

### **FULL EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Name of Policy, Decision, Strategy, Service or Function, Other: (please indicate)	Council Tax Discounts - Empty Properties			
Lead Officer Name(s) &	Phil Seddon, Head of Fin	ance and Property		
Job Title(s) :	Services			
Department/Service Area:	Finance			
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Date Assessment:	Commenced:	Completed:		
	December 2013	January 2014		

We carry out Equality Impact Assessments (EIA) to analyse the effects of our decisions, policies or practices. The EIA should be undertaken/started at the beginning of the policy development process – before any decisions are made.

#### 1. OVERVIEW

# The main aims/objectives of this policy<sup>1</sup> are:

The Government has now extended the discretion available to local authorities in the amount of discounts and exemptions from Council Tax that are granted. The Government has also introduced the discretion for councils to levy a premium on properties that have been empty for over two years.

As part of the Council's MTFS it must continue to meet its financial savings challenges and continue to deliver against it corporate priorities.

- Regenerating Rossendale
- Responsive and value for money services
- Clean and green Rossendale

The proposals set out how the Council will use these discretions, and has the following key aims:

- To encourage empty properties back into use
- To generate a small amount of additional revenue on Council Tax until empty housing stock decreases in the borough.
- To act as a driver for positive social and economic impact on local communities.

Is the policy or decision under review (please tick)

<sup>1</sup> Policy refers to any policy, strategy, project, procedure, function, decision or delivery of service.

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New/proposed⊡	Modified/adapted ⊠	Existing
The main intended peo	ple or groups that will be mos	st affected by this policy are:
Owners of second prope	rties in the Borough with empty	properties.
An increase in available need of property in the B	,	ve a positive impact on people in
Reduced empty propertie reducing the potential for	•	act on community cohesion and
This is not targeted at an	y specific protected equality gro	oup.

# 2. FINDINGS / EVIDENCE

Information/data obtained and/or Consultation/engagement carried out (please state who with)  The maximum additional income generation is estimated to be no more than c £36k, albeit this will diminish in future years as the number of empty properties fall. The real driver in this change of policy is social and economic to local communities.  In addition to council tax discounts there are a number of "exemptions" already available to protect certain groups. Examples of "exemptions" related to unoccupied dwelling include, but not limited to the following – these will continue to remain in place which has relevance for some specific protected groups.  Dwellings left empty by deceased persons (6 months from date of probate).  Left empty by someone receiving personal care by reason of old age, disablement, past or present alcohol or drug abuse.  An unoccupied dwelling which was previously the sole or main residence of a person who has moved into a hospital or care home.  Armed forces' accommodation  An unoccupied dwelling which was previously the sole or main residence of a person who is the owner or tenant and who has moved to receive personal care.	FINDINGS/EVIDENCE: The following information/data has been considered in developing this policy/decision (including any consultation or engagement):				
£36k, albeit this will diminish in future years as the number of empty properties fall. The real driver in this change of policy is social and economic to local communities.  Existing policies and exemptions  In addition to council tax discounts there are a number of "exemptions" already available to protect certain groups. Examples of "exemptions" related to unoccupied dwelling include, but not limited to the following – these will continue to remain in place which has relevance for some specific protected groups.  • Dwellings left empty by deceased persons (6 months from date of probate).  • Left empty by someone receiving personal care by reason of old age, disablement, past or present alcohol or drug abuse.  • An unoccupied dwelling which was previously the sole or main residence of a person who has moved into a hospital or care home.  • Armed forces' accommodation  • An unoccupied dwelling which was previously the sole or main residence of a person who is the owner or tenant and who has moved to receive personal care.	and/or Consultation/engagement carried out (please state	What does this tell us? / What does it say?			
available to protect certain groups. Examples of "exemptions" related to unoccupied dwelling include, but not limited to the following – these will continue to remain in place which has relevance for some specific protected groups.  Dwellings left empty by deceased persons (6 months from date of probate).  Left empty by someone receiving personal care by reason of old age, disablement, past or present alcohol or drug abuse.  An unoccupied dwelling which was previously the sole or main residence of a person who has moved into a hospital or care home.  Armed forces' accommodation  An unoccupied dwelling which was previously the sole or main residence of a person who is the owner or tenant and who has moved to receive personal care.	MTFS	£36k, albeit this will diminish in future years as the number of empty properties fall. The real driver in this change of policy is social and economic to local			
		<ul> <li>available to protect certain groups. Examples of "exemptions" related to unoccupied dwelling include, but not limited to the following – these will continue to remain in place which has relevance for some specific protected groups.</li> <li>Dwellings left empty by deceased persons (6 months from date of probate).</li> <li>Left empty by someone receiving personal care by reason of old age, disablement, past or present alcohol or drug abuse.</li> <li>An unoccupied dwelling which was previously the sole or main residence of a person who has moved into a hospital or care home.</li> <li>Armed forces' accommodation</li> <li>An unoccupied dwelling which was previously the sole or main residence of a person who is the owner or tenant and who has moved to receive personal</li> </ul>			

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person who is the owner or tenant and who has moved in order to provide personal care to another person.

 An unoccupied dwelling where the person who would otherwise be liable is a trustee in a bankruptcy.

In addition, the Council will continue to consider flexible and/or deferred payment option on a case by case basis particularly in case where there is a genuine desire to sell and property and is evidenced by the seller's solicitor.

# **Current Council Tax Exemption Data**

As at w/c 27<sup>th</sup> January 2014 there are 31,188 domestic properties in Rossendale.

Based on the last snapshot figures (early December 2013) there were:

- 698 vacant under 6 months the former class 'c'
- 104 under/needing major repair the former class 'a'
- 139 'second homes' (unoccupied but furnished)
- 310 properties vacant continuously for more than 2 yrs

# Public Consultation [Appendix 3]

2<sup>nd</sup> December 2013 – 26<sup>th</sup> January 2014

1288 paper questionnaires sent out based on a snapshot of people who had properties which were subject to the 2 former exemptions, 2<sup>nd</sup> homes and 2yrs + vacant lists.

In addition the consultation questionnaire went to Rossendale citizen's panel, 382 email invitations and 360 paper surveys issued.

And 8 emails to registered social landlords (Green Vale etc.).

497 responses received.

### Based on 497 responses:

Discount change 1: Ending the Council Tax exemption for properties that are empty for up to six months and replacing it with a 50% discount.

Agree – 44.2%

Disagree – 53.6%

However, the majority 43.6% said this would have 'no impact at all' on them directly.

Discount change 2: Ending the Council Tax exemption on empty properties that are undergoing major structural repair and replacing it with a 50% discount for up to 12 months.

Agree – 42.8%

Disagree – 53.9%

However, the majority 52.9% said this would have 'no impact at all' on them directly.

Discount change 3: Ending the 10% discount on second homes which are furnished and unoccupied

Agree – 64.3%

Disagree – 29.8%

However, the majority 67.2% said this would have 'no impact at all' on them directly.

Discount change 4: Introducing an additional 50% Council Tax charge for properties that have been empty for over 2 years. This means that owners of all properties that have been empty for over 2 years will have to pay 150% Council Tax for these properties.

Agree – 53.9% Disagree – 38.5%

However, the majority 57.9% said this would have 'no impact at all' on them directly.

When respondents were asked if they believed that having to pay more Council

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use more quickly, the majority agreed.  Agree – 57.9% Disagree – 34.6%  Respondent type: As would be expected, the overall results change when you look at the different types of respondent.
Disagree – 34.6%  Respondent type: As would be expected, the overall results change when you look at the different
Respondent type: As would be expected, the overall results change when you look at the different
As would be expected, the overall results change when you look at the different
l types of respondent
DISCOUNT DISCOUNT DISCOUNT DISCOUNT
CHANGE CHANGE CHANGE CHANGE  1 2 3 4
Home Agree 53.4% 49% 70.3% 62%
Owners Disagree 44.6% 47.8% 25.3% 34.5%
Tenants Agree 68.1% 59.1% 63.6% 68.2%
Disagree 31.8% 36.4% 36.3% 27.3%
Private Agree 3.6% 16.3% 44.9% 43.8%
Filvate   Agree   3.0 %   10.3 %   44.9 %   43.6 %
Housing Agree 60% 60% 40%
association Disagree 20% 20% 20% 40%
dosociation   Disagree   2070   2070   4070
Many local authorities in Lancashire have already implemented such/similar
Best practice and earning   Council Tax discount changes.
from other Local
Authorities. Learning and best practice has been shared through professional networks
which has informed Rossendale's Councils considered approach.
Empty Property Strategy The proposed changes will support the council's vacant properties strategy
details of which can be found at:
http://www.rossendale.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/538/cabinet

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# 3. EQUALITY IMPACT

Using the table below please indicate whether the policy/strategy/decision has a positive, negative or no impact from an equalities perspective on any of the protected equality groups listed below. Please also give consideration to wider equality of opportunity and community cohesion impacts within and between the groups identified. See EIA Guidance

Equality		Positive Impact (It could benefit)	Negative Impact (It could disadvantage)	<b>Reason</b> and any mitigating actions already in place (to reduce any adverse /negative impacts or reasons why it will be of positive benefit or contribution)	No Impact
Age	Older people			Council Tax is payable by all groups and there is no evidence to suggest that particular groups own a disproportionately high number of empty properties.  Some mitigation via existing exemptions are already in place for dwellings unoccupied due to moving to care homes or receiving personal care which may be utilised by older people.  It is recognised that older people, or other people moving to sheltered accommodation out of necessity whilst not fully exempt, such properties would still be eligible under the proposed "unfurnished vacant dwellings: current 100% six months exemption for empty homes (previously Class C exemption) – retain 100% discount for the first month, thereafter 50% discount for a maximum 5 months"  Based on the information available, no disproportionate impact has been identified. In addition, the Council will continue to consider flexible and/or deferred payment options on a case by case basis.	

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Equality		Positive Impact (It could benefit)	Negative Impact (It could disadvantage)	<b>Reason</b> and any mitigating actions already in place (to reduce any adverse /negative impacts or reasons why it will be of positive benefit or contribution)	No Impact
	Managara and abildana			N/A	<u> </u>
Disability	Younger people and children Physical/learning/mental health			N/A  Council Tax is payable by all groups and there is no evidence to suggest that particular groups own a disproportionately high number of empty properties.  Based on the information available, no disproportionate impact has been identified.  In addition, the Council will continue to consider flexible and/or deferred payment options on a case by case basis.	
Gender Reassignment	Transsexual people			Council Tax is payable by all groups and there is no evidence to suggest that particular groups own a disproportionately high number of empty properties.  Based on the information available, no disproportionate impact has been identified.  In addition, the Council will continue to consider flexible and/or deferred payment options on a case by case basis.	
Pregnancy and Maternity				As above.	
Race (Ethnicity or Nationality)	Asian or Asian British people Black or black British people			As above.	

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Equality			Posit Impa	Negat Impac could disadv	ct (I	t	in plac	on and any mitigating actions already be (to reduce any adverse /negative ts or reasons why it will be of positive to r contribution)	No Impact
	Irish people		[	[		J - /		,	
	White British								
	Chinese people								
	Gypsies & Traveller	rs	Ī		ī				
	Other minority compabove (please state	munities not listed							
Belief or Religion	V.						and the that produced dispression dentitions and the that produced is a second dispression of the that produced	d on the information available, no opportionate impact has been fied.  dition, the Council will continue to der flexible and/or deferred ent options on a case by case	
Sex	Women						and that p dispro empty	cil Tax is payable by all groups here is no evidence to suggest particular groups own a poportionately high number of y properties.	
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Equality			Positive Impact (It could benefit)	Negative Impact (It could disadvantage	Reason and any mitigating actions already in place (to reduce any adverse /negative impacts or reasons why it will be of positive benefit or contribution)  No Impact
					In addition, the Council will continue to consider flexible and/or deferred payment options on a case by case basis.
	Men				As above
Sexual Orientation	gay mer bisexua	n, gay women / lesbians, and people	i		As above $oxedsymbol{\boxtimes}$
Marriage and Civil Partne	<b>rship</b> (em	ployment only)			N/A
Contribution to equality of					Council Tax is payable by all groups and there is no evidence to suggest that particular groups own a disproportionately high number of empty properties.  Some mitigation via existing exemptions already in place for  • Dwellings left empty by deceased persons (6 months from date of probate).  • Dwellings left empty by someone receiving personal care by reason of old age, disablement, past or present alcohol or drug abuse  • An unoccupied dwelling which was previously the sole or main residence of a person who is the owner or tenant and who has moved to receive personal care.  • An unoccupied dwelling which was previously the sole or main residence of a person who is the owner or tenant and who has moved in order to
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		provide personal care to another person.  Based on the information available, no disproportionate impact has been identified.  In addition, the Council will continue to consider flexible and/or deferred payment options on a case by case basis.	
Contribution to fostering good relations between different groups (people getting on well together – valuing one another, respect and understanding)		As above.	
Human Rights <a href="http://intranet/site/scripts/documents">http://intranet/site/scripts/documents</a> info.php?categoryID=86 <a href="http://intranet/site/scripts/documents">&amp;documentID=251</a>		All Council decision will be carried out in line with the Human Rights Act 1998.	

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# 4. OUTCOME OF EIA – COURSE OF ACTION TO BE TAKEN

What course of action does this EIA suggest you take? More than one of the following may apply	Please indicate
Outcome 1: No major change required. The EIA has not identified any potential for discrimination or adverse impact and all opportunities to promote equality have been taken.	Χ□
Outcome 2: Adjust the policy to remove barriers identified by the EIA or better promote equality. Are you satisfied that the proposed adjustments will remove the barriers identified? If there is a negative impact identified, you must consider (and evidence/record) what mitigating actions you have or will put in place to reduce the negative impact where/if possible, and to enhance the positive impact. This might include any partnership discussions/working that needs to be undertaken. Complete EIA Action Plan as appropriate.	
Outcome 3: Continue the policy despite potential for negative impact or missed opportunities to promote equality identified. You will need to ensure that the EIA clearly sets out the justifications for continuing with it. You should consider whether there are sufficient plans to reduce the negative impact and/or plans to monitor the actual impact. This might include any partnership discussions/working that needs to be undertaken. Complete EIA Action Plan as appropriate.	
Outcome 4: Stop and rethink the policy when the EIA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination or significant negative impact that can not be justified or mitigated against. You must speak to the People and Policy Team immediately.	

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#### 5. EIA ACTION PLAN & REVIEW

Based on the impact assessment, findings/evidence and outcomes identified above, please complete the Action Plan below – these should be actions arising as a result of undertaking the EIA.

The Action Plan should address (not exhaustively):-

- Any gaps in findings/evidence research including any consultation or engagement regarding the policy and its actual/potential affects.
- How you will address any gaps.
- What practical changes/action will help reduce any negative impacts that you have identified.
- What practical changes/action will help enhance any positive contributions to equality.

Further Actions Required:	Yes 🗌	No X
EIA Action Plan		

Issue	Action required	Lead officer	Timescale

Please add more rows if required.

Actions arising from the Impact assessment should form part of the business planning process for service areas.

Monitoring & Reviewing t	the Effect of the Policy
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Please state how you will monitor the impact and effect of this policy and where this will be reported:

Monitoring of the impact and effect will be, amongst other things:

- New Homes Bonus
- Quarterly performance monitoring in relation to empty properties (Covalent)
- Homes and Communities Association's (HCA) Investment Management System

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