

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES AND TACKLING INEQUALITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	AGENDA ITEM NO. 8
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OUTLINE CHILD POVERTY STRATEGY

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 For the Committee to consider the outline Child Poverty Strategy, note the next steps for developing the strategy and make any initial observations or recommendations.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The Committee are recommended to approve the outline strategy in its current form and agree the plans for further development of the strategy.

3. LINKS TO THE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY STRATEGY

- 3.1 The draft Child Poverty strategy directly addresses priority one in the Sustainable Community Strategy of tackling inequalities. The strategy outlines the work to improve health outcomes for families living in poverty and sets out the work the Council is undertaking to improve skills and education across the city.

4. BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The Child Poverty Act 2010 sets a statutory requirement on Local Authorities to produce a child poverty strategy. The Act also prescribes the need for the Local Authority to prepare and publish a local child poverty needs assessment. Finally, the Act also states that the Local Authority must consult with organisations representing children and parents in developing its strategy.
- 4.2 The outline strategy sets out the Council's vision to tackle the underlying causes that can cause poverty to develop within a household.

5. KEY ISSUES

- 5.1 Nationally, it is estimated¹ that the cost of child poverty to the country annually is £25 billion made up of spending on services to deal with the consequences of child poverty, reduced tax receipts from parents, increased welfare benefits and loss of private income.
- 5.2 For too many children, being born in poverty often results in poor children becoming poor adults. Whilst some children born in poverty go on to thrive, the greater majority become the next generation of adults and subsequently parents facing lifelong poverty.
- 5.3 The outline strategy outlines the council's commitment to ending this cycle of disadvantage and sets out the actions that we will take over the next four years to tackle child poverty. The strategy sets out the following preliminary priorities:
- Addressing barriers to work, which includes childcare provision, skills, and using the

¹[http://www.cpag.org.uk/sites/default/files/Cost%20of%20child%20poverty%20research%20update%20\(2013\).pdf](http://www.cpag.org.uk/sites/default/files/Cost%20of%20child%20poverty%20research%20update%20(2013).pdf)

Connecting Families programme to break down barriers to work for parents.

- Improving standards in living (food poverty, affordable warmth, health etc.)
- Preventing poor children becoming poor adults through enhanced skills, education and citizenship
- Reducing family debt and improving financial resilience by reducing reliance on crisis services and support
- Recognising the connection between relationships, income and personal well-being in overcoming disadvantage and living well leading to resilience.

5.4 As detailed within the strategy, there are a number of draft themes that detail the work the Council and partners will undertake to tackle child poverty.

6. IMPLICATIONS

6.1 The child poverty strategy (once finalised and approved) will meet the statutory requirements of the Child Poverty Act 2010.

7. CONSULTATION

7.1 Following endorsement of the draft strategy by the Committee, consultation will take place with a range of voluntary and community organisations who represent children and parents. Organisations will be asked for the views on the issues identified within the needs assessment, whether they agree with the priorities and what actions they feel that the Council and partners should be taking to tackle child poverty.

7.2 The consultation will take place following the end of Purdah.

8. NEXT STEPS

8.1 Following the production of the needs assessment and the consultation as outlined above, and subject to any comments that the Scrutiny Committee may have, the strategy will be further developed. The final version of the strategy will be presented back to Scrutiny for further consideration.

9. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Used to prepare this report, in accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

9.1 none

10. APPENDICE

10.1 *Appendix 1 Draft Child Poverty Strategy*

Peterborough's Child Poverty Strategy 2016-2020

1 Introduction

Child poverty matters. Nationally, it is estimated² that the cost of child poverty to the country annually is £25 billion made up of spending on services to deal with the consequences of child poverty, reduced tax receipts from parents, increased welfare benefits and loss of private income.

Alongside the financial cost of child poverty sits the impact of poverty upon the child and family. Poverty is strongly linked to reduced physical and mental health, a greater likelihood of domestic abuse, lower educational attainment and generally poorer living standards.

For too many children, being born in poverty often results in poor children becoming poor adults. Whilst some children born in poverty go on to thrive, the greater majority become the next generation of adults and subsequently parents facing lifelong poverty.

This strategy outlines Peterborough City Council's commitment to ending this cycle of disadvantage and sets out the actions that we will take over the next four years to tackle child poverty. One of the ways in which the council can tackle poverty both in families and across the city, is ensuring that the council continues to invest and support the economic development of Peterborough.

We recognise that one of the most important ways of tackling poverty not only in families, but for all of our citizens, is to ensure that there is broad range of employment opportunities in the city. The council, alongside Opportunity Peterborough, is continuing to invest in Peterborough to bring growth, development and skills to create more jobs and ensuring that Peterborough is a high skilled economy.

2 How do we define poverty?

For the purposes of this strategy, we are taking child poverty to mean relative poverty compared to the financial position of families in Peterborough and across the country.

Historically, the Government has used a measurement that compares household incomes and defines poverty as those households that has an income of less than 60% of the average household income. Whilst this does produce a definitive number of households, the measurement only provides a narrow view of poverty and can mask other indicators of disadvantage. In addition, when a family reaches a pound over the measurement, they are no longer defined as being in poverty, but may well still have a number of significant problems within the household.

The Government announced in the summer of 2015 that it is moving away from this method of measuring child poverty in favour of a broader range of actions that can demonstrate meaningful change to children's lives.

The Council's Child Poverty strategy will follow this approach taken by Government and aim to tackle the underlying causes that can cause poverty to develop within a household.

Our focus is to break the cycle of disadvantage by identifying families that are the most vulnerable and in need of support. We know that there are a number of factors that can (although not necessarily will) increase the chances of families being in poverty. These include:

- Long term worklessness
- A history of debt
- Addiction issues

²[http://www.cpag.org.uk/sites/default/files/Cost%20of%20child%20poverty%20research%20update%20\(2013\).pdf](http://www.cpag.org.uk/sites/default/files/Cost%20of%20child%20poverty%20research%20update%20(2013).pdf)

- Parents in work but earning low pay
- Parents lacking employment skills
- Poor educational achievement
- Fuel poverty
- Disability or long term health conditions within the family
- Poor money management skills
- Low quality housing
- Mental health (including low self-esteem and self-confidence)
- People with caring responsibilities

3 Our Approach and Vision

A life in poverty means risks to health, to life expectancy, to choices and opportunities. We want all children in Peterborough to have the chance to live a life without social and economic deprivation. To make this happen a collaborative approach is required: everyone must recognise it is their business to act to reduce child poverty, not a single agency or group of agencies.

Over the next four years, the council will work with our partners to reduce and mitigate the impact of child poverty in Peterborough. The work we will undertake will be underpinned by our Needs Assessment and consultation with organisations working with children and families across the city. We will support the most vulnerable families who are in poverty and focus on preventing families from reaching crisis situations, which can lead to poverty.

Our vision is to reduce, prevent and mitigate the effects of child poverty by:

- ***Breaking the cycle of disadvantage that sees poor children becoming poor parents.***

Children growing up in poverty and disadvantage are less likely to do well at school. This feeds into disadvantage in later life and in turn affects their children. To break this cycle we need to close the gap in education between poorer pupils and those from better off backgrounds ensuring that we raise levels of attainment and progress.

- ***Reducing the reliance on crisis services.***

Our focus is to work with individuals and communities to shift away from crisis management services to a prevention approach. We will achieve this through by providing greater access to information and guidance through our website, but also through community support across social networks, voluntary and community organisations. The provision of information and advice for more people to help prevent or postpone the point at which they need help is essential.

- ***Developing greater resilience amongst families so they are better equipped to manage challenges.***

Investment in preventing poverty, and making it less likely over the long term, by offering support earlier and sustain that support until families become resilient and self-sufficient. This includes raising aspirations, improving standards of education, increasing skills levels and reducing inequalities in health and well-being.

4 Findings from the Child Poverty Needs Assessment

To be developed

5 Emerging Issues and Future Risks

Over the last few years, the Government has announced a number of significant changes to welfare benefits such as the Spare Room Subsidy, Benefit Cap and Universal Credit. These changes include:

- Child Tax Credits - From April 2017, any family who has a third or subsequent child will not qualify for Child Tax Credits, which amounts to up to £2780 a year per child.

- In addition, from April 2016 the income threshold will go down from £6,420 to £3,850, meaning that fewer people will be eligible to claim Child Tax Credits.
- Previously claimants' income could also rise - the income rise disregard - by £5,000 a year. That disregard will now be cut to £2,500.
- Most working age benefits will be frozen for four years from April 2016 having only been increased by 1% a year for the preceding 3 years.

Alongside these changes, the Government has also introduced increases in the National Living Wage and the level at which income tax is paid.. The Government's intention is that people should be better off in work rather than relying on out of work benefits.

The cumulative impact of these changes (which will affect families both in and out of work) will vary from family to family. The changes can be complex which may lead some families struggling to understand the impact for their budgets. Those families where no-one works are likely to be the most affected, however some people in work particularly those on zero hour contracts could also be worse off.

Other risks

Economic migrants can be at risk of lower income both in and out of work. For many, they may find employment is cyclical, low wage and variable hours. Whilst this is true for many workers across Peterborough, anecdotally we know that economic migrants are more likely to be impacted. Economic migrants may also find it more difficult to access the information advice and guidance that the council and other partners provides to help address issues around access to work.

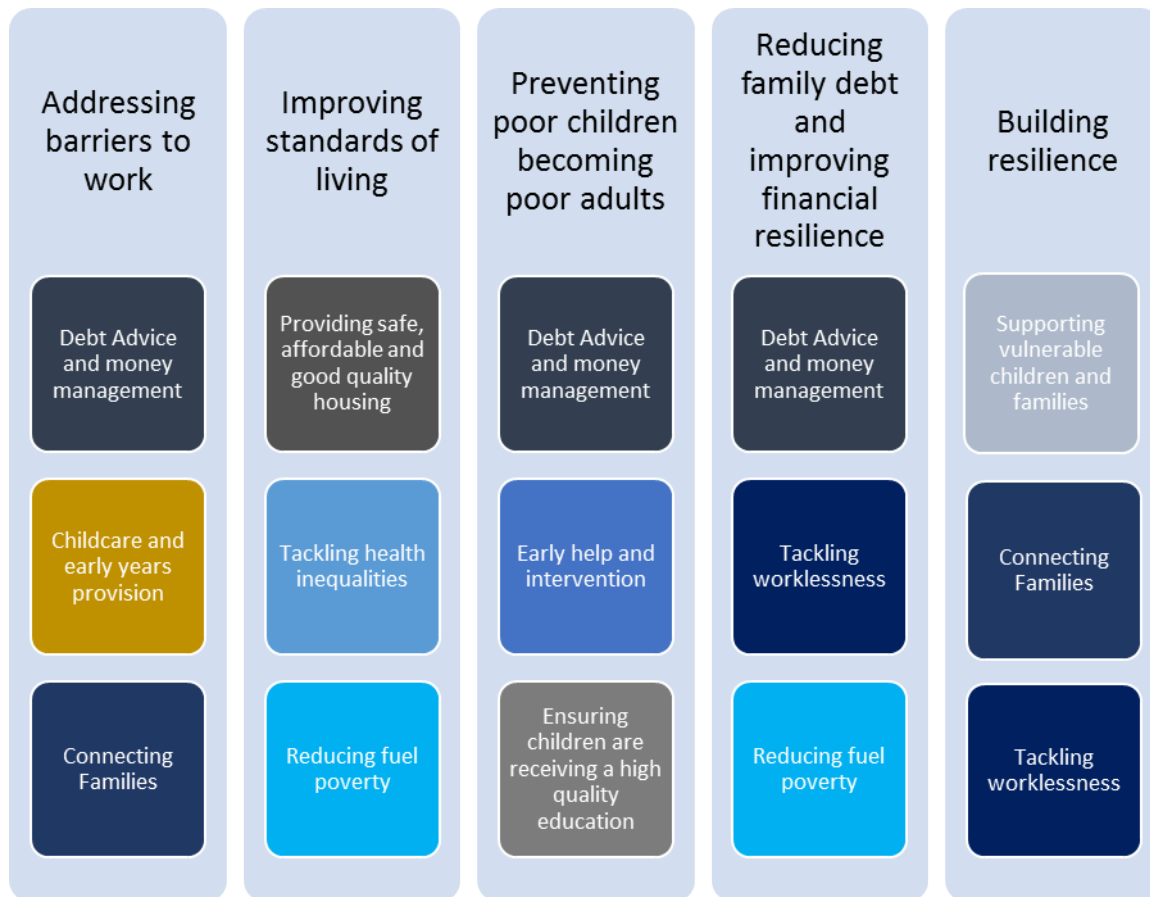
The result of the EU Referendum in June could have implications for existing and new migrant workers in claiming both in and out of work benefits with the potential for this to impact on migrant workers families. This risk will be assessed once the outcome of the referendum is known and the implications for migrant workers fully understood.

6 How will we deliver our strategy – our priorities:

There are a number of preliminary priority areas which we believe are key to addressing child poverty. These priorities will be reviewed following the publication of the needs assessment and consultation with organisations representing children and parents, but for now are:

- Addressing barriers to work, which includes childcare provision, skills, and using the Connecting Families programme to break down barriers to work for parents.
- Improving standards in living (food poverty, affordable warmth, health etc.)
- Preventing poor children becoming poor adults through enhanced skills, education and citizenship
- Reducing family debt and improving financial resilience by reducing reliance on crisis services and support
- Recognising the connection between relationships, income and personal well-being in overcoming disadvantage and living well leading to increased resilience.

We have identified a number of broad themes to meet these priorities, as set out in the diagram below.



Theme 1: Helping families to better manage their money and prevent debt

Why is it a priority?

Families who are in debt can quickly reach crisis situations, which can impact on their ability to meet essential needs such as heating, food or housing costs. People in debt can often turn to high credit organisations such as loan sharks and payday lenders which whilst providing short term assistance, leads to increased debt. Unless these debts can be managed, they can rapidly lead to significant problems for all family members and in the most severe cases, lead to the family losing their home.

Families can enter debt for a variety of reasons, for example a change in circumstances, benefit delays/ sanctions or substance misuse. However, alongside these issues there is often a lack of basic money management and budgeting skills within the family compounding the issue.

Supporting families to tackle their debts and helping them to develop money management skills is a key theme within our strategy of preventing child poverty.

What does our Needs Assessment tell us

To be developed.

How are we tackling this?

The council has developed the Peterborough Community Assistance Scheme (PCAS) which provides families who are in

How are other partners involved?

A number of partners across the city refer clients to CAB for support. PCAS also works with voluntary sector organisations across

Where do we want to be by 2020?

Families are able to manage their budgets more effectively leading to fewer instances of debt and crisis.

<p>crisis with the emergency support they need such as food, white goods, basic furniture etc. In addition, the Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) works with clients to provide debt advice and support. As part of the scheme, the CAB will work with the family to develop a monthly budget so that families can manage their money and pay essential bills.</p> <p>The Rainbow Savers Credit Union can also help families to manage their money through the use of their “jam jar” accounts. The credit union provides an alternative to high cost credit through offering more affordable short term loans.</p> <p>From April 2016, the council will operate a council tax hardship scheme. Working with Citizens Advice Bureau, families who are in arrears with their council tax, can apply to have their liability reduced for a temporary period. This will help some of the most vulnerable people manage their money and get debts under control.</p>	<p>the city.</p>	
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Theme 2: Supporting families with complex and multiple needs through the Connecting Families programme

Why is it a priority?

Families with a range of complex and multiple needs often struggle in knowing where to start to address them. There will often be a wide range of agencies devoting time and resources to deal with individual problems without getting to the route cause of them
If we are able to better support these families with a co-ordinated approach, we are more likely to

improve their future outcomes and at the same time reduce the cost to the public purse. They are likely to need supporting intensively during the early stages until they build sufficient capacity and resilience to improve outcomes for themselves

What does our Needs Assessment tell us

To be developed

How are we tackling this?	How are other partners involved?	Where do we want to be by 2020?
<p>Peterborough City Council is tackling this through Early Help and the Troubled Families Programme known as Connecting Families in Peterborough.</p> <p>The programme is designed to support families with a range of problems – all of which in their own right could contribute to the family living in poverty. The ethos of the programme is to ensure a co-ordinated approach to support through promoting one Lead Professional / point of contact for the family; one holistic assessment rather than lots of assessments and lots of referrals; and one SMART family action plan against which progress can be measured.</p> <p>All families on whom an Early Help Assessment is opened are screened for eligibility for the programme and become part of the cohort supported through this methodology at that point.</p>	<p>A wide range of partner agencies (which includes a number of 3rd sector organisations) are signed up to engaging with the programme through information sharing agreements.</p> <p>Lead Professionals supporting the families will in the main be external partners, supported by the Local Authority Early Help service</p>	<p>Phase of the Troubled Families programme officially commenced in April 2015. It is a five year programme, with Peterborough aiming to work with and achieve significant and sustained progress with 1640 families during the five year programme. This will take us to April 2020.</p> <p>Those families supported by the programme and on whom significant and sustained progress has been made will have improved outcomes in a wide range of areas – not all of them applicable to every family:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents and children involved in crime and/or ASB • Children who have not been attending school regularly • Children who need help • Adult & young people out of work or at risk of financial exclusion • Families affected by Domestic Violence and Abuse • Parents and Children with a range of Health Problems

Theme 3: Supporting vulnerable children and families

Why is it a priority?

Children born in poverty are more likely to be born early or small and experience health problems both in early life and into adulthood. Ill health and disability among poor children can be a barrier to attainment not only due to low levels of attendance at school but possibly also as a result of difficulties in accessing the usual school curriculum. Poor children/young people with Special Educational Needs (SEN) do worse at school than other children/young people with SEN. In 2012/13 only 15% of pupils on free school meals with SEN got five good GCSEs (including English and Maths), slightly over half the attainment of SEN pupils not on free school meals. Children and young people coming to school hungry or stressed as a result of their social and economic

environment may be less “school ready”, less socially resilient and less able to access learning. Ensuring children and young people with additional needs and/or special educational needs and/or a disability are able to take full advantage of learning opportunities and that they can achieve positive outcomes in preparation for adult life is a key challenge.

What does our Needs Assessment tell us

To be developed

How are we tackling this?	How are other partners involved?	Where do we want to be by 2020?
<p>The continuing implementation of the strategies and processes around the implementation of the Children and Families Act 2014 SEND reforms is providing a key vehicle through which this area is being addressed by the Council.</p> <p>This has a number of main focus areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective identification and support for children and young people in educational settings; • improved multi professional coordination of the assessment and intervention strategies for those with additional and SEN needs; • planning and preparation for adulthood that starts from a young age and at the latest when the young person is in Year 9 	<p>A wide range of partner agencies (which includes the local Family Voice) are involved in the coproduction and review of strategic and operational processes and practice in relation to the SEND reforms.</p>	<p>The attainment gap between pupils identified as requiring SEN support eligible for free school meals and those not eligible for free school meals has reduced.</p> <p>All children and young people with SEND have their needs effectively identified and met. Their families report satisfaction with the coordination of assessment and planning processes.</p>
<p>The work of the SEN and Inclusion service provides assessment, consultation and advice for early years settings, schools and colleges that enables:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consistent expectations of what is provided as quality first teaching and the differentiation and adjustments that should be made by educational settings to ensure all pupils have access to learning; 	<p>A multidisciplinary service working closely with other agencies and educational settings.</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the early identification of SEN needs and delivery of appropriate targeted support to ensure that that pupils can access education to the best of their ability 		
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Theme 4: Improving school attainment and aspirations

Why is it a priority?

There is a strong association between aspiration and achievement. Many families with a history of negative educational experiences may not have high educational aspirations for their children. Research evidence over many years has demonstrated a strong association between poverty and poor attainment outcomes for children and young people. However, meeting benchmark attainment outcomes enables young people to progress in their next stage of learning and high outcomes is strongly associated with high income levels in adult life.

What does our Needs Assessment tell us
To be developed

How are we tackling this?	How are other partners involved?	Where do we want to be by 2020?
<p>The council is giving a strong lead on the need to improve attainment outcomes in all schools and using its statutory powers for maintained school to intervene where these are insufficient, as well as registering concerns with the Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC) where these are insufficient in Academies.</p> <p>The council is consulting with key stakeholders on a reconfiguration of Education Services to take account of government policy to remove local authorities' responsibilities for school improvement, while seeking agreement on urgent priorities for improvement,</p> <p>The council is supporting the development of key strategies to improve attainment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-improving schools network EAL Academy 	<p>All schools are engaged through regular meeting with head teachers and school governors in the council's assessment of school performance and priorities for improvement.</p> <p>Schools are participating in a series of workshops to design the framework and priorities for the newly configured service.</p> <p>All schools are participating in school to school support activities to improve attainment outcomes; The EAL Academy has been developing practice in accelerating the progress</p>	<p>The aspiration is for Peterborough to be in the top quartile of outcomes when compared to statistical neighbours and the local comparator group. This would also make the authority in line with national averages in attainment outcomes.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing the Gap Strategy <p>The council has established a School Improvement Board with key partners to have detailed oversight of schools performance and to agree where support and challenge is necessary to accelerate the rate of improvement in attainment outcomes.</p>	<p>and attainment of EAL speakers; The closing the gap strategy has established processes for improving the outcomes of vulnerable groups; these groups are strongly associated with poverty.</p> <p>The SIB monitors closely schools' performance and the progress of improvement plans</p>	
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Theme 5: Tackling health inequalities and raising health aspirations for young people

Why is it a priority?

There is a social gradient in health – the lower a person's social position, the worse his or her health. (*Fair Society, Healthy Lives, 2010*).

Across the 18 indicators within the 2015 Local Authorities health inequalities profiles Peterborough was ranked significantly better than the England average in two indicators but significantly worse than the England average in six indicators.

Giving every child the best start in life, and addressing the close association between early disadvantage and poor outcomes throughout life, is of the up most importance. Inequalities in early child development and education, housing and standards of living along with employment in later life are all social determinants of health that are associated with health inequalities.

Reducing teenage pregnancy is one of the key priorities. Most teenage pregnancies are unplanned and around half end in an abortion. For many teenagers bringing up a child is extremely difficult and often results in poor outcomes for both the teenage parent and the child, in terms of the baby's health, the mother's emotional health and well-being and the likelihood of both the parent and child living in long-term poverty.

What does our Needs Assessment tell us?

To be developed

How are we tackling this?	How are other partners involved?	Where do we want to be by 2020?
<p>The City Council has a focus on economic development and regeneration in the City, together with improving educational attainment. In the long term these measures should improve both socio-economic circumstances and health.</p> <p>City Council commissioned Children's Centres work closely with health visitors,</p>	<p>Tackling Health Inequalities is a major theme of the new Peterborough Health and Wellbeing Board Strategy (2016-19), while partners such as the NHS Clinical Commissioning Group have a statutory duty to reduce health inequalities and to carry out health inequalities impact assessments of any significant services</p>	<p>To be able to demonstrate a reduction in health inequalities across a range of settings, including children centres and schools and at all stages of the life course.</p> <p>To have made good progress in implementing key solutions that will have a positive impact on local health inequalities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good quality parenting programmes and the home to school transition • Building children and young people's

<p>and are located to ensure focus on the areas of the City with the highest levels of need.</p> <p>Increased investment in healthy lifestyles programmes will include targeted support for people facing health inequalities across the City.</p> <p>Special Health and Young People Advise sessions (HYPAs) take place in almost all Peterborough secondary schools and at the Regional College. Sexual health advice is a central component of these weekly events. The specialist young people nurse at ICASH (Peterborough's integrated sexual health service) works with all young people under age 19 who become pregnant, supporting them through the range of decisions they face.</p>		<p>resilience in schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the number of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) • Addressing fuel poverty and cold home-related health problems • Improving access to green spaces
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Theme 6: Supporting parents to get back to work

Why is it a priority?
 For parents, accessible and affordable quality childcare is essential in order for them to work. Having poor access to appropriate childcare can be a barrier for some parents to access work. The council has a duty to provide sufficient childcare places to meet local need, and seeks to ensure a variety of childcare options including child-minders, pre-schools, full time day nurseries, out of school and holiday care are available.

All children are eligible to 15 hours funded childcare term time (this can be offered over 52 weeks at approx. 11 hours per week). Dependent on income, parents can also access Childcare Tax Credits to support their childcare costs.

In recent years there has led to an increase in demand due to the government introducing the 15 hours funded entitlement for 2 year old children, for targeted families. In Peterborough this resulted in more than 50% of two year olds able to take up the funded places, of which between 65% – 75% currently access a funded place each school term.

As the Government continues to support and encourage parents to find work, we can expect this demand to increase over coming years particularly in relation to the Government's introduction of the new 30 hours funded entitlement for working parents from 2017.

What does our Needs Assessment tell us
 To be developed

How are we tackling this?	How are other partners	Where do we want to be by 2020?
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	involved?	
<p>The Local Authority will continue to undertake a Childcare Sufficiency Assessment and produce an annual market position statement which will identify areas of need, enabling strategies to be put in place to address demand and supply for childcare.</p> <p>This will include new initiatives, such as the expansion of childcare for 3 & 4 year olds</p> <p>Plans will be put in place for the roll out of the new 30 hours childcare entitlement for working parents.</p> <p>Families Information Service provide comprehensive information to parents and carers in childcare choices As part of our Customer Experience programme we will look to identify ways in which we can improve our digital offer and help make our service easier to access for parents and carers.</p>	<p>We will continue to work with the Private, Voluntary and Independent sector of childcare providers to address market demand and support place creation and expansion.</p> <p>We will also work with Schools to look at opportunities to deliver childcare on school sites where necessary and appropriate.</p> <p>Children Centres support the take up of two year old funded places.</p>	<p>Ensuring that there is sufficient high quality childcare to meet the needs of the local community, including all eligible two year olds, and all entitled to the new 30 hours entitlement.</p> <p>The Family Information Service will be further developed to provide high quality, easy to use information, advice and guidance through the council's website</p>

Theme 7: Providing safe, affordable and good quality housing

Belinda Childs

Why is it a priority?

Providing affordable, warm, safe and secure housing is essential to helping communities to thrive. The significant impact a person's housing has on their health and well-being is widely recognised. The Peterborough Local Health Profile 2015 has indicated that deprivation levels, life expectancy, percentage of children living in poverty and the number of statutory homeless is worse in Peterborough when comparing to the England average.

Housing is a key factor for health with worse health outcomes linked to poorer areas. Improving housing conditions will enable better living conditions, reduce illness and promote better achievement in the local population, particularly in education and employment levels.

A number of published studies have provided evidence that our local environments can have a positive effect on individual health and wellbeing as well as enabling stronger communities. Poor housing can cause or contribute to many preventable diseases and is associated with injuries due to falls. Fuel poverty can be associated with excess winter deaths especially among those with lower incomes. Overcrowding has been found to adversely affect mental health and has been associated with the transmission of infectious diseases, particularly tuberculosis. Stress is a health issue within many of the hazard profiles of the Housing Health & Safety Rating System (HHSRS) and is linked to bullying, truancy, under performance at school, unemployment or absence from work.

Registered providers have invested in homes to ensure that they meet the Decent Homes standard.

However the quality of some accommodation in the private sector does not meet necessary standards. The latest Stock Modelling commissioned from the Building Research Establishment (BRE) identifies that:

- 2,430 dwellings in the private rented sector have hazards which have been identified as category 1 in the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS). This equates to 15% of properties in the private rented sector.
- 12% of households are in fuel poverty, of which 20% are in rural locations.
- The level of fuel poverty in the private rented sector is higher than in the private or social sectors in Peterborough.

What does our Needs Assessment tell us

To be developed

How are we tackling this?	How are other partners involved?	Where do we want to be by 2020?
<p>Provision of Repairs Assistance Grants to low income owner occupier households through the Council's Capital Programme to remedy category 1 hazards. Example repairs: roof repairs, remedying damp and mould, improving property security, remedying electrical problems and installing new heating systems.</p> <p>The Private Sector Housing Enforcement Team aim to reduce the number of hazards across the private rented sector, to improve the management of properties, and to enforce general housing standards, including the issue of overcrowding.</p> <p>The provision of disabled facilities grants funded through the Better Care Fund and the Council's capital programme to children people to continue to live independently rather than moving into care, as well as helping people to move back home more quickly after a stay in hospital. Example use of grant: through floor lifts, level access showers and ground floor wheelchair accessible sleeping and</p>	<p>Local contractors in the delivery of repairs and adaptations</p> <p>Registered providers of social housing in agreeing and part funding adaptations in their housing stock</p>	<p>Children living in safe, warm, secure and affordable housing free from hazards that impact on their health and wellbeing</p> <p>Disabled children being cared for in an adapted home environment that meets their long term needs</p>

bathing facilities.		
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