birmingham's a great city to live in", by supporting work to improve standards in the private rented sector and support private tenants to be good neighbours. It also supports the objectives of the Birmingham Adult Safeguarding Board and Birmingham Community Safety Partnership to tackle exploitation of vulnerable people affected by Modern Day Slavery and Child Sexual Exploitation.

4.2 Financial Implications (Will decisions be carried out within existing finance and Resources?)

The bid for funding will provide resources to deliver a targeted plan and will operate within the budget approved. The total bid is for £896,251 over 3 years.

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
TOTAL	£97,361	£391,945	£406,945
OVERALL TOTAL	£896,251		

The funding is provided as a non-ring-fenced revenue grant. The Council will have to provide audited accounts to Government as required under the terms of the funding agreement. The Council is not required to provide match funding or commit other financial resources as part of the project. The funding is likely to lever in resources from other agencies in the form of staff time to help deliver the priorities set out in the bid.

4.3 Legal Implications

The proposal to bid for funding is within the legal powers of the Council under and is in compliance with the prospectus set out in Appendix 1.

Data Protection

The requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 and Human Rights Act 1998 have been taken into consideration in terms of the processing, management and sharing of any data involved in the proposal. If successful the project will make use of existing Data Processing/ Sharing Agreements with key partners.

4.4 Public Sector Equality Duty

A Equality Assessment will be undertaken once a decision on the application for funding is made and the project is able to move forward

5. **Relevant background/chronology of key events:**

- 5.1 Birmingham is a multi-cultural, diverse city and is a “City of Sanctuary”. In the last 5-10 years it has seen a significant impact of the arrival of overseas migrants, asylum seekers and movement from EU accession states. The impact of migration can bring significant benefits to the city and local communities but some areas have experienced particular challenges. This has put a considerable pressure on service areas, in particular those relating to housing and homelessness, where there is greater reliance on housing migrants in the private rented sector (PRS), often in poor conditions.
- 5.2 The city is also experiencing increasing concerns from residents and agencies about the growth of poor quality supported housing in the city. There appears to be a movement of people leaving institutions and prison system coming to Birmingham which may involve the exploitation of vulnerable people in the supported housing market. There is increasing concern about safeguarding, provision of meaningful support and the development of HMOs in neighbourhoods (“rent to rent” model). The Birmingham Adult Safeguarding Board and Community Safety Partnership held a seminar with partners in November 2016 which considered these issues and what appeared to be a lack of control over standards and support to vulnerable tenants.
- 5.3 Finally the emerging issue of Modern Day Slavery (MDS) is giving serious cause for concern and again involves exploitation of vulnerable people and in some cases Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). Those exposed to this threat are often very vulnerable, trafficked from outside the UK and end up in the PRS, without access to services and unable to assert their rights. The report of the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner – responding to modern day slavery within the homelessness sector, was published in January 2017.
- 5.4 The Council and its partners have taken positive action to try to tackle these issues. Housing is a top priority for the city and the Housing Birmingham – Strategy Statement sets out objectives to improve supply and quality of housing and to meet demand and to improve standards in the PRS and tackle irresponsible landlords. The Council has commenced consultation on use of Selective licensing in target areas to assist in improving standards in the PRS and enforce against “rogue” landlords. Housing Birmingham has set up a review of homelessness and has set up a Homelessness Positive Pathways Board, to develop approaches to reduce homelessness and rough sleeping which is also working alongside the West Midlands Mayor’s Homeless Taskforce.

The Council has received Homelessness Trailblazer funding from Government and this is being used to try to sustain residents in their homes if affected by harassment, illegal eviction or poor property conditions. The Community Safety Partnership continues to target this issue and share intelligence in tackling organised crime and trafficking. A MDS coordinator has been appointed and the CSP is in process of setting up a strategic partnership which will link into the west midlands anti – slavery network and will set up an operational group which includes partners from DWP, Fire, Police, Planning, Highways, Severn Trent, PRS Services, Trading Standards, Health & Safety Executive, HMRC and others as needed.

- 5.5 The Council, however, like many other local authorities, is facing considerable resource pressures and is unable to fully respond to the issues in neighbourhoods and does not have the capacity to fully enforce standards as required. Often migrants are unwilling or unable to make requests to authorities and resources are needed to proactively seek out private rented accommodation to ensure it is safe and appropriate and the tenants are secure in their home and fully informed on their rights and responsibilities. The impact of living in poor quality housing can be significant and affect both physical and mental health.
- 5.6 In recognition of the pressures caused by migration, the Government has introduced a Controlling Migration Fund (CMF) (See Appendix 1) to provide additional support to those areas experiencing pressures. The Fund will be available over the four years from 2016-17 to 2019-20. Unlike previous similar funds the Controlling Migration Fund focuses on responding to the problems caused by high migration into localities as identified by local authorities and will deliver benefits to the established resident population. The Fund has two parts.
- A local service impacts part of £100m, to help English local authorities and their communities experiencing high and unexpected volumes of immigration to ease pressures on local services.
 - An enforcement part worth £40m to direct enforcement action against people in the UK illegally in order to reduce the pressure on local areas.
- 5.7 More information on the Government's prospectus for the Controlling Migration Fund can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/controlling-migration-fund-prospectus>
- 5.8 **The Proposal (see appendix 2)**
- 5.9 The Controlling Migration Fund bid provides an opportunity to secure resources over a number of years to support communities. The Council and its partners proposal will
- Tackling Rogue and Criminal Landlords
 - Inform communities
 - Supporting individuals in high risk circumstances
- 5.10 The bid builds on the success of the Rogue Landlord Fund project in 2016 and continues to seek to work with partners and community groups to deliver positive outcomes.

- 5.11 The Council and its partners will if successful, undertake an evaluation of the project to determine where good practice has supported the objectives, what impacts have occurred and whether alternative approaches can help in future to improve standards in the PRS.

6. Evaluation of alternative option(s):

- 6.1 The Council and its partners are unable to identify additional resources from mainstream budgets to carry out this work and will continue to respond to issues as at present.

7. Reasons for Decision(s):

- 7.1 To approve a bid for resources to the Controlling Migration Fund to enable the Council and its partners to proactively target the impacts caused by migration in areas of the city, in particular tackle irresponsible and criminal landlords, support local communities and assist migrant households to integrate and become good neighbours.

Signatures

Date

Cabinet Members

.....
Cllr Peter Griffiths,
Housing and Homes

.....

.....
Councillor Tristan Chatfield
Transparency, Openness and Equality

.....

.....
Councillor Paulette Hamilton
Health and Social Care

.....

Chief Officer

.....
Jacqui Kennedy, Corporate Director – Place

.....

List of Background Documents used to compile this Report:

Nil

List of Appendices accompanying this Report (if any):

1. Controlling Migration Fund: mitigating the impacts of immigration on local communities. prospectus, November 2016 – Department for Communities and Local Government
2. Proposed Bid to DCLG for Controlling Migration Fund

Report Version

Dated



Department for
Communities and
Local Government



Home Office

Controlling Migration Fund: mitigating the impacts of immigration on local communities

Prospectus



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A. What is the Controlling Migration Fund?

1. Migration, when it is controlled, can bring real benefits to Britain, our culture, our economy and to our way of life. The UK needs a fair and controlled immigration policy and that is exactly what this Government will deliver. Britain will remain an open and welcoming nation to those who arrive and stay here through legal routes. We are a compassionate country, as we have shown in our response to the recent Syrian refugee crisis where we have set the standard for the international community. We pride ourselves on welcoming people in need. Yet migration can place short-term pressures on some services and social pressures in areas where communities find it hard to integrate. In addition illegal immigration exacerbates these problems and can lead to criminal behaviour and exploitation.
2. Government already takes action in tackling illegal immigration using a range of measures, including making it harder to live in the UK unlawfully by restricting access to public and private services, such as financial services, access to private rented accommodation, benefits and driving licences; as well as targeted operational visits by immigration enforcement officers often jointly with other agencies. This is bolstered by recent changes to strengthen action against rogue landlords both through tightening legislation and supporting local authorities to take action.
3. But legitimate migration sometimes brings pressures too, such as additional demand for homes. We have a programme of measures to achieve our ambition for a million more homes, and we have committed over £20 billion in the Autumn Statement 2015 - including £8 billion towards delivering 400,000 affordable homes.
4. For many services like schools and health, funding is designed to reflect changes in population size, including where there is immigration into an area. Of course, local government is also well equipped to respond to new pressures and changes in their area. Over the next four years English councils have £200bn to deliver the very best services for local people. We know however, that some areas have experienced particular challenges. Recognising this, the Government is introducing a Controlling Migration Fund to provide additional support to those areas experiencing pressures.
5. The Fund will be available over the four years from 2016-17 to 2019-20. Unlike previous similar funds the Controlling Migration Fund focuses on responding to the problems caused by high migration into localities as identified by local authorities and will deliver benefits to the established resident population. The Fund has two parts.
 - A local service impacts part of £100m, to help English local authorities and their communities experiencing high and unexpected volumes of immigration to ease pressures on local services.
 - An enforcement part worth £40m to direct enforcement action against people in the UK illegally in order to reduce the pressure on local areas.

6. As well as welcoming proposals from local authorities, we will retain the option to determine and drive action centrally where necessary. This will enable a national response if, and where, other strategic priorities are identified or unexpected emergencies arise.
7. This Fund is directed at achieving benefits for established resident communities. The local services element of the Fund will support a broad range of measures. We will assess proposals as they come, and learn from the first 12 months of the Fund – looking at how far the criteria in this prospectus reflect demand and any emerging good practice and therefore whether we need to make changes for year two.
8. Officials in the Department for Communities and Local Government are keen to discuss proposals with areas. Interested authorities can contact us at **migrationfund@communities.gsi.gov.uk**.
9. This prospectus explains how local authorities can access the Fund.

B. Immigration Compliance and Enforcement – tackling illegal migrants

10. Whilst we welcome people who arrive here through legal routes, Government firmly recognises the importance of tackling illegal migration across the UK. Illegal migration is a threat to the safety, security and prosperity of everyone in the UK.
11. The Government, through Immigration Compliance and Enforcement (ICE), works to address illegal migration through targeted campaigns. These are supported by a host of measures, such as the right to rent scheme, revocation of driving licences and denial of bank accounts to make it harder for people to remain here illegally.
12. The Home Office will be leading a campaign to deliver the Fund's objectives, working with local authorities building on existing joint work to tackle rogue landlords and rough sleepers, restrict access to benefits and to improve compliance among businesses.
13. Local authorities will be aware of where illegal migration is a concern, for example with illegal migrants that are rough sleeping or are being exploited by rogue landlords. Many councils already work well with their local ICE teams to tackle these issues. Building on these good examples we will run workshops with local authorities to establish best practice for joint working between local authorities and ICE.
14. We encourage any authorities to contact their local ICE lead (Annex C) where they may need ICE officer support. Where evidence is presented that enforcement action is appropriate and is a priority for ICE, Enforcement support will be made available through the Fund to support action.

15. We will also provide formal routes for local authorities to feed in their views to influence the overall Controlling Migration Fund campaign of enforcement activity. To this end we propose meeting quarterly with representatives of local authorities across the UK - the four Local Government Associations of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, to identify trends in local demand across the country to shape the campaign.

C. Local service impacts

16. £25 million is available in each of the four years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 to mitigate negative impacts on the provision of local services linked to recent migration. This will be focussed on benefitting the established resident community but will also include supporting wider community cohesion and the integration of recent migrants who are here legitimately.
17. The funding for local service pressures is being managed by the Department for Communities and Local Government. It is aimed at English local authorities only.
18. Where councils recognise that the established resident community within their area has been in some way affected by recent migration, either legitimate or illegal, they are invited to put forward a bid to the Fund. The proposal should set out the issue, with evidence, and the action that the council wishes to take. Where appropriate we encourage councils to work in partnership with other councils, other public sector organisations or the voluntary and community sector.
19. Whilst legitimate migrants may be the focus of some projects, for example English language support, all projects must demonstrate how they will benefit the established resident community in the first instance.
20. The Fund is not available to directly benefit illegal migrants but we would consider proposals where there is evidence indicating unavoidable and legitimate service pressures arising from illegal migration. The locally led enforcement element of the Fund may also be relevant in these cases.
21. We recognise that problematic impacts associated with migration tend to reduce over time. So proposals will usually be limited to 1-2 years. We are willing to consider proposals relating to recent migrant communities who have arrived within the past 5-10 years as a general rule.
22. The Fund will not seek to duplicate mainstream provision.
23. For instance, if a school's pupil numbers increase, for example due to a new migrant community, the school receives the associated funding for those pupils the following year. The government will introduce a national funding formula from financial year 2018-19, which will calculate school funding based on pupil characteristics. This will continue to provide schools with funding based on their

previous year's pupil numbers, with special arrangements where there is significant growth.

24. The Department for Education also allocates capital funding to local authorities to provide additional capacity, based on local authorities' own data on existing school capacity and pupil forecasts. These forecasts take account of patterns of national and international migration.
25. As with education, funding for local health services is allocated using a formula that, among other factors, reflects the size of the population in each area. In addition, the NHS takes steps to ensure overseas migrants and visitors make a fair contribution to the cost of their care, for instance through visa fees. The Department of Health has recently consulted on extending charging to Primary and Emergency care, and will be publishing a response shortly.

D. What type of proposals will be considered?

26. Local authorities know their communities best. They know how the population is changing and what that means for local services and local communities. They will recognise that legitimate migration brings many benefits to an area, but also understand that in the short term it may put pressure on local services and communities. So it is for local areas to put forward the actions that they believe will mitigate any evidenced negative local impacts of recent migration.
27. Whilst the service-pressures part of the Fund is principally about local government costs, local authorities may wish to put forward proposals developed in partnership with other local authorities and/or other local public services.
28. Examples of the sort of ideas the Fund could support are set out below. This is intended to be illustrative rather than an exhaustive list.

Activities to build community cohesion and encourage integration

29. There are many ways to build community cohesion and encourage integration – with provision to learn English being one. Learning English is the cornerstone to aiding integration, enabling legitimate migrants to make a full and positive contribution to their new community. Better English amongst migrant communities can benefit the resident community in many ways: reducing interpretation costs; enabling school classes to be taught more effectively; and by getting people into work and contributing taxes. It means services deal more efficiently with people, freeing up time and capacity for all. So the Fund will not support translation costs

but will be open to proposals to support learning English amongst recent migrant communities.

30. The Fund might also support local projects that respond to local tensions between the established resident community and newer communities. This could be where local facilities are stretched and contested. An illustration might be where a new community increasingly uses available sports facilities, and this leads to tension with others who might feel pushed out. In this sort of case, the Fund might support youth-outreach work or even an extension to facilities where we can see recent migration has increased demand.
31. Tensions and service pressures can also sometimes result from a lack of understanding of the social norms and expectations of behaviour in Britain. Mainstream services can face costs where civic customs are not followed. Sometimes these problems are borne of an honest, short-term failure to grasp what are in fact new social conventions for the migrant. In other cases we might be talking about the need to enforce more fundamental expectations, for example the safety of women and children. Projects looking at communicating Britain's widely-accepted social and civic norms are examples of initiatives that could be supported through this Fund.

Tackling the increase in rough sleeping by non-UK nationals

32. Incidences of rough sleeping amongst non-UK nationals are particularly acute in London, where the majority of rough sleepers are foreign nationals¹. We are aware of similar pressures in other hotspots across the country, including Manchester, Derbyshire and Peterborough.
33. Many of these individuals are looking for, or are in, casual employment, or are participating in begging and petty crime. In both cases, the anti-social behaviour associated with their activity – including encampments – can impact on communities and places significant pressures on local authorities. The longer that these individuals spend sleeping rough, the more likely they are to develop complex needs (such as substance misuse) and find it difficult to find suitable accommodation or return home.
34. In London activity to address this has focussed on targeted enforcement operations where people are resistant to find accommodation or return home, with councils working with their local ICE teams and police to enforce removal. For the most vulnerable with complex needs, there is a reconnection service in place to facilitate a voluntary return to their home country and reconnect them with support services there.
35. The Fund will be open to proposals from local authorities to undertake similar activities to tackle rough sleeping by non-UK nationals, such as reconnection services or co-ordinating the response among multiple authorities in a region.

¹ [DCLG, Rough Sleeping Statistics Autumn 2015 England, February 2016](#)

36. Where local authorities wish to use the Fund to take action against a rough sleeper who they know has no right to be in Britain, they will need to liaise with their local enforcement team prior to making a bid. Where appropriate, ICE teams will carry out enforcement activity in conjunction with local authorities' activities to tackle rough sleeping; combining the two elements of the fund to ensure the best overall approach is taken.
37. Further details of the ICE local leads can be found in Annex C. The rights of foreign nationals (including those from the European Economic Area), who are rough sleeping, are contained within Annex D.

Tackling rogue landlords

38. Rogue landlords do not only exploit illegal migrants but also those here legally. The poor quality, overcrowded and dangerous accommodation let by rogue landlords can result in a ripple effect of wider problems in the local community such as; noise problems; sanitation issues for whole roads; greater fire risk; council tax and benefit fraud and anti-social behaviour such as street drinking.
39. Councils have existing powers to enforce standards and prevent overcrowding. Since 2011, the Government has made £12 million available to a range of local councils to tackle rogue landlords who exploit often vulnerable tenants and make their lives a misery, or who house illegal migrants. The funding provided has enabled councils to root out more 'beds in sheds'. This has resulted in over 70,000 properties inspected and over 5,000 landlords now facing further enforcement action, including prosecutions.
40. From 2017 councils will also have new powers through the Housing and Planning Act 2016 to tackle unscrupulous landlords who continue to exploit vulnerable people, including migrants. This includes access to a database of rogue landlords and property agents, banning orders for the most prolific and serious offenders, civil penalties of up to £30,000, extended Rent Repayment Orders and a more stringent 'fit and proper' person test for landlords applying for a licence. In addition the government is determined to crack down on landlords who deliberately overcrowd their properties with vulnerable people and illegal migrants by extending mandatory licensing for Houses in Multiple Occupation. Bids around these themes would also be considered.
41. The recent introduction of the [Right to Rent](#) legislation requires landlords to check that tenants have a legitimate right to be in the country or they may face a civil penalty. Where local authorities can show evidence of rogue landlords housing illegal migrants, Immigration Enforcement can step in and remove illegal migrants from properties, impose civil penalties, and will shortly have new powers to prosecute those landlords who persistently and knowingly let to illegal migrants.
42. The Fund will be available to councils to continue to tackle these problems, for example by building a stronger intelligence picture of where rogue landlords are operating. In cases where the action against rogue landlords would benefit from

support from Immigration Enforcement, local authorities will need to liaise with their local ICE team prior to making a bid. Further details of the Immigration Enforcement local leads can be found in Annex C.

Other approaches

43. Proposals may be small and very locally focussed or on a larger scale across a sub-regional area or somewhere in between. For example, a council working with other councils and/or other partners may wish to get help in reshaping services to reduce the additional demand – for example by sharing services between councils, and with other public bodies to create extra capacity.
44. In other areas significant short term pressures may mean that some services will incur unplanned costs and might have implications for the service provided to the established community.
45. We would also encourage local authorities to consider how the local services part of the Fund may be used in conjunction with the enforcement element in order to use the available funds to best effect. This may be in relation to action against rogue landlords or non-UK rough sleepers as outlined above, or could be in an entirely different area such as building capacity to encourage voluntary departures.
46. We are open to discussing any clearly evidenced proposals that aim to mitigate the impacts of recent migration on the established population.

Evidence and local intelligence

47. Detailed local data about recent migration, including how new communities interact with local services, may not always be available, reducing the ability to plan and respond effectively. Various enforcement agencies, including Immigration Enforcement and Trading Standards will also have their own data on rogue or exploitative behaviour. We will consider proposals that seek to develop a better local evidence base that helps to improve understanding of the impact of migration and/or identify targets for enforcement action and improve joint working.

E. How to progress proposals for the local services element of the Fund

48. Local authorities are invited to put forward proposals for a share of the local services element of the Fund, which is worth £25million in each of the four years from 2016/17 to 2019/20. Proposals will be expected to be for new activity that mitigates evidenced, negative impacts of recent immigration on established resident communities. We expect well evidenced proposals that are in proportion to the overall size of this Fund.

49. Proposals will need to be led by a local authority, but may be in partnership with other local authorities, other public bodies, and/or the voluntary and community sector.
50. Proposals will also need to indicate how they will address the identified local service impacts and how they will achieve value for money. We expect success will be measured, in a way that is proportionate to the funding sought.
51. To allow the Fund to remain responsive to issues as they arise through the year, there is no set bid deadline. Proposals can be put forward at any time but will generally be considered alongside other bids on a regular basis unless the case is made for greater urgency. During the first 12 months, we will be looking to support a broad range of different types of projects to help develop understanding of the different pressures faced.
52. We encourage areas thinking of developing proposals to contact us at migrationfund@communities.gsi.gov.uk to discuss their plans as early as possible.
53. A Proposal form and a checklist of criteria are available at Annexes A and B. Once we receive the proposal we will provide advice on any additional information that will be required before the proposal is considered for funding.

F. Evaluating the impact of projects

54. We want to develop our understanding further as to how migration affects local services and communities, and cultivate a better understanding of local responses which work. The issues identified by local areas, the solutions proposed and the impact of projects and actions will inform this understanding. So we will expect some degree of evaluation of projects supported by the Fund.
55. We envisage a proportionate approach to evaluations. All proposals, including smaller projects will be asked to define the problem locally, using the best data available and set out what success would look like in each particular case. We recognise however that evaluations can present costs and take officer time. We are therefore prepared to cover prudent data-gathering/evaluation cost estimations as part of any bid to ensure any successful bid is effectively evaluated. Bigger, more costly proposals would require more developed evaluation plans. Officials in DCLG will be happy to discuss evaluation proposals in advance.
56. We anticipate a wide range of proposals, so do not intend to be overly prescriptive as to the nature of evaluations. For some projects, such as rogue landlord activity, success measures are relatively clear. In other instances, for example where areas are looking to replenish services affected by migration elsewhere, proposals will need to demonstrate how the project brings extra capacity or value to the established resident community and potentially how it prevents future service problems occurring.

57. Exceptionally, we may be able to agree projects which are largely or wholly directed at establishing the scale of migratory impact on services/communities especially where such work is intended to deliver subsequent follow-up action (with or without regard to Fund) and/or if they are likely to offer lessons for local or central Government.

Very localised proposals

58. We recognise that sometimes migration impacts can be very localised. For that reason we will not restrict proposals to areas with relatively higher migration volumes. We will however keep in mind those areas particularly affected by different types of migration – and take that into consideration when assessing bids.

G. Review

59. We recognise that this Fund is new territory. To ensure the Fund is working as effectively as possible we will review towards the end of the 12 months of operating and make changes as necessary in year 2.

CONTROLLING MIGRATION FUND – BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

1. What is the issue you want to address (750 words) -

Be focused on impacts arising from **recent** migration in the past 5-10 years, and set out the type of migration experienced (for example, from EU accession States; migrants with links to existing diaspora communities etc...)

Supporting Private Tenants and tackling Rogue Landlords

Birmingham is a multi-cultural, diverse city and is a “City of Sanctuary”. In the last 5-10 years it has seen a significant impact of the arrival of overseas migrants , asylum seekers and movement from EU accession states. This has put a considerable pressure on service areas, in particular those relating to housing where there is greater reliance on **housing migrants in the private rented sector (PRS)**, often in poor conditions.

The city is also experiencing increasing concerns from residents and agencies about **the growth of poor quality supported housing** in the city. There appears to be a movement of people leaving institutions and prison system coming to Birmingham which may involve the exploitation of vulnerable people in the supported housing market. There is increasing concern about safeguarding, provision of meaningful support and the development of HMOs in neighbourhoods (“rent to rent” model).

Finally the emerging issue of **Modern Day Slavery** is giving serious cause for concern and again involves exploitation of vulnerable people and in some cases **Child Sexual Exploitation**. Those exposed to this threat are often very vulnerable, trafficked from outside the UK and end up in the PRS, without access to services and unable to assert their rights.

Birmingham City Council will set up a multi-agency **Steering Group** to oversee the project and coordinate reporting to DCLG, Birmingham Community Safety Partnership, Birmingham Adult Safeguarding Board, West Midlands Strategic Migration Partnership, WM Rough Sleepers Task Force and other related partnership boards or committees.

	<p>This bid seeks to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle the exploitation by rogue landlords in the PRS by targeting intelligence led enforcement activity by the Council, Police, Fire Service, Home Office and HMRC in key neighbourhoods where disproportionate migration is evidenced. • Work with the Third Sector to consult local communities on development of services and support need to enable integration of migrant communities in priority neighbourhoods • Commission local Third Sector and community led organisations to provide support and services identified from the local consultation.
<p>Set out the impacts on services/the wider community - how have they been affected, what would happen if you didn't act now?</p>	<p>These impacts are summarised by these agencies as ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Increase in demand on advice services supporting migrants who need access to health and housing services (ii) Increase in demand on local GP/Health services from registrations of new migrants (iii) Increase in homeless applications often relating to termination of tenancies in the PRS or Domestic Violence (DV) (iv) Increase in requests for assistance from migrants living in PRS in unsafe or unhealthy properties or who face eviction, who are unaware of their rights (v) Increase in complaints from local residents to Police and Council about ASB and lack of management from irresponsible landlords (vi) Concerns over the serious emerging issue of the impact of Modern Day Slavery and exploitation of migrant workers living in overcrowded and unsuitable housing (vii) Concerns over the isolation and vulnerability of individuals and families with children experiencing isolation in communities and unsure what services are available and what expectations local residents have of migrants integrating into local neighbourhoods (viii) Safeguarding concerns for vulnerable adults (ix) Safeguarding concerns about Child Sexual Exploitation <p>Failure to tackle these issues will potentially lead to poor health outcomes for migrants and increasing demand on health and other care services for more acute support. Failure to resolve unsafe and unhealthy housing will add to health concerns but ultimately will increase demand for re-housing and use of temporary accommodation in the city.</p>

	<p>This will have a serious impact on the Council's budget and potentially disadvantage other residents looking to be rehoused.</p> <p>Failure to support the integration of migrants in communities will lead to community cohesion tensions with existing residents resenting new migrants and those migrants experiencing isolation and marginalisation.</p>
<p>Provide clear evidence of the impacts, using best available data. You may annex supporting material where relevant, drawing out key information here. Remember to keep this relevant to the action you are proposing.</p>	<p>(See also Appendix 1)</p> <p>Birmingham has seen increase in migrant settlement as shown by registrations at local GPs from 16,765 people in 2013 to 23,790 in 2016.</p> <p>April – June 2017 Home Office Quarterly Immigration Statistics confirmed the number of asylum seekers in Birmingham on section 95 support totalled 1,535 with 253 in need of subsistence and 4,114 in need of accommodation.</p> <p>In summary we have 60,791 Adult migrants resident in Birmingham who registered with a new GP in the period '2013-2016' with the Ladywood ward having the highest number with 6,638 adults, the lowest ward being Sutton New Hall with 167 adults. With the children there are 20,524 migrants (aged under 18 years) resident in Birmingham who registered with a new GP in the period '2013-2016' with the Bordesley Green ward having the highest number with 1,565 children and the lowest ward being Sutton Vesey with 54 children.</p>

<p>Be clear about the geographical focus of the issue (is the concern over a street, a ward, across the authority, across the region etc)</p>	<p>This proposal is targeting priority neighbourhoods in Birmingham, where migration is having an impact, this is primarily inner city wards and this proposal will target initially the following Wards based on intelligence and demand information where migration has been highest in the city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aston • Edgbaston • Ladywood • Nechells • Selly Oak • Soho • Sparkbrook • Handsworth Wood. <p>Total PRS properties in the target area estimated at 23,000 (33% of total PRS in city)</p>
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2. How are you proposing to tackle the problem, and why is this your preferred approach? (750 words)

The Council and its partners intend to operate a Taskforce intelligence led model for this project overseen by a small partner Steering Group reporting to key Strategic Groups. The Taskforce will target the 3 sector approach

1. Tackling Rogue and Criminal Landlords
2. Informing communities
3. Supporting individuals in high risk circumstances

The task force will tackle the increasing numbers of people genuinely being housed by rogue landlords in the city and the increasing numbers of people who are not aware of their rights through a three-pronged set of guiding principles – Educate, Engage and Enforce.

This task force will coordinate individual strategies on a case by case basis.

The principles underlying this taskforce are to:

- Educate – give advice to landlords and help them to maintain their properties and correct any deficiencies educate tenants and landlords, of acceptable private rented standards and ensuring that migrants are aware of their rights by explaining what services are available to migrants.
- Engage – encourage migrants to accept support for their health, and housing Information packs will also be provided to tenants with advice on how to access local services and fire safety and information on workers' rights, human trafficking and exploitation.
- Enforce – if landlords let poor quality private-rented accommodation to migrants the task force will pursue to prosecute.

Provide a practical, costed approach to the issue outlined above, with detail about <u>what</u> will be done and <u>how</u>	Project	Resources	Costs			Outcome
			Year 1 Based on Jan 2017 start	Year 2	Year 3	
	Proactive targeted inspection of PRS properties.	X1 Project Manager (GR5) X 1 EHO (GR5) X1 Private Tenancy officer (GR4) X2 HMO Licensing officer (GR3) X1 Policy Support Officer (GR4) X1 Admin Support (GR3)	£78,491	£313,965	£313,965	700 properties visits 180 Statutory Improvement Notices
	Intel led combined operations with Police, WMFS, Home Office ICE and HMRC	Data analyst support from agencies to set up targeted operations and resources required to facilitate operations Legal support to process cases and advise on enforcement actions including POCA	£5,000	£5,000 £5,000	£5,000 £5,000	Undertake 10 Combined Operations targeting illegal migration and modern day slavery Police, Fire Service, Home Office ICE and HMRC targeting criminal landlords and Modern Day Slavery Estimate 50 legal proceedings (based on the outcome of the Rogue Landlord Fund) project to include

	Additional support from Language Line to provide translations where needed	Commissioned under existing agreement	£2,500	£2,500	£2,500	
	Local Consultation with community groups, landlords, business and agencies on service needs of PRS tenants and landlords and potential for introduction of Selective Licensing	Commissioned consultation		£10,000	£10,000	Completed consultations in x8 target areas Aston Edgbaston, Handsworth Wood, Ladywood, Nechells, Selly Oak, Soho, Sparkbrook Selective Licensing Designation in x6 targeted areas as required 5,000 Licences approved for PRS properties in target areas
	Supporting integration of migrant private tenants	Commissioned projects to third sector organisations in the area and GP/Health Services		£10,000	£10,000	Aim to advise and support 9,000 migrant and other tenants to sustain tenancies, access benefits where eligible, meet local groups and agencies to help Develop a "Good Neighbour Charter" for targeted areas to help migrant families contribute to their neighbourhoods
	Supporting Individuals at risk due to impact of circumstances	X1 Support Officer (GR4)	£11,370	£45,480	£45,480	
	Evaluation	Commission independent evaluation of the project			£15,000	Evaluation report and recommendations
	TOTAL		£97,361	£391,945	£406,945	
	OVERALL TOTAL	£896,251				

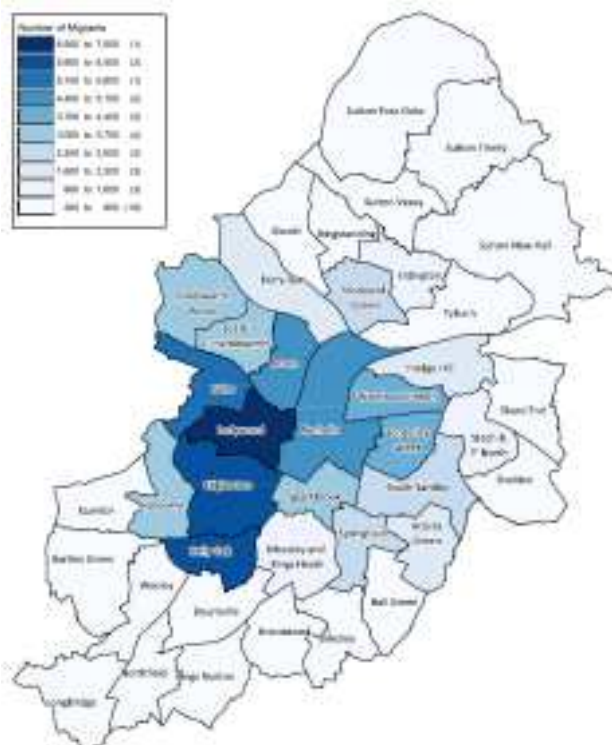
<p>Set out <u>why</u> this is the preferred approach (for example, is it <u>informed by pilots, best practice, stakeholders</u>, is it experimental, <u>does it form part of a wider strategy</u> etc...)</p>	<p>The Council, Police and Fire Service were successful in obtaining Rogue Landlord Funding in 2016 which led to targeted enforcement of over 200 HMOs. From this programme the Council has had to prosecute over 30 cases for unsafe housing, illegal evictions or harassment or unlicensed HMOs significant proportion of which involved migrants living in the properties. This combined approach and intelligence sharing has been more successful than working in isolation. The involvement of the Home Office ICE and HMRC has improved the targeting of inspections and combined operations.</p> <p>This approach forms part of the Birmingham Housing Strategy which also seeks to use Selective licensing powers to target worst landlords in priority neighbourhoods (See Appendix 2)</p> <p>Targeting the improvement of standards is also a priority of the Birmingham Child Poverty Commission (2016) which identified the introduction of Selective licensing for PRS as a key tool in improving standards and helping families with children living in the PRS.</p>
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Detail the scale of the activity, including the geographical area covered where appropriate, and who the intervention will target or involve

This project will target initially 8 Wards in the city where it is estimated the adult migrant population totals 28,184 which is 46% of the city total.

This project will target adults and families living in the PRS in priority neighbourhoods where there is high migration and concentrations of PRS stock

Flag 4 registrations by ward 2013-16:
international in-migrants newly registered with a GP



Produced by Birmingham Public Health Intelligence (Aug 2017)
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<p>Refer to the sustainability of the project, or explain why it is time limited (for instance if the activity is in response to a spike in pressures)</p>	<p>This project will operate for 3 years and during this time it is anticipated that the Council will be able to sustain the work to improve standards in the PRS and safeguard vulnerable people through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing Selective Licensing for PRS properties in target areas. The income from licence fee will ensure the continuation of enforcement project working on improving standards in the PRS • Developing further the landlord accreditation scheme in the city to promote responsible renting • Ensuring improved capacity in the Third Sector to support PRS tenants and migrants at risk • Working more closely with GP and health service providers in local areas • Developing new approaches informed by the Evaluation Report and recommendations
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3. How will the proposal benefit the established resident community? (750 words)

Make the case for **how funding will make a difference to the lives of the wider resident community, compared to a 'do nothing' scenario**

This funding is aimed at

- Improving standards in the PRS
- Changing behaviour amongst landlords and agents
- Supporting tenants to sustain their tenancy and become good neighbours

It will ensure standards in the PRS are enforced and properties are properly managed and maintained by landlords. This will improve local street scene for other residents, reduce ASB through partnership working with Police and the Council. The project will ensure properties let to tenants in the PRS are safe in particular in terms of Fire Safety to protect other residents in the same or neighbouring buildings.

The project will work with migrant communities to improve integration and create a greater sense of community ownership which will impact on issues like household refuse management, fly tipping and litter.

The project will be shared with the other Council's in the West Midlands Combined Authority area to build on existing partnership working and consider learning opportunities and possibilities for future joint working.

<p>Where possible give clear, measurable benefits and outcomes (eg estimated cost savings, additional provision of a service, %target for improvement in certain indicators etc)</p>	<p>Measurable Indicators of Benefit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9,000 Migrant residents and tenants supported, informed and advised to assist integration and sustain tenancies (based on estimate of 5 persons per property either family or sharing advised during property inspections and work with community agencies). • 5,000 PRS properties granted a licence to ensure compliance with standards – estimated income from licence fee £2.5m. Licensing provides cost neutral approach to enforcement and reduces costs to Council. • 700 PRS properties inspected and brought up to standard • 50 Rogue Landlords prosecuted for failure to comply with standards or Modern Day Slavery offences based on outcomes from the Rogue Landlord Fund project • 20 Rogue Landlords issued with Civil Penalties • 50 tenants taken action against for ASB and Crime • 10% Reduction in requests for assistance from tenants living in the PRS (average cost per RFA estimated at £100 therefore saving of £30,000 • 10% reduction in fly tipping complaints and additional collections (estimated saving £100,000)
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4. Outputs, outcomes, and evaluation

Please provide a breakdown of expected/target outputs and outcomes below. Where additional resource will be required to monitor and evaluate the project effectively, you may wish to include proportionate costs in your proposal.

"• Provide clear quantifiable target outputs, with a plan in place to monitor and evaluate the project activities against these

• Show awareness of strategic outcomes – demonstrating how changes in short term outputs (e.g.ESOL classes) can be related to longer term strategic outcomes (e.g.cohesion), and how you

Activities and Output 1 – Inspection and enforcement of Standards in the PRS

- Completion of a total 700 inspections Yr1 – 3
- Service of 180 improvement notices
- 5,000 Number of PRS properties brought up to or confirmed as at legal standard

Activities and Output 2 – Development of Additional and/or Selective Licensing schemes in worst areas to improve standards in the PRS and tackle Rogue Landlords and irresponsible PRS tenants

- 23,000 PRS properties included in formal consultation on licensing for PRS properties in target areas over 3 years
- 5,000 licences approved
- 700 PRS properties inspected for licensing purposes

Activities and Output 3 – Develop support, advice and information service in target areas to enable migrant tenants sustain their tenancies and integrate into local communities

- 9,000 migrants and tenants supported through advice and information and signposting to local support and services
- Number of voluntary agencies trained and supported to provide advice and support

Evaluation

It is proposed to Commission an independent evaluation for this scheme to be advertised on Finditinbirmingham. Project delivery and outcomes to be shared across the West Midlands Combined Authority to compare and benchmark activity and impacts where possible and to contact and partner where practical with other local authorities who have received CM Funding and where targeting the PRS.

Birmingham City Council will establish and chair a steering group to inform the evaluation and share good practice

<p>might plan to capture this where possible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how to help local partners learn from this intervention, improve and share best practice going forward • Make clear who is responsible for evaluation (i.e internal analytical unit within the local authority and/or working with an external independent evaluator) • Where possible – for example, if a scheme is targeted to a specific locality – consider 	<p>with local partners. The Steering group will involve Adult and Children safeguarding board, West Midlands Fire Service, West Midlands Police, and Birmingham Anti-Social Behaviour Team. The activities will feed into Housing Birmingham and multi agency partnerships which will help to deliver our housing strategy, while informing Birmingham’s housing issues.</p>
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comparing
outcomes in
similar locations
where an
intervention is not
being put in place
(this may require
advice from
independent
evaluation
experts) "

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Appendix 1

Migration Data



Appendix 2

Housing Strategy Statement



Birmingham: A Great Place to Live



Housing Birmingham is a partnership for organisations and individuals who want to work collaboratively to tackle Birmingham's housing challenges. The Partnership Board, chaired by the Cabinet Member for Housing and Homes, brings together key housing stakeholders including registered providers, private landlords, third sector bodies, the Local Authority and the Homes and Communities Agency. In addition there is a wider and very diverse network of partners who support and shape the work of the board. All elements of the partnership have been engaged to develop this first Housing Birmingham Strategy. The Strategy is intended to provide the basis for partnership working to achieve shared goals.

Foreword

Everybody needs somewhere to call home. A decent and safe home is a basic requirement and a fundamental foundation for a healthy and fulfilling life. That is why the Housing Birmingham Partnership has been formed and why we are committed to our vision that:

“Every citizen can find a great place to live”

For many citizens Birmingham is already a great place to live. The city’s economy is growing and investment in infrastructure and new homes will continue to benefit residents. We want to ensure that growth is inclusive and that nobody is left behind. For housing, this means:

- A strong supply of new high quality homes;
- Citizens are able to find, access and sustain housing that meets their needs;
- Neighbourhoods are enhanced and the quality of existing housing is improved.

Our approach is based on our strengths as a Partnership and as a city. We have much to be proud of in our city’s history of innovation and getting the job done; but we are not complacent and recognise the challenges that we face. The Housing Birmingham Partnership is committed to working together to make the best of our strengths and to take all opportunities that are available to deliver our vision.

This strategy is a statement of our shared commitment. The Housing Birmingham Partnership Board will take the strategy forward and will lead on implementation. Whilst the strategy sets out our priorities and the direction of travel, we know that we will need to be dynamic, flexible and responsive to changes in need and to new situations and opportunities. The Partnership represents a wide spectrum of people and organisations with different interests. But we all share the same determination to work together so that every citizen lives in a home and a neighbourhood that provides a firm foundation for their life.

Councillor Peter Griffiths, Chair of Housing Birmingham/Cabinet Member for Homes and Housing – Birmingham City Council

Jonathan Driffill, Vice-Chair of Housing Birmingham/Chair of Birmingham Social Housing Partnership

Our Vision for Housing is:

“Every citizen can find a great place to live”

Good housing – alongside health, a sense of purpose and strong positive personal relationships - is a cornerstone that enables citizens to lead happy and fulfilled lives.

Our Priorities:

- A strong supply of new high quality homes
- Citizens are able to find, access and sustain housing that meets their needs
- Neighbourhoods are enhanced and the quality of existing housing is improved

Housing Need Service Requests 2016



Key Housing Issues in Birmingham

Social Housing Need Met 2015/16



Households requiring up to 3 bedrooms
34% of need met



Households requiring 4 bedrooms or more
6% of need met

Affordability

Income to house price ratio

6.8 Birmingham

6.4 Other Core Cities

7.6 England

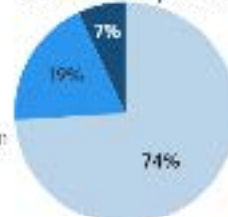
Tenure Change



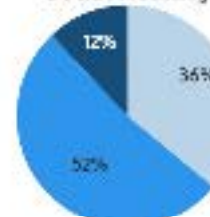
Occupancy Rates

Overcrowding
Optimal Occupation
Under Occupation

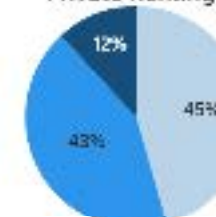
Owner Occupation



Social Housing

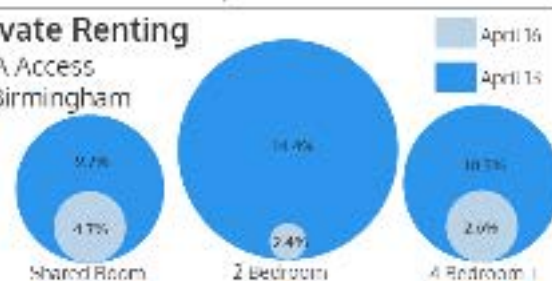


Private Renting

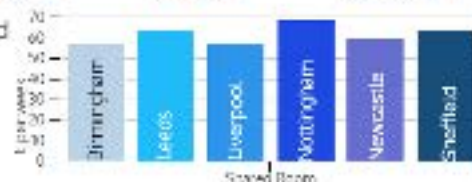


Private Renting

LHA Access in Birmingham



LHA Shared Room rate for selected Core Cities (2016)



BCC Tenants on Universal Credit who are in arrears



BCC Tenants who are on benefits to pay some or all of their rent



BCC tenants affected by the under-occupation charge

Welfare Reform



BCC tenants who have had their benefit capped and on income support



House Building & Household Growth

89,000 new homes needed by 2031 to meet household growth

53,132 net additional homes the city can accommodate

1,944 net additional homes completed 2016/17 (includes 475 private units)

Types of Homes required

28% 4 bedroom or larger

2,600 homes for older people

1/3 affordable housing

2/3 market housing

A strong supply of new high quality homes

The Challenge

Birmingham is a city of growth. New homes are needed to accommodate a growing population and to help drive and support the economic development of the city and the city-region. 89,000 new homes are needed from 2011 to 2031. Whilst it is not possible to deliver all of this new housing within the city boundary, we have ambitious but achievable plans to build at least 51,000 new homes in this period.

Land, investment and planning policy are the crucial factors in delivering housing growth.

The Birmingham Development Plan – [Birmingham Plan 2031](#) - seeks to encourage housing growth. This strategy complements the Birmingham Development Plan, reinforcing the requirements of the plan for the kind of housing that is needed in the city. The Council uses planning powers positively to enable and accelerate delivery.

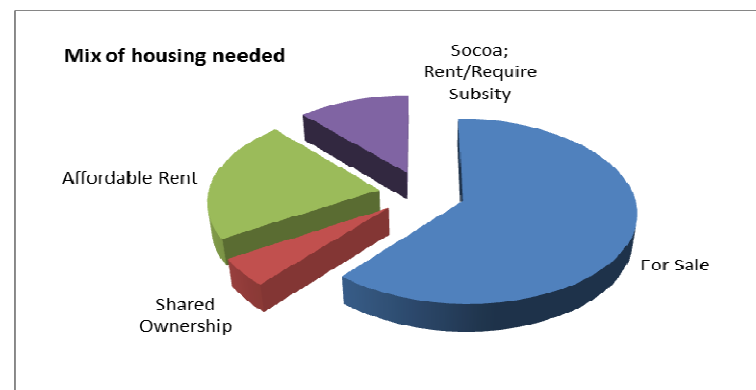
Including completions to date, we have identified sites with capacity for 46,247 new homes. In addition, we anticipate that, over the life of the Birmingham Development Plan, new “windfall” sites with capacity for a further 6885 homes will become available; suggesting capacity for a total of 53,132 additional homes.

Birmingham is an attractive location for property investors with strong demand for housing. Overseas investors have already recognised this potential and are taking the opportunities that are present in the city. We have a track record of innovation in securing investment into the city and

will need to continue to work creatively to ensure that all sites in the city deliver their potential to contribute towards our housing target. In particular it is recognised that return on housing investment is not equal across the city and that some locations are more challenging for investors.

The proud industrial legacy of the city means that many brownfield sites will require remediation work in advance of development.

Additional housing is required across all tenures (Fig X).

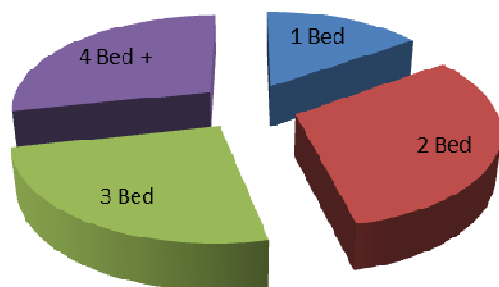


An estimated 1/3 of the requirement for 89,000 dwellings is for affordable homes. Whilst a range of affordable housing types are required, the ability to deliver affordable homes is constrained by the availability of subsidy, whether from the government or from development. Government funding in recent years has been targeted at affordable homes for sale rather than rent. The ability of the affordable housing sector to fund development has been further constrained by the

introduction of 1% rent reductions for a four year period. This has an impact on the ability of providers to service debts for development investment.

Household sizes in Birmingham are larger than the national average. This is reflected in the Birmingham Development Plan's assessment of housing requirements by bedroom size (Fig X)

Fig 2: Housing Requirement by Bed Size



Development provides an opportunity to increase the choice of housing types and options. Whilst Birmingham is a young city, we also have an aging population. The links between suitable housing and health and wellbeing are well established. We have identified that there is an opportunity to develop housing options for older people who wish to move to a more suitable property within the city. Older owner-occupiers have considerable resources in terms the equity they hold in their homes. Increased housing options for older people would have considerable

benefits both in terms of releasing family housing and for the wellbeing and independence of older residents.

Housing completions peaked in 2005-6, but have reduced since 2009-10. In 2015/16, 3113 net additional homes were completed.

The ability to deliver new homes is also constrained by the capacity of the house-building industry and the availability of skilled workers and materials.

The context of a national, historical undersupply should be recognised. Until the 1980's, Councils were building up to 100,000 homes per year. The consequent fall in supply has led to a national undersupply of 2-3 million homes that has built up over the last 30 years.

Our Strengths

The city has a strong focus on delivering housing growth. The Birmingham Plan 2031 has been approved by the Secretary of State. The Plan sets out a clear vision for housing delivery and has identified significant land capacity for new homes. Since 2011 we have kept pace with the housing targets outlined in the Birmingham Plan. At present, 4,589 dwellings are under-construction – reflecting our appetite for growth, the opportunities that are available and the confidence of investors in the strength of demand that is present in the city.

Investment in strategic infrastructure, in particular HS2, will attract further inward investment for housing development. There are a number of key strategic residential sites in the city that will deliver large scale investment opportunities.

Birmingham is part of the West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA). One of the objectives of the WMCA is to increase the provision of new homes across the West Midlands region. As part of the agreement with Government, a number of powers have been devolved to the WMCA. These include:

- Devolved compulsory purchase powers, to help drive housing delivery;
- A potential devolved £500 million loan fund derived from existing Homes and Community Agency programmes;
- A West Midlands Land Commission looking at best practice;
- £200m to bring contaminated land back into use for housing and employment – grant and loan.

The Council is now the biggest single housing developer in the city. In 2015-16 the Council delivered almost 20% of new housing supply in the city. Through the Birmingham Housing Municipal Trust (BMHT) the Council is the only provider of new homes at social rent levels in the city. Additionally, the Council works with the private sector to provide new homes for sale. High design quality sets aspirational standards to drive up the overall quality of the city's housing stock. Most BMHT homes built for sale are sold to first time buyers. Through InReach, the Council's Wholly Owned Company (WOC), the Council is providing new homes for private market rent which also generates income for the Council.

Community-led housing is a growing movement in the UK. Although there are different models, the fundamental principle is that ultimately ownership or stewardship of the asset is in the hands of residents. Community-led housing models offer an alternative vehicle for housing

development, bringing together people from local areas or communities of interest who want to collaborate on meeting their housing needs.

Housing choices for older citizens have been greatly enhanced through the development of a number of extra-care villages in the city. These provide an attractive offer that encourages people to down-size from their current home. As well as providing a good housing option, the ability to access care and the ethos of keeping mentally and physically active deliver wider health and well-being outcomes. [Our Housing in Later Life Market Position Statement](#) outlines the demand and opportunities to expand housing choices for older residents.

Nationally, rental surpluses generated by Housing Associations reached a record level of £3 billion in 2014/2015.

Empty homes represent an opportunity to increase housing supply. There is an effective [Empty Homes Strategy](#) in place that makes a valuable contribution to annual supply.

New Homes Bonus is currently paid for every new home for 6 years – although this is being reduced to 4 years. It is based on the amount of extra Council Tax revenue raised for new build homes, conversions and long-term empty homes brought back into use. In previous years the overall allocation has been used to meet corporate priorities rather than targeted at initiatives that could increase the supply of housing in the city. Birmingham's allocation was £17.75 million in 2015/16.

Our Approach

There are three main delivery vehicles for the development of new homes – the private sector, housing associations and the Council. We intend to maximise the potential of each of these sectors to deliver housing growth. In addition, we will continue to target empty homes and will work with neighbouring authorities to meet housing need across the region.

Private Sector

There is strong interest from private developers when good quality sites become available in the city – as shown by our housing completions. However, some sites within our identified land capacity are more challenging to develop. In addition, private developers are risk adverse following their experiences in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis and have adopted business models based on profit margin rather than volume. Major developers are national organisations and seek opportunities in locations where they can maximise return.

We recognise the issues facing private developers but we believe that there is considerable scope for partnership models that will achieve both the objectives of Housing Birmingham and of developers. Our offer to the private sector is:

- A partnering approach to the development of new homes for sale, in which the Council part funds the development of new homes for sale on privately owned sites and shares the profits of

the homes when sold. This use of this approach will be determined on a site by site basis;

- An upfront agreement with private sector developers to buy a proportion of the new homes that they build for inclusion within the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) or InReach portfolio, thus reducing the sales risk and providing more certainty;
- Promote and support the release of good quality public and private sector sites for housing delivery;
- Provide opportunities for small and medium sized house builders to build BMHT homes through the establishment of a regional Dynamic Purchase System. Small and medium sized house builders located in and around Birmingham will also be available to other local authorities in the West Midlands Combined authority area and adjacent authorities wishing to use the system;
- Support for Build to Rent - High quality purpose built accommodation for rent, where multiple units are developed and held in single ownership for long term rental, is supported as making an important contribution to the supply of housing in the city. The Council recognise the different characteristics of such developments and will have regard to this in the planning process when assessing the acceptability and viability of schemes. There are currently 1500 build to rent units under construction in the city.

- Self and Custom Build can provide a route into home ownership for individuals and groups who want to play an active part in developing their own homes. A register for people interested in self and custom build has been established. We will continue to develop our approach to support people build their own homes. Specifically, the Council will offer plots to sell on the open market for self-build and will provide web-based advice and information for those interested in self and custom build. In addition we are keen to support community-led housing initiatives and will explore opportunities to release land for this purpose.

Housing Associations

The number of new affordable homes delivered by housing associations in the city has declined since the most recent peak of 933 in 2009-10. Drivers for this decline include a much less generous grant regime (with no grant available for rented schemes except sheltered housing), relative high cost of land in the city and the 1% rental income cut. Like private developers, some housing associations are increasingly national organisations and pursue opportunities where the conditions are most favourable.

Measures to increase delivery by housing associations include:

- Use of Housing Association Recycled Capital Grant Fund (RCGF) to build new homes;
- More use of accrued rental surpluses to build new homes;

- Development of shared ownership homes using Government grant. Government has recently increased grant rates for shared ownership as part of its drive to encourage owner occupation, and this represents an opportunity for Associations to develop more homes in this tenure;
- Partnerships with the Council to redevelop adjacent housing sites where there is low density and scope for growth. Where such sites occur, comprehensive redevelopment on a joint venture basis would provide economies of scale and could mean that higher levels of density could be achieved across the whole site.

The Council

In a relatively short space of time the Council has become the biggest single developer of new homes in the city; delivering homes for rent and sale in a wide range of locations. The continued success of the model is threatened by both the availability of Council owned land and the impact of the national 1% rental reduction – effectively reducing resources by £42m over the 4 year period. We will seek to continue directly delivering new homes at scale and pace by:

- Use of Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) powers to acquire land-banked residential development sites.
- Prioritising suitable, surplus Council land for delivery of new homes. This will generate a long-term revenue stream, rather than a one-off capital receipt.

- Development of under-utilised and poor quality public open space in Council ownership. 8 acres of under-used space have already been released to build 600 homes.
- Extending the scope of InReach – the Council’s Wholly Owned Development Company by selling more sites to the WOC for market rented development and by selling a proportion of voids from the Council stock for refurbishment and use as market rented homes. The proceeds of the sale will be used to fund the construction of new social rented Council homes.
- Use of New Homes Bonus (NHB) to increase housing supply. We intend to make use of NHB as:
 - A substitute for HCA grant to directly support the provision of social and affordable housing through the Council’s house building arm, the BMHT, or through housing associations;
 - To front fund strategic infrastructure to unlock sites for development. The NHB could be repaid once the development is completed;
 - A revolving loan fund for developers – targeted at small and medium sized local companies.

Empty Homes & Changes of Use

We will continue to target bringing private sector empty homes back into use through the delivery of an Empty Homes Strategy that makes full use of the powers available to us including compulsory purchase. In addition

the Council will charge 150% of Council Tax on empty homes to incentivise owners to bring this valuable resource back into occupation.

There is a track record of facilitating property conversion to residential use, with 415 units added to housing supply in this way in 2015/16. The Council will continue to approve such proposals subject to the design and density being appropriate to the character of the area.

Sustainable Development

The Birmingham Development Plan sets out the city’s policies for sustainable development – placing sustainable neighbourhoods at the heart of the process. All new housing must demonstrate compliance with policy to ensure that new homes are delivered in the most sustainable way, contribute to creating a strong sense of place, meet high standards of design and environmental sustainability, are climate proof and are supported by high quality infrastructure and facilities. In addition, schemes must be in locations that are appropriate for housing.

Members of the Housing Birmingham Partnership - who directly deliver new homes - will aim to ensure that all new housing meets Code for Sustainability Level 4.

Duty to Co-operate

We recognise that there is insufficient land capacity within the city to meet all of the housing need that will be generated by forecast growth. Through the duty to co-operate we will work with neighbouring authorities to determine a collective approach to accommodate housing growth to best support regional economic development.

Balancing Supply

Whilst the number of additions to the housing stock from new housing development are relatively small compared to the total number of homes, development does provide an opportunity to diversify supply, respond to changes in need and to replace obsolete housing. The type, size and density of residential developments are as important as the overall numbers that are delivered. New housing provision in Birmingham should meet the requirements of the Birmingham Development Plan, which promotes the creation of sustainable communities containing a mix of dwelling types, sizes and tenures.

About 38% of the city's overall future housing requirement is for affordable housing. As a partnership we will continue to seek to deliver

housing that is affordable to citizens. New affordable homes from developer contributions on privately owned sites will continue to play an important role in meeting the City's affordable housing needs.

Given the particular housing needs of the city we would particularly encourage the development of 4 bedroom and larger homes in the city across all tenures and an increase in housing options – such as the dormer bungalows targeted at under-occupying older tenants developed by BMHT - and housing with care options for older people.

Housing Delivery Plan

We will bring forward a Housing Delivery Plan to provide further details on our proposals for enabling housing growth.

Citizens are able to find, access and sustain housing that meets their needs

The Challenge

A growing population is placing high demand on the existing housing stock. This pressure results in homelessness and overcrowding as households are unable to access suitable housing that meets their needs. At the same time many dwellings across the city are under-occupied.

With a growing economy and the development of the HS2 link to London, it is anticipated that we will continue to attract new residents into the city.

Birmingham has high levels of statutory homelessness with over 1700 households living in temporary accommodation. At present we seek to permanently accommodate homeless households within the social housing stock – but it is clear that there is an insufficient supply of social housing to meet the needs of both homeless households and other residents with a housing need.

In line with national trends, street homelessness has increased in recent years; rising from 20 individuals identified by the 2014 annual count to 55 in 2016. Street homelessness is the visible tip of a deeper homelessness problem within the city.

Homelessness is not just about access to housing. Loss of employment, domestic abuse and ill health are just some of the factors that can both

trigger homelessness or be escalated by homelessness. Homelessness cuts across the city's vision; with impacts in terms of childhood development, health and accessing employment as well as the more obvious housing issue.

A Homelessness Reduction Act has been passed and is likely to be enacted in 2018. This will require fundamental changes to the approach taken to prevent and to respond to homelessness at an earlier stage.

There are pockets of high overcrowding in the city. There are 5 wards in the city where more than one in five households are short of at least one bedroom. In a further 6 wards, one in ten households suffer the same problem.

However, many homes, across all tenures, are under-occupied. In 32 of the 40 wards, half of all households have at least one spare bedroom.

Across all tenures the need and demand for 4 bedroom and larger properties exceeds the available supply. This is a particular issue for the affordable rented sector where an acute shortage of this property type is apparent. This poses real difficulties in terms of finding suitable settled accommodation for homeless households as well as resulting in overcrowded tenants having little realistic prospect of securing a transfer to a larger home. There is a significant risk that the introduction of right-to-buy for the registered provider sector will further reduce the

availability of larger social rented homes. Once lost, it will be virtually impossible to replace these assets on a like-for-like basis.

Some sheltered housing schemes in the city are obsolete and experience issues of low demand. This provides an opportunity for change of use or redevelopment.

Affordability is a key factor both in terms of accessing market rented and market sale properties. It is estimated that only 5% of advertised private rented dwellings have rents that are fully covered by the local housing allowance. As well as the increasing cost of market renting, households can face exclusion from the sector as a result of needing to make rental payments in advance or to provide a cash deposit. Some landlords are unwilling to take tenants in receipt of benefits. Those seeking to own a home typically face prices that are 6.8 times the average income for the city and also need to provide large deposits to secure a mortgage.

Within the affordable housing sector, there is an increasing issue of households being unable to afford affordable rented tenure homes where the rent is set at up to 80% of the market value.

Average incomes in the city are relatively low. The median household income is £26k. In 6 out of 10 districts, people on lower quartile incomes would be unable to afford the cost of buying or renting lower quartile market accommodation (based on using a relatively high threshold of 1/3 of gross income for rent or mortgage payments).

In Birmingham there are many people who require support in accessing and sustaining accommodation. At present 11,744 vulnerable individuals are supported through Council commissioned housing-related support. Vulnerabilities may include learning difficulties, mental health issues,

recent periods in prison or other institutions, recent arrival in the country and domestic abuse.

Vulnerable people are more likely to find barriers to accessing accommodation and navigating their way around the housing system. This can result in the person becoming street homeless or living in precarious housing, placing them at further risk of harm.

Changes to welfare benefits will increase the number of households with extremely restricted housing options. The roll-out of Universal Credit will result in households facing 6 week waits for payment – putting many at risk of financial hardship.

Birmingham is a young city with 38% of the population aged less than 25. Affordability presents a particular barrier for young people seeking to access housing. Changes to Universal Credit (UC) from April 2017 mean that those aged 18-21 will have no entitlement to the housing element of UC unless they fall into a exempt group (including those who are unable to return home to live with their parents; certain claimants who have been in work for 6 months prior to making a claim; and young people who are parents). Other young people under the age of 35 are only able to claim local housing allowance at the shared room rate.

Tenancy failure is costly for both landlords and tenants – across all rented tenures. In 2016, 733 local authority tenants were evicted as a result of breaching tenancy conditions. The majority of these cases were due to serious rent arrears. 572 social housing tenants were accepted as being statutorily homeless, most commonly as a result of domestic abuse. The ending of a private tenancy is now the single largest reason for

homelessness in Birmingham with 864 households accepted in 2015/16 – almost a quarter of all homeless acceptances.

Our Strengths

The affordable housing stock comprises 24% of total homes. Although the proportion of affordable housing has reduced from the historic peak levels of the past, this is still a relatively high proportion compared to national averages. Turnover releases c.6,800 council and housing association dwellings for letting each year.

The Supporting People Programme in Birmingham is still in place, albeit on a reduced scale, and helps vulnerable people improve their quality of life through the provision of stable accommodation and quality, cost-effective support.

In addition the exempt supported housing market provides accommodation with enhanced management and support. However, the standard and quality of this provision varies greatly.

From 2019/20 a new funding model for supported housing will be introduced. Government propose that core housing costs up to 1 bedroom Local Housing Allowance level will be funded through the housing element of Universal Credit, with additional housing costs being met through the introduction of a ring fenced top-up funding administered by Local Authorities. Whilst this may represent an opportunity for local commissioning it is also recognised that this model is unlikely to work for short-term transitional supported housing.

We have a history of innovation in tackling homelessness and have examples of national good practice within the city. There is a strong network of community and third sector organisations committed to working to reduce homelessness and to support those who are homeless or who are living in insecure accommodation.

The Youth Hub in Birmingham provides an excellent, nationally-recognised, model of best practice for responding to the multiple needs of young people who are at risk of being homeless.

The impact of existing homelessness prevention work should not be under-estimated. Every year, housing partners across the city ensure that thousands of households who are homeless, or at high risk of homelessness, are provided with shelter and a pathway into settled accommodation. For 2015/16 this included 5,578 households assisted through the statutory homeless system as well an additional 7,824 households whose homelessness was prevented or relieved by Council delivered services or commissioned services delivered by partners. In addition, there are many other agencies active in the city who provide advice and assistance to people in housing crisis.

Our Approach

Homelessness

The Council has a statutory duty to have a strategy to prevent homelessness. We will bring a new Homelessness Strategy forward for approval in 2017. This will set out the direction for meeting the city's vision; "In Birmingham we will work together to eradicate homelessness."

Our fundamental aim is to prevent homelessness by ensuring that people who are at risk of homelessness have access to accommodation and do not end up living on the street. The strategy will detail how partners will seek to deliver on this objective through a positive pathway model that incorporates:

- Universal prevention – information, advice and assistance that is available to all at the earliest possible opportunity for those at risk of becoming homeless;
- Targeted prevention – risk-based interventions to prevent the threat of homelessness becoming a reality;
- Crisis prevention – providing relief and shelter at the point of crisis;
- Housing Recovery - preventing a further escalation of need and promoting recovery.

A Homeless Positive Pathway Partnership Board has been established to develop and deliver the strategy. Membership of the board will reflect

the need for holistic responses to homelessness that address the impact on children, health and the ability to access employment as well as securing access to accommodation. This is essential in order that citizens have the resilience to sustain a home.

In addition to the Partnership strategy and in the context of the Homeless Reduction Act, the Council will publish a Homeless Policy setting out the detail of how statutory duties will be delivered. This will incorporate good practice from the Trailblazer project and the use of the private rented sector to discharge homelessness duties.

We recognise the benefits of working together across the region to prevent homelessness. Cross-authority work includes joint programmes with Solihull MBC to improve access to the private rented sector and to provide a holistic response to entrenched street homelessness.

Allocating Social Housing

A new Housing Allocations Scheme was implemented by the Council in April 2017. This has simplified the process for assessing those who are in greatest need of social housing. A summary of the scheme can be found at <https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/allocation-scheme>.

The scheme will be formally reviewed every 12 months to ensure that the strategic aims are being met and to review the equality impact assessment.

Nominations

Housing associations in the city have an agreement with the Council to provide a proportion of lettings to the Council for letting to households on the local authority's housing register. In summary, Housing associations have committed to make available:

- 50% of 0-3 bedroom properties that become vacant;
- 75% of 4 bedroom and larger properties that become vacant;
- And 100% of new homes built on Council land or delivered via a planning agreement.

Delivery against this agreement is monitored on a quarterly basis.

Sustaining Tenancies

Affordable housing providers will work collectively and individually to:

- Assist and encourage tenants into work and training pathways;
- Budget and manage finances to prioritise the payment of rent;
- Resolve benefit issues and promote financial inclusion;
- Work with households on their waiting lists to be "tenant-ready" when they are successful in bidding for, or being made an offer of accommodation;
- Prevent tenants from becoming homeless via anti-social behaviour, domestic violence and family mediation work.

The Council operates a weekly eviction panel with representatives from key business areas including Benefits, Housing Options and Think Family to review every case that is due for eviction. Discussing each case enables

identification of gaps in benefit entitlements, provides access to the Homeless Prevention fund and to support from Think Family to enable tenancy sustainment. We would like to extend this approach to include registered provider and private landlords.

Birmingham's multi-agency, Financial Inclusion Partnership has developed a strategy and action plan and will work collaboratively to deliver the key objectives. Delivery of this strategy is an integral part of the Housing Birmingham approach.

Making Best Use of the Housing Stock

We will pursue opportunities to make better use of the existing housing stock. As a partnership, our ability to influence the way in which housing in the city is utilised is greatest for the affordable housing sector. Within this sector we will:

- Promote the use of mutual exchanges as a way for tenants to move to a home that is of an appropriate size for their needs. This could include only allowing transfer applications if tenants have been unable to secure a suitable mutual exchange;
- Explore the most effective use of fixed term tenancies to align accommodation with an individual households need;
- Review the provision of sheltered housing accommodation. Retaining the best quality stock and releasing obsolete accommodation for re-purposing or redevelopment;
- Minimise the time that properties are left empty between tenancies;

- Give priority within allocations schemes for tenants who are under-occupying larger homes; particularly houses, and explore all options – including schemes to incentivise and assist down-sizers - to enable the release of under-occupied homes; especially 4 bed and larger properties;
- Explore ways of protect the stock of 4 bed and larger homes so they remain available as an asset to meet a pressing housing need.

Reducing Child Poverty

The Birmingham Child Poverty Commission published its findings in July 2016.

Housing providers have a role to play in delivering the recommendations of the Commission. In particular, the Housing Birmingham Partnership will commit to:

- Introducing a minimum of 3-year tenancies for families with children in the affordable housing sector, allowing for greater stability for tenants and landlords;
- Undertake a formal review of the Council's housing standards enforcement, with a view to introducing a landlord accreditation scheme.

Housing Options for Young People

Young people often require assistance to find and secure accommodation and support to build up their capacity to maintain the accommodation.

Building upon the strengths of the Youth Hub, we will develop a Young People's Housing Plan centred around delivery of the St Basil's and Barnardo's Positive Pathway model.

The key elements will focus on preparing young people to understand their housing options, how to access these options, employment and training and their housing and benefits rights alongside the responsibilities of being a tenant.

The plan will also consider alternative housing models for young people such as shared housing, live and work schemes and Housing First.

The provision of housing linked to employment will be a key feature with the aim of providing young people with the financial capability to maintain their housing whilst progressing through a career path.

Access to rented housing for single people under-35 remains an area of concern. Initiatives such as shared housing models need to be explored for this cohort.

Access to Market Rented Housing

We need to improve access to market rented housing to assist in meeting housing need. We will explore the following options to assist citizens to overcome the barriers to renting privately:

- Continuation of the Social Lettings Agency;
- A Birmingham Rent Deposit/Bond scheme;
- Feasibility study into how to develop effective schemes to access the PRS

Supported Housing Policy

In spite of the challenging financial circumstances the Council has maintained funding – albeit at a reduced level – for supported housing; recognising the importance of investing in a preventative model.

We will provide housing support initially worth £25m annually but with a planned reduction to £20m in the period 2017-20. This will be prioritised to prevent vulnerable people from becoming homeless and preventing repeat homelessness. In particular the resource will be targeted towards homeless households, domestic abuse, people who have disabilities or mental health issues that make them more vulnerable, ex-offenders and young people.

In response to the challenge posed by the changes to funding of short-term supported housing, the Housing Birmingham Partnership have offered to pilot a locally co-designed model which would reduce transactional costs, improve standards and facilitate joint commissioning of support.

In addition we will develop a Supported Housing Policy and model. This policy will be informed by evidence of need and a market position statement in relation to the provision of supported housing. The policy will set out an outcomes based approach for the use of the total resource that is available for housing with support.

The Council's vision is that adults with a social care need are enabled to live as independently as possible. Boosting the number of citizen's benefiting from "Shared Lives" is a key aspiration. This model seeks to

place people into private homes where the householder and their family provide care and support.

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Neighbourhoods are Enhanced and the Quality of Existing Housing is Improved

The Challenge

Every citizen should have the opportunity to live in a safe and warm home within a neighbourhood they are proud of. Rented homes should be well-managed by a competent landlord.

The physical condition of homes in the city is dependent on 2 key factors – their age and the ability of owners to maintain their properties. Birmingham has a relatively old housing stock with many residential areas being built in the Victorian, Edwardian and inter-war periods. Consequently many homes are 70 or more years old and have inherent issues such as single-skin walls and poor quality original construction. Older homes tend to be more expensive to maintain and to heat. A substantial minority of more recent properties were built using non-traditional construction methods. Some of these require costly structural work. In particular, the Council owns a large number of these properties, with over 200 tower blocks, many low rise flats and some houses. In many cases the cost of remedial works can be prohibitive.

The most recent Birmingham Private Sector Stock Condition Survey (2010) found that 37% of all private sector homes failed the decent homes standard. Within the private rented sector the proportion rose to 42%. Of the 117,500 failing homes, 69,000 had a Category 1 hazard. This is a hazard that presents a health risk such as the property being excessively cold or containing fall hazards. 46,000 failed on the thermal comfort criteria whilst 43,000 had severe disrepair issues.

In the context of a city with high levels of income deprivation many homeowners struggle to find the funds to properly maintain their homes. Government austerity measures have effectively ended state assistance for marginal home-owners to carry out essential maintenance.

As a result of more robust maintenance regimes, the social housing stock in the city is overall of a better physical standard than the private sector. However, revenue reductions as the result of the 1% annual rent cut will impact upon planned maintenance programmes and is prompting some landlords to review stock viability and long-term investment plans.

Birmingham is ranked as the 18th worst local authority in relation to fuel poverty with 14.1% of households unable to adequately heat their home. This is due to a combination of poor property conditions, low household incomes, rising fuel prices and behavioural factors such as incorrect use of heating systems and not choosing the best tariff. This has a negative impact on the health and well-being of citizens; especially the young and the old.

Medical treatment as a result of cold homes was estimated, in 2011, to cost the health service in Birmingham £17m per year. By contrast, the cost of eliminating the problem from the homes of those affected was estimated at £5m.

In addition to policy drivers around health and well-being for greater energy efficiency there is also a requirement to reduce carbon emissions from the housing stock as part of Birmingham Green Committee's vision to reduce CO2 emissions by 60% by 2027 against 1990 levels. This can create competing pressures with a potential tension between targeting resources to achieve the biggest carbon reductions versus helping the fuel poor to afford to heat their homes and remain healthy.

A growing older population is increasing the demand for adaptations to enable people to remain living independently in their own homes. Commonly required adaptations include hand-rails, stair lifts and accessible bathrooms.

Private renting has grown rapidly in Birmingham in recent years; from 12% of the total housing stock in 2001 to 20% in 2011. Private landlords are a large and diverse group. Whilst some are well-established with large portfolios, many are individuals with small portfolios and limited experience of property management. Within the sector there is great variation in the knowledge of law and legal responsibilities and economies of scale go unrealised. Local authority resources to maintain legal standards in the sector have not kept pace with the scale of growth.

The majority of landlords in the city are responsible and seek to provide a good management service; but there are a minority that oversee poor practices and quality. At the extreme end of the spectrum some landlords knowingly engage in criminal activity – posing a particular risk to tenants with vulnerabilities such as a learning disability or benefit dependency.

Management standards are generally more consistent within the affordable housing sector with tenants enjoying greater protections and stronger routes to redress issues. Nevertheless, the often concentrated nature of affordable housing does generate management issues such as anti-social behaviour and other breaches of tenancy conditions that cause nuisance for neighbours.

Birmingham is a city of sanctuary and has provided a place of refuge for many asylum seekers. However, the procurement of accommodation for asylum seekers through the national framework does place additional stress on to the local housing market. In addition there are some concerns regarding the suitability of some accommodation that has been procured.

Our Strengths

Affordable housing providers within the city all operate planned and reactive maintenance programmes to maintain properties remain in a decent condition.

We have a well-established “Stay Warm Stay Well” (SWSW) programme that delivers practical solutions to vulnerable people affected by fuel poverty. The programme is delivered through a network of third sector partners.

Utility companies are required to contribute to the Energy Company Obligations (ECO) fund. This is available for investment in affordable warmth measures – targeted at low income households and those in fuel poverty. The Council also has the ability to define a “flexible eligibility” for households outside of the target households.

The Council has a range of licensing and enforcement powers designed to maintain legal standards in the market rented sector in terms of both physical condition and management. The use of powers is a last resort and should be seen within the context of partnership working which spans government bodies (Police, Fire Brigade, Home Office, other Councils), private landlords, business and higher education establishments. By working collectively the outcomes we seek are far more likely to be achieved and sustained; to the benefit of tenants and the city as a whole.

The growth of the private rented sector in the city also provides an opportunity in terms of new investment and new players including social investors in the sector who have the specific aim of improving practices and standards. However, the key asset for the sector remains the existing core of decent landlords. The National Landlord’s Association are well represented and very active locally, working in partnership with their members and providers across tenures.

The proposed creation of a new, stand-alone regulator for the registered provider sector following the review of the Homes and Communities Agency offers the potential for a refreshed approach to the regulation of the sector.

£4m is currently available on an annual basis to undertake adaptations to privately owned homes occupied by residents with a physical disability. In addition, social housing providers make funding available to adapt homes within their own stock – although it is recognised that increasing demand is placing additional pressure on providers.

Our Approach

Affordable Housing Stock Condition

The Council has a £169m, three year capital investment programme (2016-19) for planned improvements and maintenance to its housing stock. This is part of a broader approach to asset management that includes a programme of clearing obsolete, costly dwellings and replacing them with high quality, new

build homes through BMHT. The long-term sustainability of all units will be reviewed annually. Dwellings that are assessed as being non-viable will undergo an options appraisal to determine the best course of action. Options include redevelopment, conversion or disposal.

Non-traditional high-rise blocks will be subject to an options appraisal in advance of the expiry of their planned lifespan. This will evaluate the feasibility of extending the lifespan of each block for a further 30 years.

Registered providers of affordable housing have a similar commitment to maintaining their stock.

Privately-owned Housing Stock Condition

Apart from assistance for adaptations and affordable warmth, the Council is unable to offer any financial support for private owners to maintain or improve the condition of their homes.

See section on the Private Rented Sector for details of approach to stock condition for market rented homes.

Adaptations for Disabled Citizens

The Council has committed to using all of the DFG funding it receives from the government to assist those living in the private sector. Applications for a DFG are assessed by an occupational therapist. Those with low levels of need are offered information, advice and support on how to pursue adaptations independently, while those with medium and high levels of need are able to access a grant to fund the cost of works. The Council will procure new delivery arrangements to drive efficiency and maximise the benefits of grant funding for citizens.

Within the affordable housing stock, the Council currently makes £3m available to assist council tenants to live independently. Housing associations also fund the cost of adapting homes to meet the needs of their tenants.

Sustainability and Affordable Warmth

The importance of tackling fuel poverty to improve health, well-being and financial inclusion is well recognised and is highlighted as a cross-cutting issue within the Council's Vision and Priorities statement. As a partnership we need to further develop our approach to this issue to address both fuel poverty and the environmental impact of housing.

The Council has an ambition to extend an offer of affordable warmth works to private sector households within the areas where ECO-funded improvement works are being carried out on Council-owned homes.

The Council is also developing a business case for a local energy company. This is intended to deliver benefits to residents – both in terms of more affordable tariffs and opportunities to locally target surpluses on energy efficiency measures.

Private Rented Sector

We will focus the resources we have to tackle issues in the worst parts of the market; to ensure that private tenants can live in good homes and neighbourhoods. We will make use of licensing and other powers to target rogue landlords across the city. In particular we will;

- Promote greater self-regulation of the sector to secure a professionally managed rental market, by:
 - Developing a more strategic, professional Landlord/Agent partnership;
 - Developing with partners a Rental Charter/Code for Birmingham or across the West Midlands;
 - Increasing the capacity of Landlord Accreditation in the City to act as a positive force within the market.
- Use enforcement powers to target the worst landlords, agents, properties and neighbourhoods:
 - Introduce selective licensing in target areas;
 - Enforce standards in HMOs where licensing applies;
 - Joint working/delegations with West Midlands Police and West Midlands Fire Service (WMFS) on enforcing standards in the PRS.
- Enhance our partnership working to deliver good neighbourhoods:
 - Encourage institutional development for market rent in the city - seek to target landlords seeking to exit the sector who have quality properties;
 - Develop a student housing strategy in partnership with Universities, Colleges, landlords, agents and industry to include housing approaches to retain graduates.

In addition we will review the policies that comprise our Private Sector Regulatory Framework.

HCA Regulation

In response to the growth in the number of new registered providers working in the support exempt accommodation sector, the Council will seek to work with the HCA and the proposed new, successor organisation to explore options for more effective regulation.

Asylum Seeker Accommodation

Birmingham is the host authority for the West Midlands Strategic Migration Partnership. This is a regional team funded by the Home Office to co-ordinate the asylum seeker dispersal programme. The Council will continue to work with the partnership to ensure that the needs and concerns of both asylum seekers and resident communities are addressed. In particular, our approach is to:

- Minimise the impact on local communities by seeking the dispersal of accommodation across all parts of the city and avoiding concentrations in particular locations;
- Ensure that the accommodation being used to accommodate asylum seekers meets required standards;
- Oppose the use of hotels for asylum seeker accommodation; especially where there is mixed use of the hotel for both asylum seekers and other guests. Instead, we will encourage the provision of bespoke accommodation that better meets the needs of these households.

Affordable Housing Management

Affordable housing providers manage almost a quarter of the city's housing stock. As such they are key stakeholders in neighbourhoods and the quality of their management services impacts upon a large minority of citizens. Providers in the city have long established links with each other through the Birmingham Social Housing Partnership and with the Council through operational and strategic partnership arrangements; including the Housing Birmingham Partnership. In respect of tenancy and neighbourhood management we aim to:

- Uphold tenancy conditions – respond effectively to breaches in tenancy conditions, such as rent arrears and anti-social behaviour;

- Empower tenants – enable people living in the properties we hold, across a range of tenures, to take greater control of managing their homes and neighbourhoods;
- Manage neighbourhoods – recognise our unique stake and role in particular neighbourhoods in the city and work in partnership with local communities and agencies for the benefit of citizens.

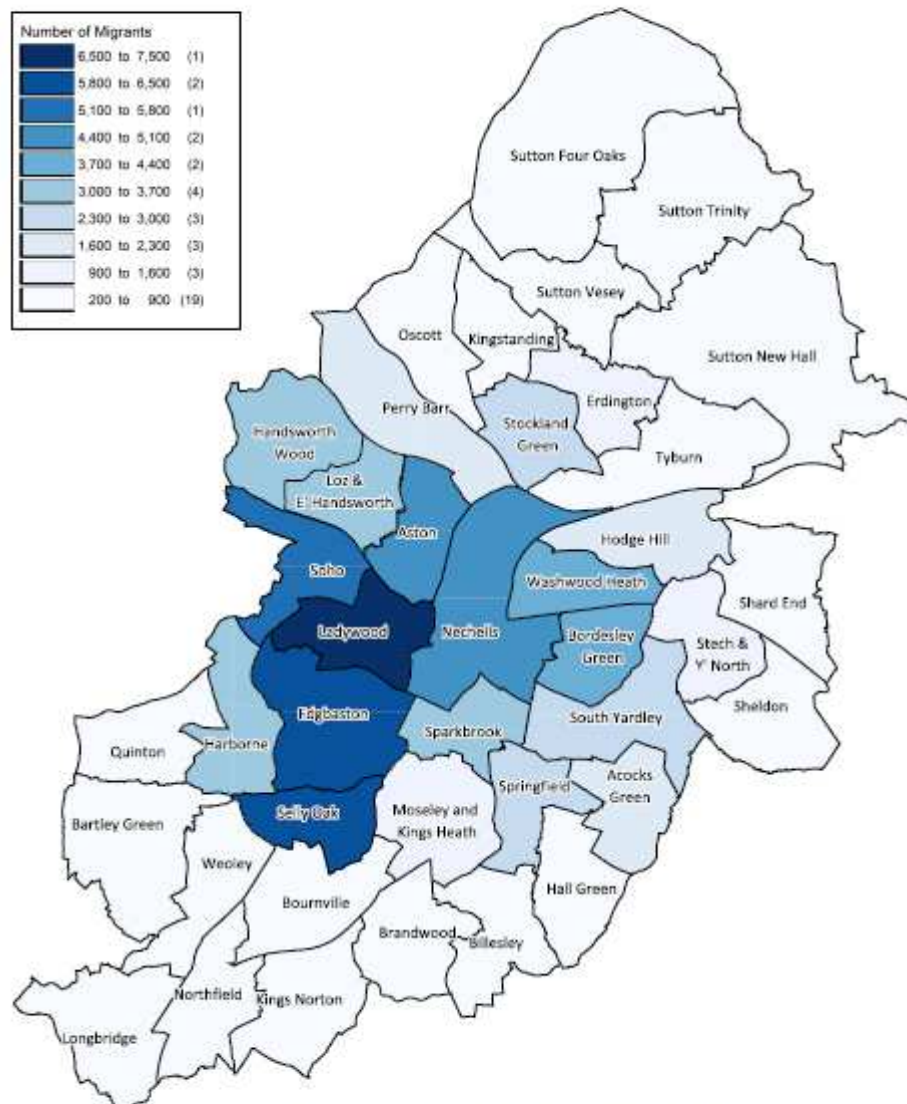
As the largest single landlord in the City, the Council will:

- Develop an initial triage response to tenant contacts;
- Enable tenants to access appropriate accommodation as they age so that they are able to remain active and independent for longer;
- Undertake a review of tenancy conditions with the aim of clearer tenant rights and responsibilities;
- Expand the tenancy visit programme –embedding annual visits as a key part of an early intervention approach by expanding the range of services that can be dealt with during a visit;
- Protect the housing stock – ensuring that properties are maintained to a high standard; including establishing a proactive working group to be developed to reduce complaints about repairs;
- Develop improved policies and procedures to achieve a consistent approach across the city whilst retaining the ability to tailor responses to specific local community needs;
- Work together with Housing Birmingham Partnership members to better co-ordinate services in local wards and neighbourhoods and to ensure that resident ideas and input form part of the solutions;
- Explore the co-regulation of neighbourhoods with tenants and residents.

Appendix 3

Data and reports on Migration to Birmingham

Flag 4 registrations by ward 2013-16:
international in-migrants newly registered with a GP



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