Framework for the North Northamptonshire Housing Strategic Framework 2024 – The Partnership Approach to achieving the best places to live Co-produced by Housing, Adult Social Care, Public Health and Associated Partners Working Draft 8



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Introduction



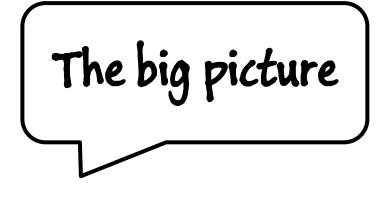
- This is the five-year strategy for Housing, not just the bricks and mortar, but for the people and places that live in the North Northamptonshire area with a housing need.
- It is based on collaborative engagement and co-production with local partners, people working within the specialisms of housing, social care, and people who draw on care and support, whilst recognising people have the knowledge and experience to improve the way we deliver our services.
- It looks at the Full gamut of housing from a residence to a home, a place where you want to live your life. Considering needs and aspirations when looking at housing delivery across the North Northants Area and its individual communities.



National Context – the challenges it creates

Political climate - We are about to go through an **Election year**, where at the time of producing this slide deck, we do not know the results of that election. On the lead up to election years, additional finances are put on hold and for those services that rely on grant funding, they go through a period of uncertainty which has a knock-on affect to their service users, who are generally vulnerable people, very much in need of those services.

Fiscal climate – on emerging from Brexit and a global pandemic, the Country finds itself in a tumultuous position fiscally. This means that the Cost of living has increased exponentially, as the cost of priority bills such as food, rent and utilities continues to grow.



Global events There are several events that have an impact on the national fiscal context. The war, social immigration responsibilities for resettling people displaced by war, to name but a few. The resulting financial burdens impact local service delivery and the cost of living when imported goods are affected.



Northamptonshire Local context – population growth

North and West Northamptonshire each saw a 13.5% increase in population between 2011 and 2021 - higher than the overall increase for the whole of England (6.6%), Making Northamptonshire one of the fastest growing areas in England. NN went from 316,900 residents in 2011 to 359,500 in 2021, which means that we have 42,600 new people in our boroughs who will need the Council's services.

North

Council

Northamptonshire

Impact on Housing – Population growth tends to come before the services that support it, particularly for those residents that cannot afford the private sector of housing tenures. Affordable housing growth targets are not being fully met and the follow up of infrastructure on larger housing developments tends to get delayed when the fiscal climate is poor.

Impact on Health - The impact of poor housing and the lack of housing goes wider than the actual inhabitants (or homeless as the case may be) as conditions nurtured in unhealthy housing may spread, with costs ultimately borne by health and social care services. The Building **Research Establishment** (2021) estimates the cost to the NHS of treating those affected by poor housing as £1.4bn per year. The costliest issue to the NHS relates to excess cold.

Impact on Services – Growth tends to happen over time and has a creeping effect rather than an all at once impact and because of this services do not change with the trend. The cost of delivering services is also a major issue, not all councils are financially able to adapt and increase their services and government support is not consistently available to allow for planning for growth.

Impact on People – Reduction of housing means a rise in homelessness, which in turn affects both physical and mental health.

The local

picture

Impact on the environment – A poor fiscal climate affects the quality of housing delivery. The cost of delivering modern methods of construction is higher than standard methods.

Governance

Guidance

There are a few legislative Acts that guide and advise housing and the delivery of it, the main ones are:

- □ The Housing Act 1996
- Homelessness Act 2002
- Homeless Reduction Act 2017
- Social Housing Regulation 2023
- □ The Housing Act 2004, covers Private Sector Housing
- Localism Act 2011
- Housing and Regeneration Act 2008
- □ The associated Code of Guidance (*where applicable*)



Governance

Guidance - Continued

In addition to that there are a few legislative Acts that need to be considered in partnership with delivery, they are:

- The Care Act 2014 sets a strong expectation that agencies will work together to protect children, young adults and people with care and support needs.
- The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 imposed a duty on councils to provide support to victims of domestic abuse in safe accommodation.
- The Health and Social Care Act 2012 lays the foundations to improve health outcomes by joining up NHS, social care and public health services at a local level and tackling growing health inequalities.
- National Rough Sleeper Strategy 'Ending Rough Sleeping for Good 2022
- Affordable Homes Programme 2021 to 2026 GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)



Governance

Guidance - continued

Governance is layered and from legislation, strategies, policies and procedures are created and published, the associated documents that this strategy considers are:

- □ North Northamptonshire Corporate Plan 2021 guides what we do at a local level.
- Keyways Housing Allocations Scheme designed using the National Code of Guidance for allocations and helps the Council manage and maintain the Housing Register for the allocation of available housing.
- North Northamptonshire Homeless and Rough Sleeping Strategy (currently under consultation seeking approval March 2024).
- Guidance and best practice for individuals with vulnerabilities: Considering and Supporting the Autistic Needs of Individuals in Housing - <u>Housing-paper-final-formatted-v2.pdf (squarespace.com)</u>
- Building the right support for people with a learning disability and autistic people action plan (2022) <u>Building</u> the Right Support Action Plan - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
- Integrated Care Northamptonshire Strategy: Live your best life (2023 2033) This strategy will also help to deliver the ambition to ensure residents of Northamptonshire have access to affordable, safe, quality accommodation and security of tenure within a collaborative approach.
- UK Refugee Resettlement Policy August 2021 Plays a key role in global responses to humanitarian crisis.



Guidance - continued

Other considerations are related to housing delivery are:

Planning Policy – Local Plan – adoption planned for April 2026, North Northamptonshire Strategic Plan, Scopes and Issues 2022, Highways Plans and Strategies, Gypsy and Traveler Local Plan planned adoption February 2026, Supplementary Planning Documents, Health and Wellbeing Planning Policy, Local Development Scheme 2023 – 2026.

Governance

- Joint Core Strategy 2011-2031 Adopted 2016, provides the strategic planning policies for the future development of the area from 2016 to 2031.
- Cambridge, Milton Keynes, Oxford, Northampton Growth Corridor Report 2016 – a plan for unlocking growth, housing delivery and jobs.



Integrated Care Northamptonshire Strategy Ive your best life

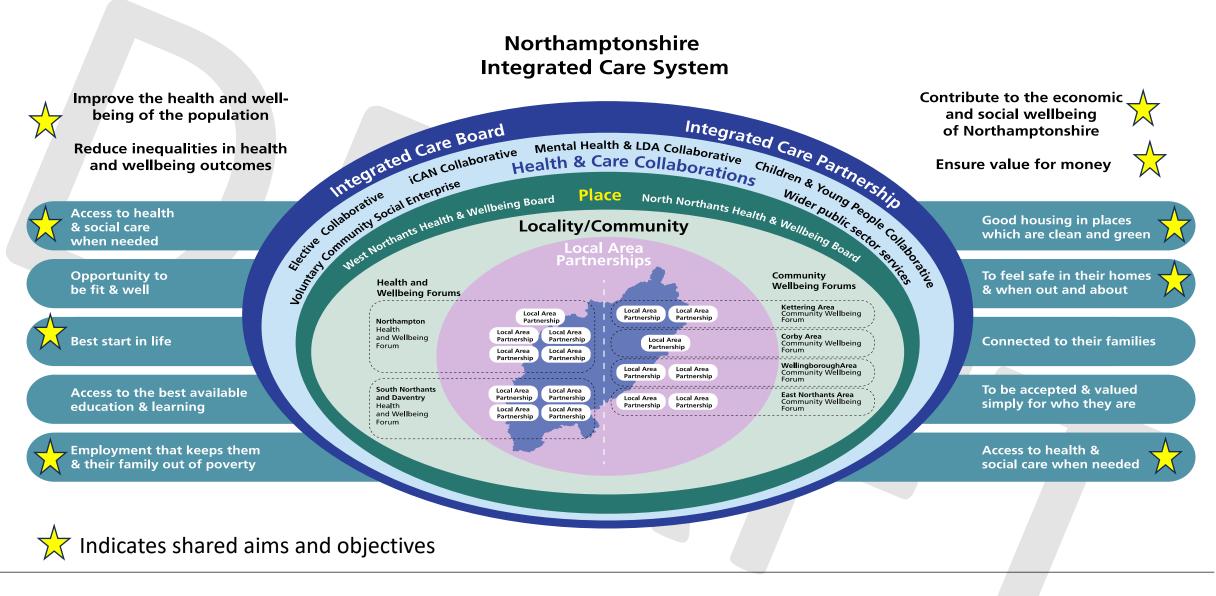
Shared vision

We want to work better together in Northamptonshire to create a place where people and their loved ones are active, confident and take personal responsibility to enjoy good health and wellbeing, reaching out to quality integrated support and services if and when they need help.

Shared aims

- Improve the health and wellbeing of the population
- Reduce inequalities in health and wellbeing outcomes
- Ensure value for money
- Contribute to the economic and social wellbeing of Northamptonshire.







NORTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CONTEXT

359,500 people - 2021

Growth in size of 13.5% since 2011

69% live in urban areas, 31% in rural areas



NORTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CONTEXT - continued

Resident groups:

- Care leavers
- Rough Sleepers
- Homeless or threatened with homelessness
- Families
- Medically vulnerable
- Refugee groups
- Older People
- 16/17-year-olds
- Learning Difficulties and Autism



- Applicants General Needs
- Applicants Priority Needs
- Those requiring specialist housing with care
 and support provision
- Families and single persons in Temporary Accommodation
- Domestic abuse / Refuge residents





The Challenges



Financial	Homelessness and	Current Housing	Housing Needs and
	Rough Sleeping	Supply	Demand
Affordability and Quality	Growth	Service Resources	Community



Financial



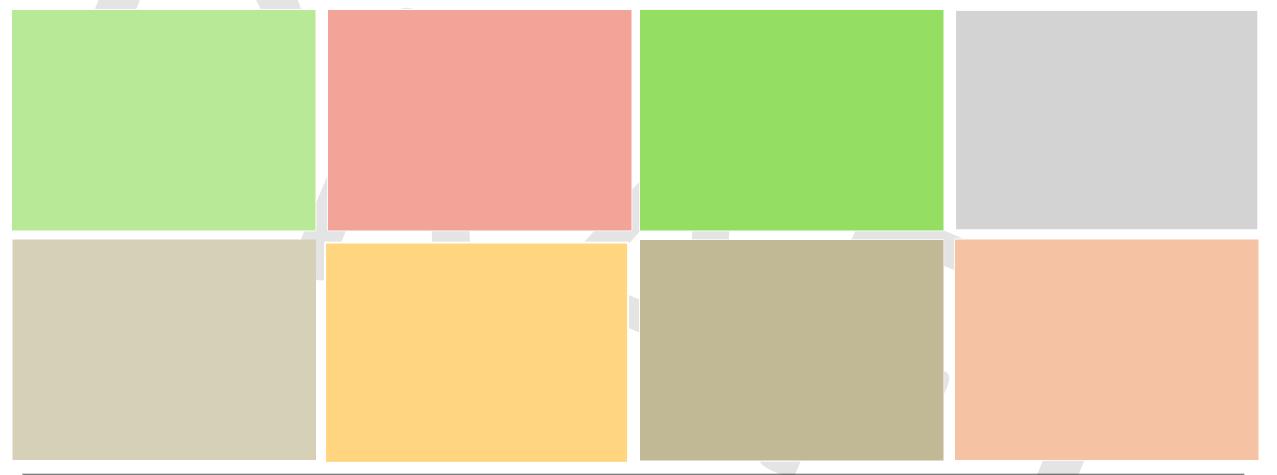
Financial Challenges- TBC

- NNC Grant funded staff, schemes and services: Being an election year, continued funding is not guaranteed. Therefore, exit plans would need to consider transferring staff onto NNC establishment, how to manage services where schemes and staff are not established with NNC.
- Partner Commissions Grant funded staff, schemes and services: Being an election year continued funding is not guaranteed. Therefore, exit plans would need to consider future delivery.
- HRA/GF Budgetary structures meeting the needs of statutory and non-statutory service delivery responsibilities.
- Growing costs of temporary solutions to homelessness, hotels, B&B, nightly paid accommodation, resettlement, etc.
- Service resources not keeping up with the needs of an increasing population.





Financial - Solutions

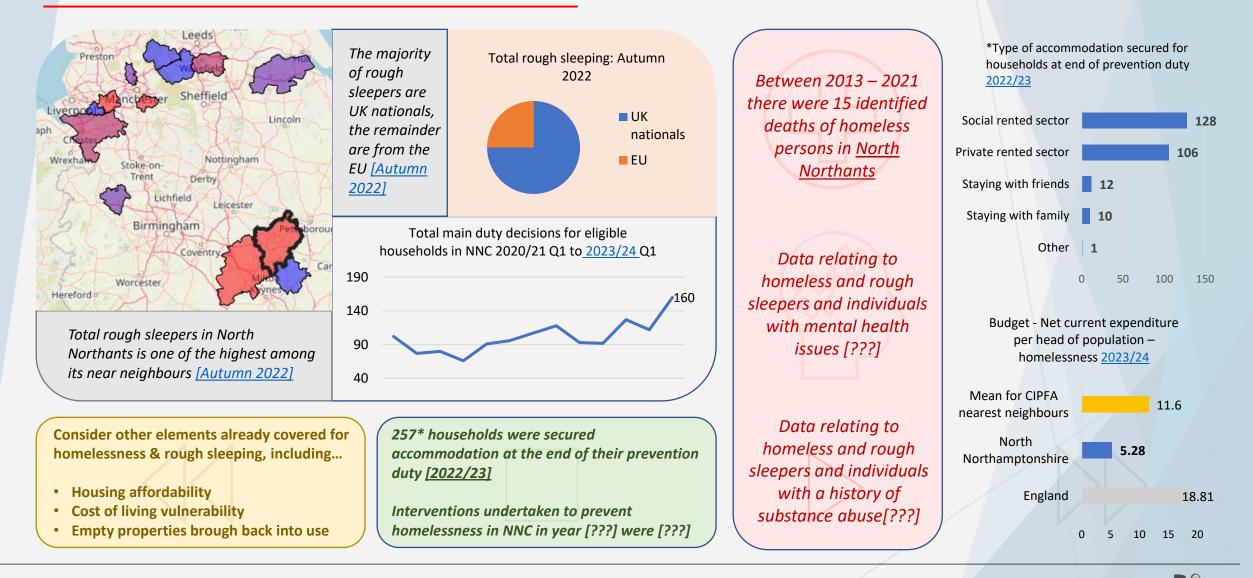




Homelessness and Rough Sleeping



Homelessness & rough sleeping



Intelligence



Homeless & Rough Sleeping - Solutions

Increase the availability of and access to suitable accommodation to meet local need. Embed early and effective upstream prevention, reaching people earlier to reduce homelessness.

Support people to sustain current or find suitable accommodation. Make rough sleeping rare, brief, and nonrecurring through a comprehensive and multi-agency Rough Sleeping Service.

Maximise opportunities for funding and collaboration to develop effective pathways and make the best use of resources



Current Housing

Supply



Challenges: Current housing supply

"Quality of NNC housing stock "Housing stock conditions "NNC housing stock is not all is variable" energy efficient/safe" oversight not understood" Contemporary data is missing for North Northants in assessing properties with in cs such in North Northants [???] Category 1 hazards and renewable technologies. These measures along with number of inspections (if available) and indirect elements such Inspections data on Housing Association stock, as waste management are also considered important in including compliance with building codes, hazards and resident satisfaction surveys [???] tackling these challenges. Approx. Energy efficiency data on *Adaptations to LA £ 2,675,000 was spent owned stock in Corby making Local Authority owned dwellings decent during the year 2022/23 in North Northants. This is in accordance with the Housing Health and Safety Minor Rating System (HHSRS) properties have standard. been brought back into use in North Northants as of Major The average cost for each local authority *denotes owned dwelling "not in a reasonable internally state of repair" in North Northants provided for 2022/23 was £ 2,366.

There were 142 dwellings without a reasonable here were 142 uwening fort in North Northants in 2022/23. Providers [Mar'22]. This represents 104.4 per 1,000

No. of Housing

Associations operating

[???]

HA stock [???]

[???]

dwellings.

No. of

in North Northants

[???]

dwellings owned

by Housing Associations

191 PRP owned dwellings are vacant in NNC as of 2023/24, this is slightly above the CIPFA near neighbour average.

> Consider data already covered "social rental units owned by private registered providers of social housing (PRPs) in NNC which fail the DHS"

The average weekly PRP rent in North Northants was £92.91 in 2021/22, *There this is slightly are 424 licensed above the mean for its CIPFA **HMOs in North** near neighbours.

*7(council house) dwellings were vacant and ready to let at month end Dec'23 [social housing]

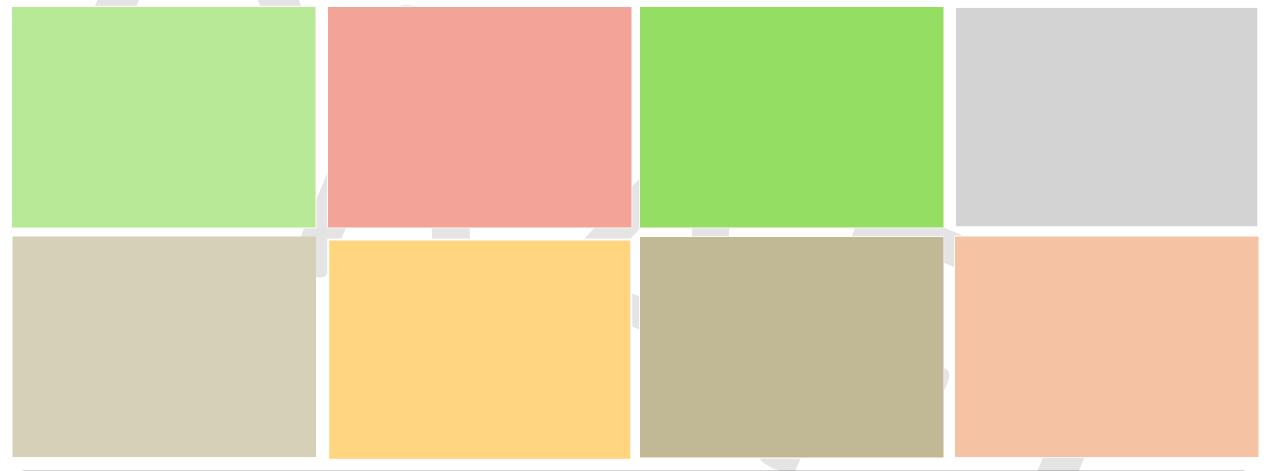
Northants as of Oct '23

Northamptonshire Council

data



Current Housing Supply - Solutions





Housing Needs and Demand



Challenges: Housing Needs and Demand

"Increasing demand for adapted housing for over 60's"

"Homes are not always suitable to support people to live independently"

"Housing offer not meeting needs of people with LDA"

"Demand on safe accommodation for domestic abuse not meeting needs"

"Housing demand/need is not met by housing supply"

"Short supply of larger properties"

"Quality of private sector housing is variable and limited understanding of the stock"

"Long term empty properties not in use continues"

"Housing Options not meeting the need of growing homeless cases"

setting body

There are 513

properties in North Northants which have been empty for more than 2 years [YTD 2023/24]

The number of accessible properties delivered across North

Northants in [<mark>year]</mark> was [<mark>???</mark>]

NNC owns and manages approximately 8,000 properties around Corby and Kettering

only.

+13.05%...increase to dwelling stock between 2010 & 2023 in North Northants (CIPFA near neighbour average +9.57%)

4% of NNC owned housing stock is categorized as Affordable rent (2022/23)

150 total number of Private Sector Housing DFG (Disabled Facilities Grant) completions (YTD 2023/24)

Therapy assessments completed with recommendations for Minor and Major Adaptations total 136 & 354 respectively (2022/23)

Households owed a prevention duty, citing domestic abuse as the reason for loss of last settled home, was lower than the CIPFA near neighbour mean (Q1 2023/24)

The 'rate' of properties in North Northants with 9 rooms or more is slightly higher than that of its CIPFA near neighbours, 0.86 vs. 0.81 respectively

...

....

Rate of dwellings with 2 rooms or fewer is lower in NNC than its CIPFA near neighbours, 6.5 vs. 8.4 respectively

1,324 dwellings in North Northants are part of a converted or shared house (2021)



* Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) is a UK-based international accountancy membership and standard-



Housing Needs and Demand - Solutions

Housing design and standards need to reflect the current and changing needs of population e.g. more home working; access to active travel routes, access to green and open spaces The application of consistent wrap around support to help vulnerable residents sustain their tenancies e.g. access to benefit advice, mental health support, hoarding



Affordability and Quality



Challenges: Affordability & Quality

"Property prices increasing as the cost-ofliving increases"

"Private rental prices are not affordable to meet the needs of the population"

"Social housing is a default and demand is continuing to outstrip supply"

"Delivering Environmentally sound housing – across tenures"

"Improving existing housing with environmental upgrades"

Several challenges require monitoring of datasets that may overlap, examples of elements already covered (that are pertinent here) include...

- Delivery of accessible properties
- Minor & major adaptations
- Expenditure to make homes 'decent'
- Local Housing Allowance vs. lower quartile
 rent
- Further measures on energy efficiency

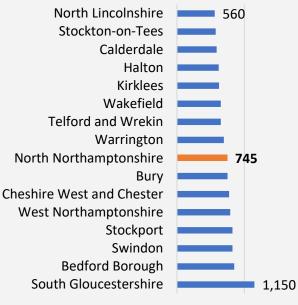
Full recommended list of data for each challenge available on request.

223 dwellings in North Northants have been improved using loans, grants & other assistance in <u>2022/23</u>

Just 11 properties were installed with <u>renewable technologies</u> in 2021/22, & 0 properties in 2022/23

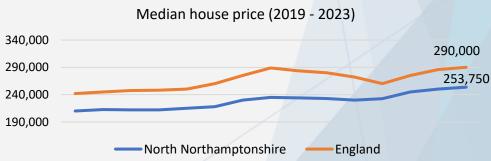
NNC is below the mean of its near neighbours on the <u>'Cost of living</u> <u>vulnerability index</u> <u>2022'</u>

Median monthly private sector rent for all properties 2022/2023 (Biannual 2)



The Ratio of median house price to median gross annual (workplace-based) earnings is +13% higher in North Northants than that of its near neighbours, 7.82 vs. 6.9 (2022)

The number of discretionary housing payments awarded in NNC in 2022/23 was +47% higher than the mean of its near neighbours.

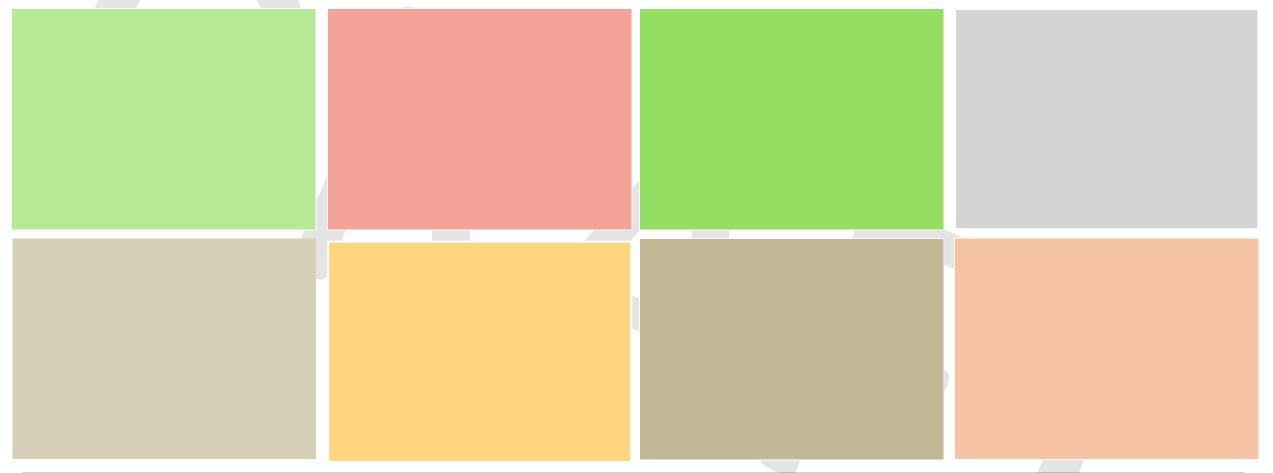






* Median = denoting or relating to a value or quantity lying at the mid-point of a frequency distribution of observed values or quantities, such that there is an equal probability of falling above or below it.

Affordability and Quality- Solutions





Growth



Challenges: Growth

The data displayed here is limited to those which may monitor the extent of the challenges, rather than efforts to combat them. In light of this, it's important to note that elements which should also be measured include: Number of households whose homelessness was relieved or prevented and number of rough sleepers rehoused into accommodation [broken down by housing type].

From a wider perspective it is recommended to look beyond 'Housing per se' when addressing these challenges; Elements including g employment rates, income disparity/distribution, evictions and redundancies may all contribute to one or more of the Growth challenges.

Other datasets which are pertinent to these challenges, but have already been covered elsewhere, include; Percentage of Local Authority owned dwellings -Affordable Rent, Net additions to dwelling stock and Number of long-term empty properties (more than 2 years)

2043

mean of its near

neighbours (4.30)

"Increased population"

The population of North Northants is projected to reach 416,432 by Number of new applications received on Keyways for According to Census [2023] was [???] 2021, the rate of overcrowding in NNC is The number of active 3.59, lower than the

households on keyways as of [January 2024] was [6060]

"Increased housing register"

Number of vacant dwellings in the area owned by the NNC (including other local authorities outside of the area) is 135 (2022/23).

NNC owns 323 dwellings that are classed under Affordable Rent (2022/23)

Number of households in Temporary Accommodation in North Northants as of Q1 2023/24 is 241, the majority of those are single females with dependent children (41%)

[Temporary accommodation types?]

"Unmet Housing Delivery targets – Affordable Housing"

Total owed a prevention or relief duty in NNC at the end of Q1 2023/24 was 339.

Homeless caseload is challenging with over 1100 households being supported each month

The number of rough sleepers in NNC for [year] was [???]

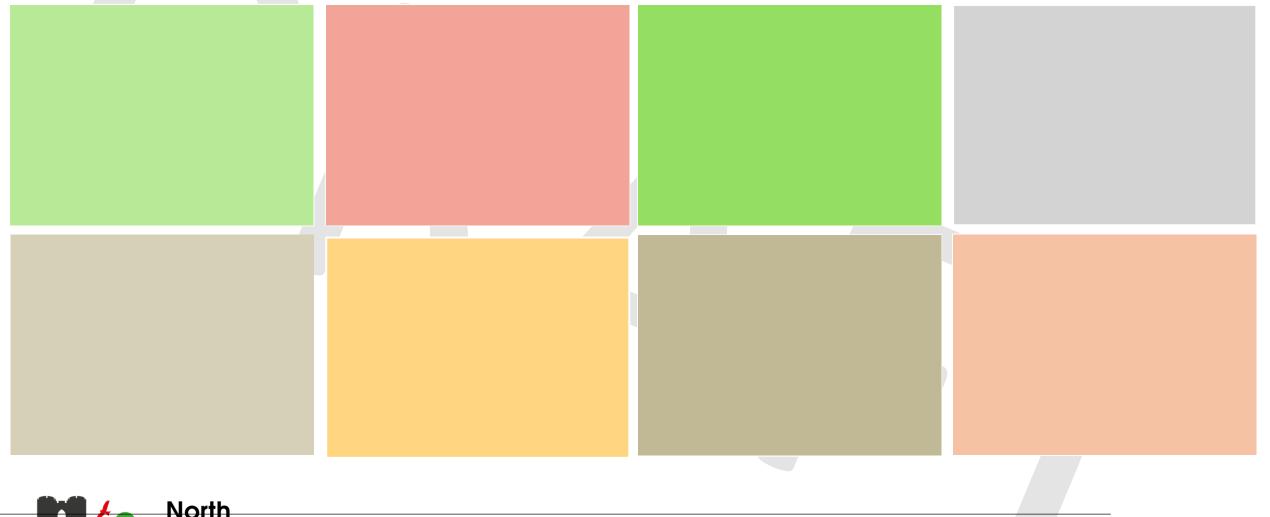
The leading reasons for rough sleeping in NNC for [year] was [???]

6 persons in NNC for Q1 2023/24 were assessed as having a priority need due to mental health issues.

"Increased homeless footfall"



Growth - Solutions

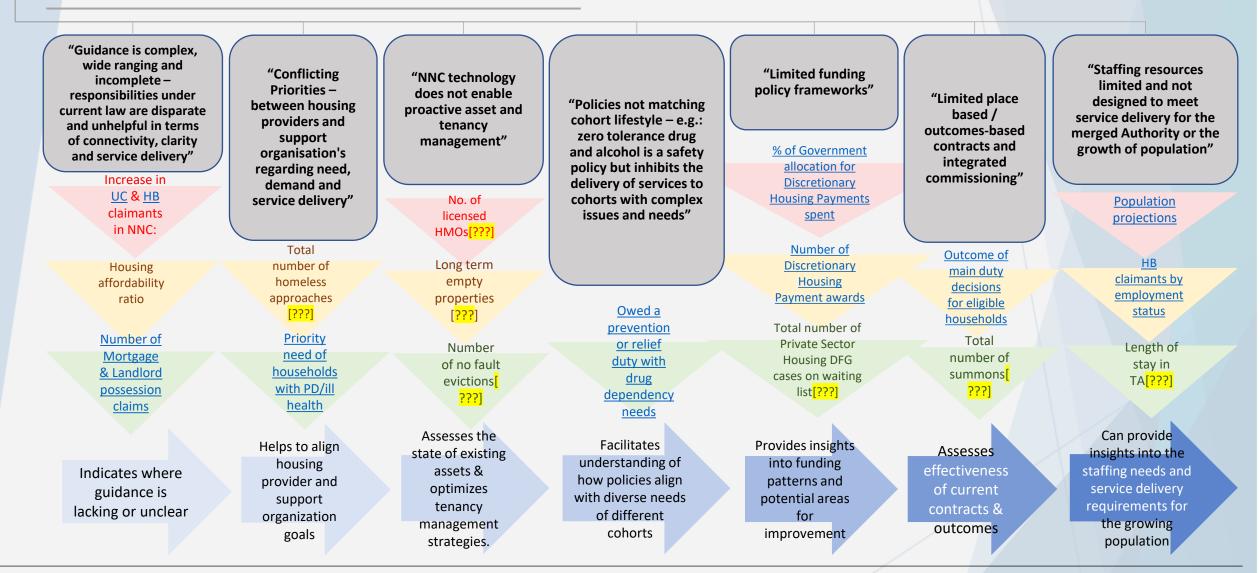




Service Resources



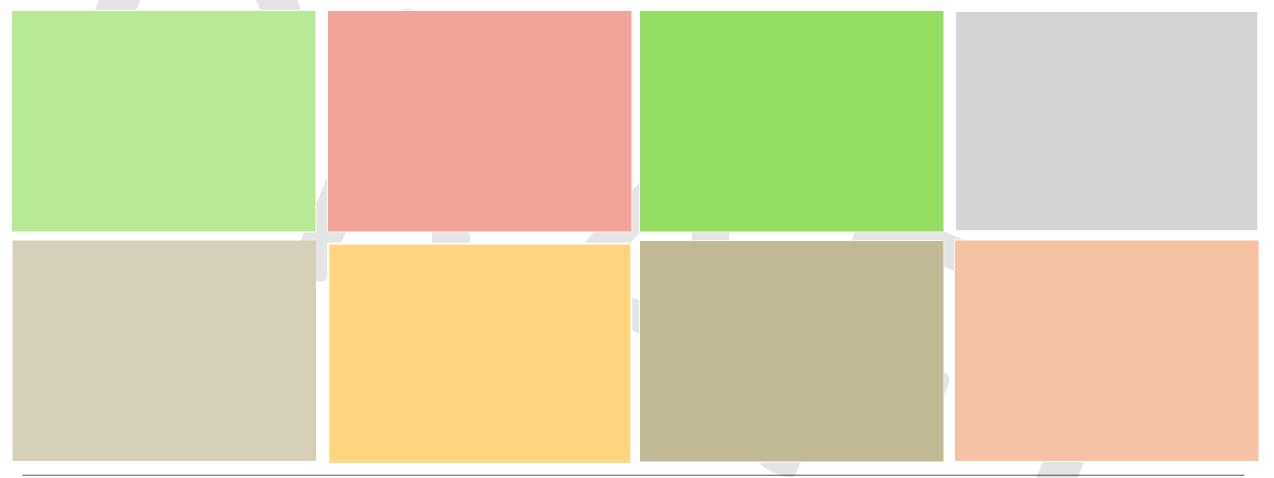
Challenges: Service Resources







Service Resources - Solutions









Challenges: Community

"Safe places to live"

"Understanding and prioritizing the needs of children and young people"

"Residents taking responsibility for their own environments"

"Limited space for bin storage and residential parking"

"Availability and accessibility of data relating to Armed Forces need"

"Maintaining positive community characteristics whilst applying services – not taking the 'one size fits all' approach"

"Considering the effects of delayed infrastructure on new housing development and the impact of new development on the existing infrastructure"

Specific relevant datasets & the challenges they address...

Transportation data is indirectly related to housing as it impacts residents' access to and convenience of their living environment.

Can provide insights into housing demand, population growth patterns, and housing needs of different demographic groups

Economic stability and (e.g.) employment may influence residents' ability to afford housing

Can affect housing desirability and health outcomes for residents.

Can help address the challenge of maintaining positive community characteristics while ensuring safe and suitable housing.

Access to quality education can influence housing choices and community development.

61.2% of KS4 students in NNC achieved 9 -4 in **English and Maths**

16.6% of Bus services in North Northants are Local Authority supported

Net additions to dwelling stock to provide 0.3% of social rental units owned by private

The fraction of mortality

matter in NNC is 5.9%

attributable to particulate

output are in Corby &

Kettering

The areas with the highest

registered providers of

social housing (PRPs) in

NNC fail the DHS

NNC Residents broken

down by ethnicity 2011 vs

2021

insight into housing supply as part of the needs of the community

Percentage of Local Authority owned *(Affordable rent' dwellings: To assess)* the provision of safe places to live

Recurring datasets that are also pertinent...

Dwellings with two rooms or fewer (Census 2021) for understanding the needs of children and young people

> LA owned vacant dwellings to maximise housing availability

Gross Value Added (GVA) Rough sleeper profile information (including support needs, gender, ethnicity, age)

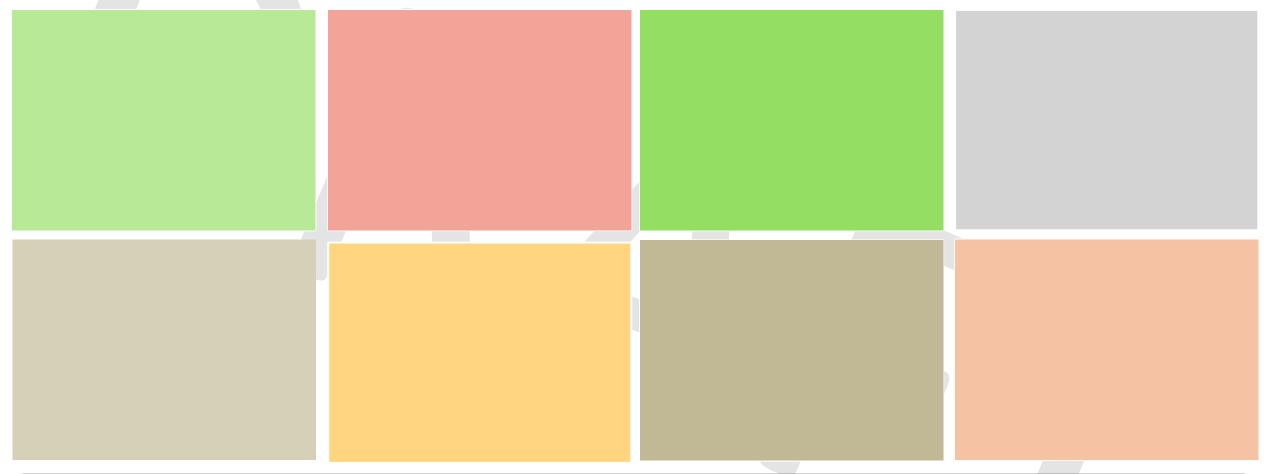
> Number of support needs due to History of mental health problems and Drug dependency needs

Energy Efficiency of Local Authority owned stock to address environmental sustainability



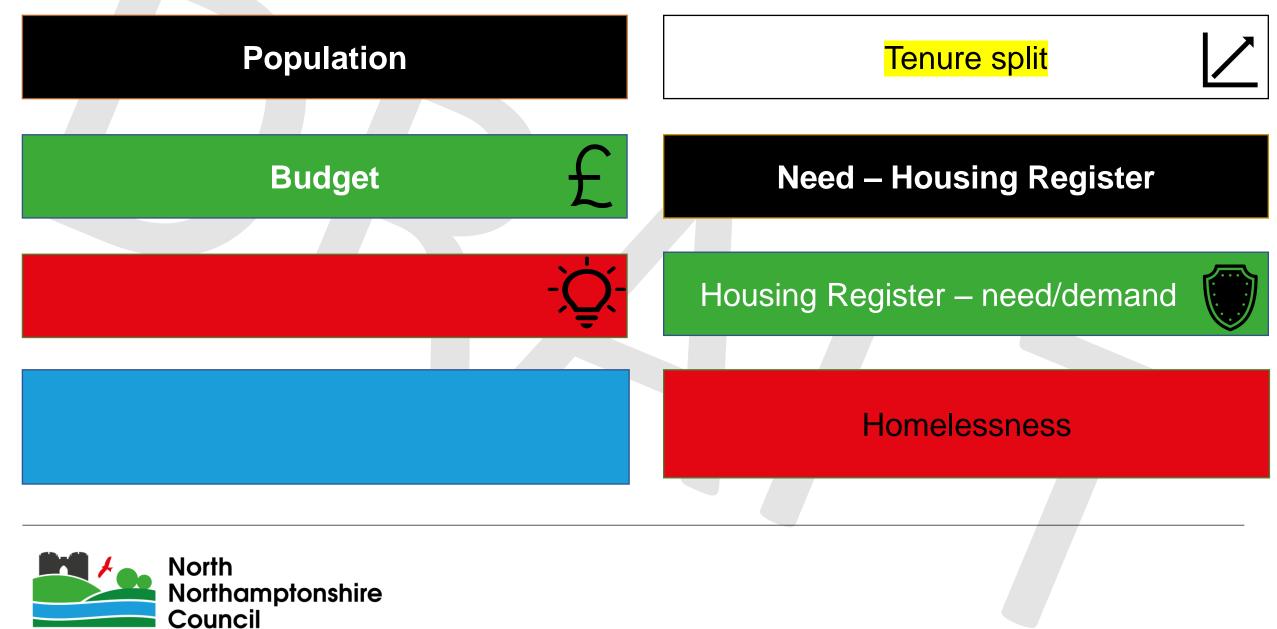


Community - Solutions





Data Intelligence



THE VOICES OF OUR WORKFORCE

THE VOICES OF OUR PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

THE VOICES OF OUR RESIDENTS

THE WAY WE WORK NOW - what we want to change



The lives we live

OUR POTENTIAL FUTURE STRENGTH BASED WAY OF WORKING

