



Report sponsor: Rachel North, Deputy Chief
Executive and Strategic Director for
Communities and Place
Report author: Sue Li, Empty Homes,
Compulsory Purchase and Enforcement
Manager

Compulsory acquisition of empty homes

Purpose

- 1.1 This report seeks Cabinet approval to initiate compulsory purchase proceedings in relation to 4 long-term vacant properties, where the owners have not sufficiently demonstrated that they will be occupied in the near future.
- 1.2 The Council's Empty Homes Strategy aims to facilitate the renovation and re-occupation of vacant dwellings to help meet local housing demand. The actions may also help tackle environmental nuisance that neglected properties can present. Re-use of these homes will contribute towards the Council's New Homes Bonus income.
- 1.3 Where owners cannot be traced or are unwilling/unable to bring a property into use, there is a compelling case in the public interest for the Council to take enforcement action to achieve the aims of the strategy.
- 1.4 Compulsory purchase can return problematic empty homes to useful housing stock.

Recommendation(s)

- 2.1 To authorise the making of Compulsory Purchase Orders under the Acquisition of Land Act 1981(pursuant to the power under section 17 of the Housing Act 1985) for the acquisition of the houses, together with the associated land, as identified in Appendix 1 for the purposes of their renovation and reoccupation as housing accommodation.
- 2.2 To authorise the Strategic Director of Communities and Place, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Adults, Health and Housing, the Director of Legal, Procurement and Democratic Services and Monitoring Officer and the Section 151 Officer to:
 - i. take all necessary steps to secure the making, confirmation and implementation of the Compulsory Purchase Orders;

- ii. acquire the legal interests in the properties, whether by voluntary agreement or compulsorily using statutory powers set out in the preceding paragraph;
- iii. dispose of the properties in accordance with the proposals set out in this report; apply financial procedure rules regarding acquisition and disposal of property;
- iv. suspend or abandon the compulsory purchase order proceedings, or withdraw an order, in relation to any particular property on being satisfied that the subject dwelling will be satisfactorily renovated and re-occupied voluntarily;
- v. take necessary action to deal with all matters relating to the payment of statutory compensation including, where required, instituting or defending related proceedings;
- vi. take all other necessary action to give effect to these recommendations.

Reason(s)

- 3.1 The properties identified in confidential Appendix 1 have been vacant for a number of years and all reasonable options open to the Council to encourage the respective owners to voluntarily bring them back into use have proven unproductive.
- 3.2 Restoring the houses to the useful housing stock will contribute to meeting the increasing housing needs in Derby.
- 3.3 The risk of common problems associated with empty buildings such as trespass, vandalism, fly tipping or anti-social activities will be reduced.

Supporting information

- 4.1 Nationally and locally, housing need continues to increase, as the number of new homes provided falls behind requirements. The Right to Buy has resulted in the loss of social housing stock across the city.
- 4.2 The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) encourages the use of enforcement powers to tackle empty homes. It forms part of the National Planning Policy Framework and its priority is also evidenced by the inclusion of empty properties in the New Homes Bonus scheme, which rewards Local Authorities for increasing the number of occupied houses in their area.
- 4.3 The number of empty homes in Derby has declined overall due to the work of the empty homes team. In 2010, there were around 4,500 vacant homes, of which, around 2,500 were long-term empty. This has reduced to 3,100 vacant homes with some 1,200 long-term empty homes currently. Last year the Council exceeded its target to bring 70 dwellings into use through a combination of voluntary assistance and enforcement tools, although in line with the national trend, the number did increase slightly.

4.4 The Council encourages a voluntary solution in respect of bringing privately owned homes back into use. However, the council will use its compulsory purchase powers where appropriate, for example where ownership cannot be confirmed; where probate issues remain unresolved or where following contact with known owners, there is a failure to make progress to bring the property back into use. Persuasion towards voluntary progress will continue throughout the compulsory purchase process. There is strong demand for all of the properties contained within the report to be brought into use to help address housing need across the city.

4.5 The Properties:

Property 1 – This is a pre-1919 detached house that has been converted to 4 self-contained flats. One flat has been empty since 2015, once since 2020, once since 2021 and the final flat is occupied. The property appears to be in poor condition, with the roof, doors and windows all showing signs of age. There is also rubbish and debris in the rear garden. The owner has been offered all assistance but is uncommunicative and also has council tax arrears outstanding.

Property 2 – This is an ex-Council flat, on the 2nd floor and with 2 bedrooms. The owner has occasionally expressed an interest in renovating and selling but has made no actual progress towards this. Offers of assistance have been made but these have not been taken up. The Council has offered to consider purchasing the flat, but the owner has failed to respond to this. The owner also has council tax arrears outstanding.

Property 3 – The property is an inter-war, 3-bed, end terrace of brick and tile construction. The owners have not responded to Council offers of assistance and have not taken a course of action to bring the property into use. Council tax arrears also remain unpaid.

Property 4 – The property is a pre-1919 4-bed, end terrace of solid brick and tile construction. There is a lapsed planning approval for a block of 3 flats in the garden to the side of the dwelling. The gable end is in a poor state and the garden is very overgrown. The owner has failed to respond to offers of assistance and also owes council tax arrears.

4.6 The compulsory purchase proposals are in the public interest, as they will help meet the Council's aim to bring long-term empty properties within the city back into use, thereby negating their negative social impact as well as increasing housing supply within a reasonable timescale.

4.7 The Council will initially consider whether any compulsorily acquired property is to be added to the Council's housing stock. Where this is not appropriate consideration will be given to their sale to another registered provider or disposal on the open market. Where property is added to the Council's housing stock or transferred to a registered provider, this will be at values assessed by the District Valuer. Where properties are sold on the open market this will usually be by public auction but other methods, such as sealed bids, can be considered. Conditions will be included requiring the dwelling to be brought up to standard and re-occupied within twelve months of disposal, or other such reasonable period.

- 4.8 The market value as assessed by the District Valuer or as realised by open market sale will be used as the basis for the relevant statutory compensation.

Public/stakeholder engagement

- 5.1 The empty property owners have regularly been offered advice and assistance, prior to enforcement consideration and assistance will continue to be offered.
- 5.2 Where a Compulsory Purchase Order is made, public notices will be published.

Other options

- 6.1 Do nothing. This is not considered appropriate. The properties would remain a waste of potentially good housing and increasingly blight their respective neighbourhoods.
- 6.2 Enforced sale. There are currently no relevant property-based financial charges registered against the properties that would facilitate this option.
- 6.3 Empty Dwelling Management Orders. These involve the return of the properties to the original owner in the longer term. As the owners have failed to bring these empty homes into beneficial use a permanent change of ownership is considered to be most beneficial to the public interest.
- 6.4 Other enforcement powers. The local authority has powers to deal with structural danger, nuisance or other environmental problems. These alone are piecemeal and reactive in nature and do not provide a long-term strategic solution for these long-term empty homes.

Financial and value for money issues

- 7.1 The total valuation of the subject properties is approximately £530,000 Where a compulsory purchase order is pursued to its conclusion, the council will vest the property into its possession and then:
- Consider retaining the acquired property as council housing stock via the Housing Revenue Account, or where this is not appropriate, to offer it to other another registered provider at market value, as assessed by the independent District Valuer. Where a property is purchased by the HRA a cost will be incurred for acquisition and to undertake any necessary improvement work required
 - Where it is not appropriate for the property to be retained as affordable housing, it will be offered for open market sale, usually by public auction or other appropriate alternative, with a condition attached that the property be renovated and occupied within 12 months; or other such period considered reasonable and proportionate

The sale price is used as the basis for determining the dispossessed owners' statutory compensation and any capital receipt from the transfer/sale of the properties will be ring-fenced for this purpose.

- 7.2 The claimant can appeal to the Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber) and although unlikely and rare, this appeal could result in the determination of a higher value.
- 7.3 The cost of general administration, Land Registration, legal, conveyance and professional fees and basic loss payments averages less than £5000 per property. Proposed legislative changes to calculating basic loss payments may reduce this further but so far, this has not been implemented. New Homes Bonus received for increasing the occupied housing stock also mitigates this cost. Compulsory purchase capital cost implications will be met by the Housing Capital Programme.
- 7.4 The average revenue cost of each compulsory purchase order is £3,650. However, where owners object to an order, necessitating a Public Inquiry, then the cost will increase. The Council may claim legal costs where the outcome results in confirmation. Where legal costs cannot be reclaimed this will be met by the Council's Private Sector Housing Capital Programme.
- 7.5 Past experience suggests that some of the report properties will progress voluntarily, due to the resolution alone, and in those cases formal acquisition may not need to be exercised.
- 7.6 The compulsory purchase programme has helped secure over £6m empty homes related New Homes Bonus funding since 2011. Compulsory purchase can also help recover unpaid debts, such as Council Tax arrears, residential care charges and work in default charges. Since 2011, the Council has received £1,177,000 in relation to empty properties, either through recovery of debt or income generated.

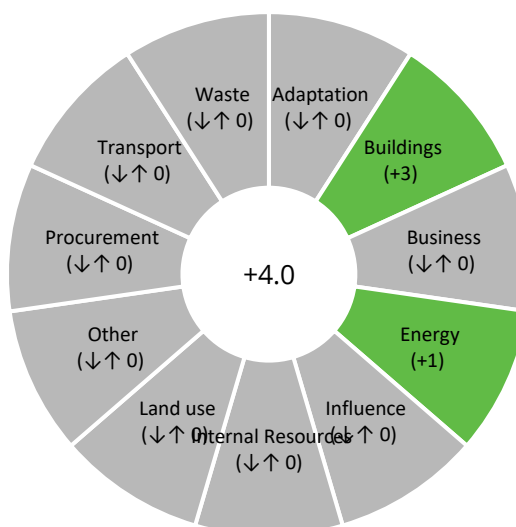
Legal implications

- 8.1 Section 17 of the Housing Act 1985 empowers local housing authorities to compulsorily acquire land, houses or other properties to increase the quality or quantity of housing provision. Use of this statutory power will help the Council to increase the supply and condition of available housing stock.
- 8.2 The council needs to consider the provisions of Article 1 of the First protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights (right to peaceful enjoyment of possession) and Article 8 of the Convention (right to respect for a private and family life, a home and correspondence). The council also needs to consider the public sector equality duty. Cabinet must therefore be satisfied that the proposed compulsory purchase proceedings are in the public interest.
- 8.3 Individual rights of the owner are protected by the statutory objection and inquiry procedure.

Climate implications

- 9.1 Where the Council retains the property, energy efficiency measures will be installed in order to contribute to addressing climate change. Exact measures will be determined on a property by property basis, but each property will be improved to achieve an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) 'C' rating, as a minimum and higher if reasonably achievable. In most cases this will represent a significant improvement in the energy efficiency of the property.

- 9.2 The re-use of an empty property will, in most cases, require less resources than the construction of a new home and reduce pressure, albeit slightly, for development on greenfield sites, as demonstrated in the climate impact chart below:



Socio-Economic implications

- 10.1 Where the Council retains the property, there will be an increase in the supply of affordable housing, which has been renovated to minimise energy costs.

Other significant implications

- 11.1 The proposals will increase the quantity and quality of available housing stock and help to tackle environmental blight.
- 11.2 Where possible the properties will be made as accessible as possible for disabled people.

This report has been approved by the following people:

Role	Name	Date of sign-off
Legal	Olu Idowu	02/03/2023
Finance	Mandy Fletcher	
Service Director(s)	David Fletcher	16/03/2023
Report sponsor	Rachel North	
Other(s)	Ian Fullagar, Head of Strategic Housing	16/03/2023

Background papers:	
List of appendices:	Appendix 1 – Property Details and Plans (Confidential)