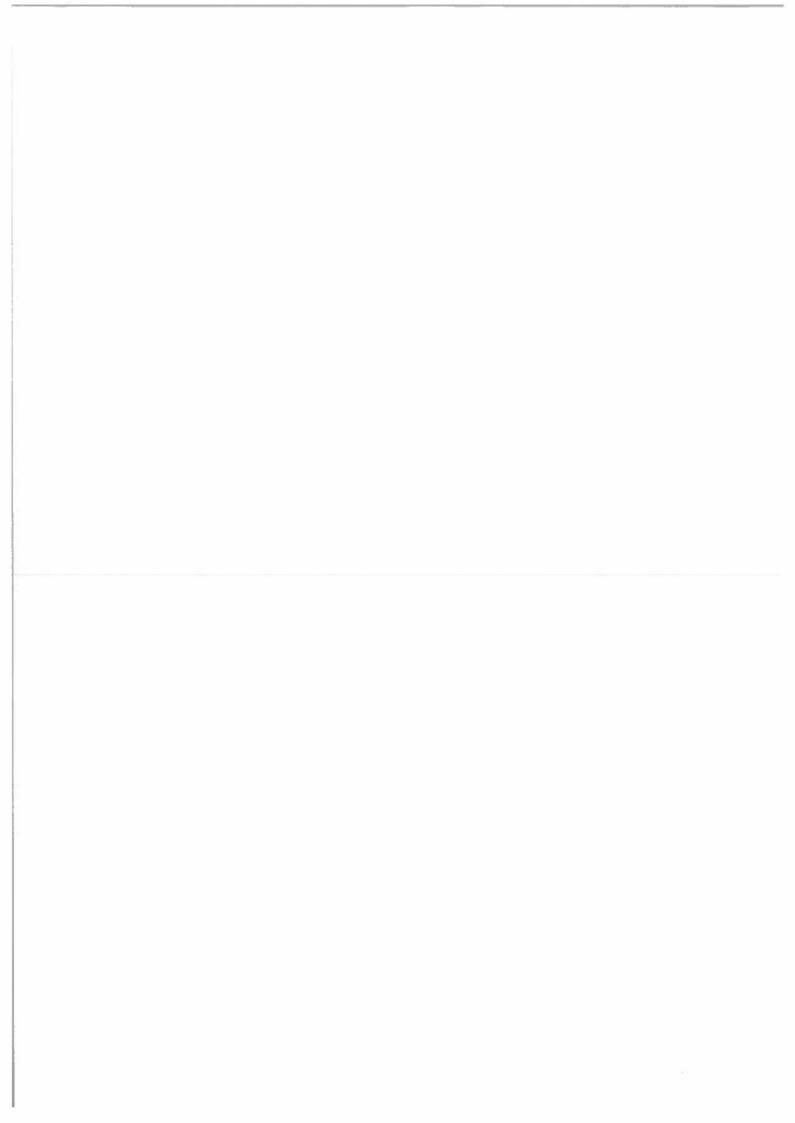
Affordability Commission

Cabinet - 10/05/2016

Appendix 3 – Presentations

- 1. Housing need and affordability
- Council Led Housing Development and Making Best Use of Existing Assets – The Challenges and Interaction between Viability, Affordability and Business Plan Capacity

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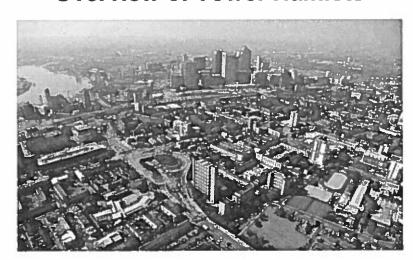
Housing Policy & Affordability Commission

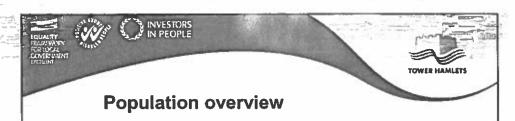
Meeting 1 – Wednesday 16th December 2015

Housing need and affordability

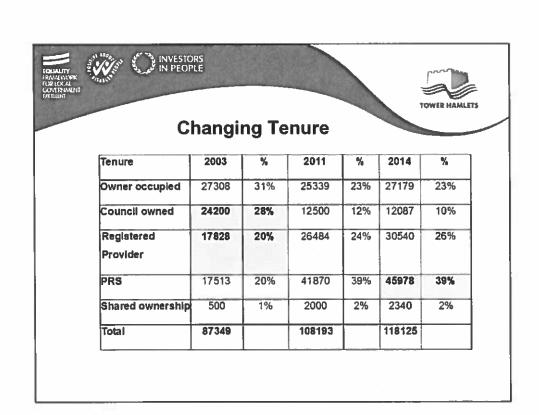
Martin Ling - Housing Strategy Manager

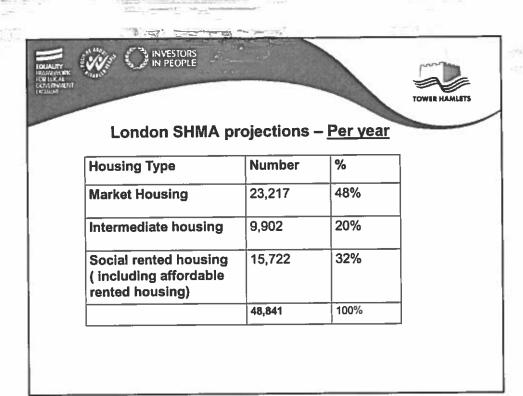
Overview of Tower Hamlets

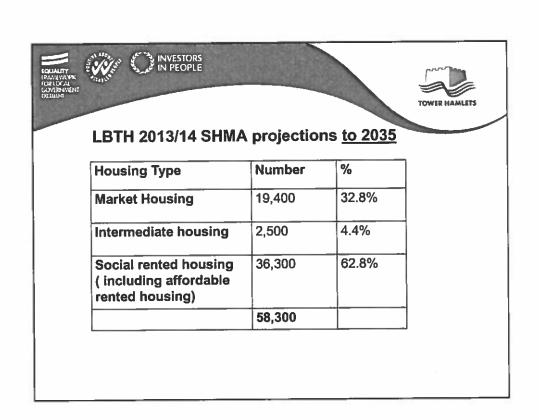


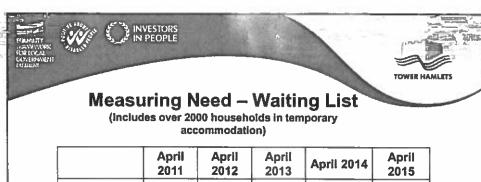


- 2011 Census day population estimate **254,100**, an increase of 29.4% since the last census.
- Population density 4th most densely populated regionally and nationally with 12,845 residents per square kilometre.
- 19,040 Tower Hamlets residents (7.5%) had a second address outside the borough. re usually residents elsewhere.
- Population expected to rise to over 370,000 by 2035

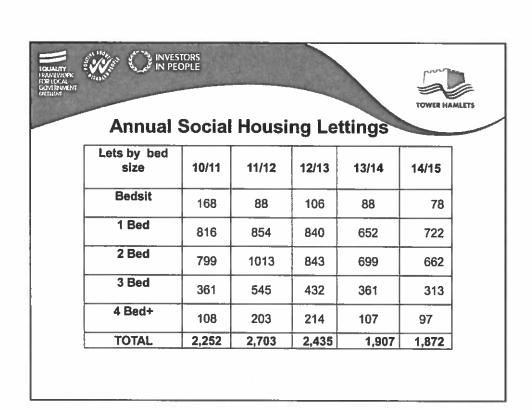








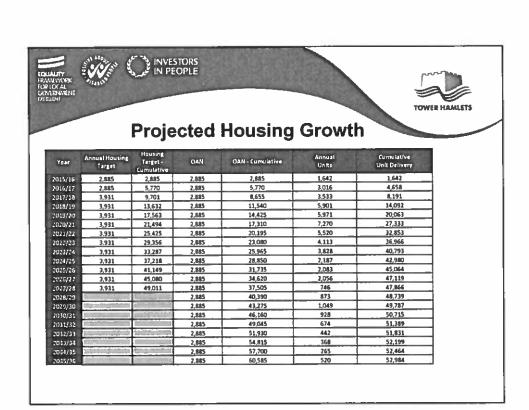
	April 2011	April 2012	April 2013	April 2014	April 2015
Band 1	2,638	2,480	2,364	2,073	1,976
Band 2	9,457	9,325	9,339	9,225	8,720
Band 3	7,988	8,471	9,358	9,127	9,087
Band 4	3,053	3,109	3,353	Band no	_
TOTAL	23,136	23,385	24,414	20,425	19,783

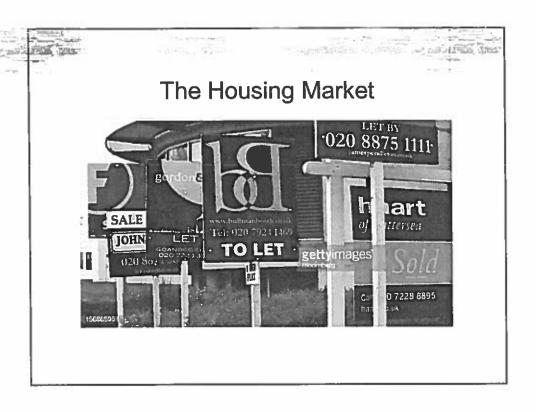




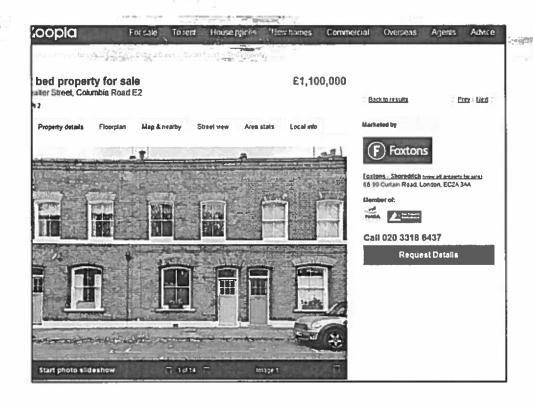
Delivery

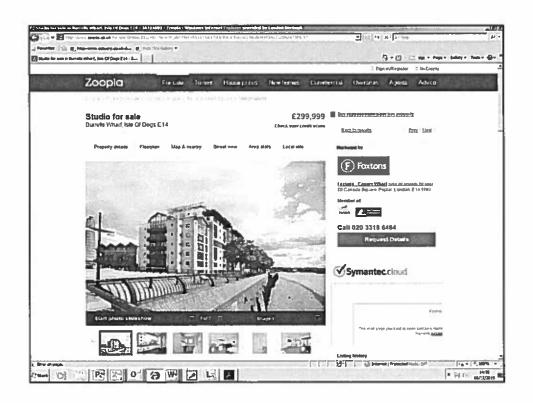
	Total Rent	Social Rent	Affordable Rent	Total Intermediate	Total
2010/11	323	323		323	646
2011/12	1597	1597		371	1968
2012/13	384	382	2	185	569
2013/14	390	303	87	191	581
2014/15	463	242	221	147	610
2015/16			,		
(Forecast)	965	374	591	358	1323



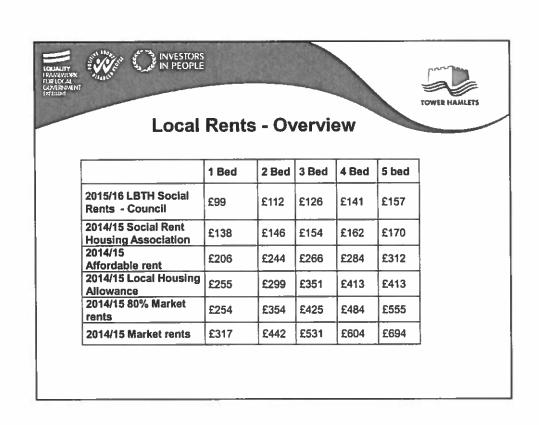


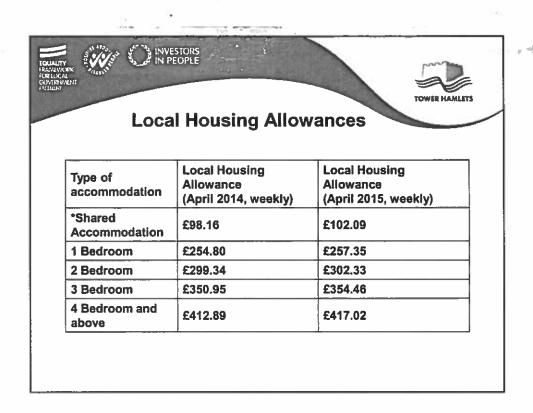


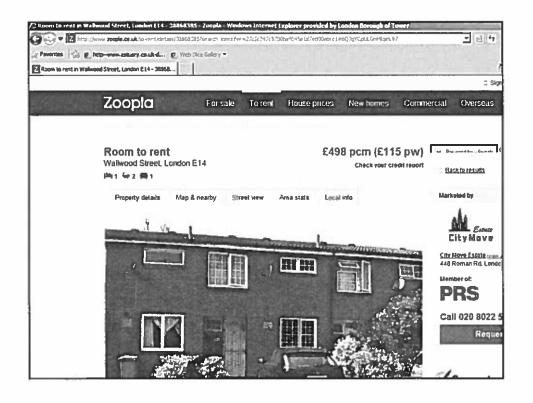




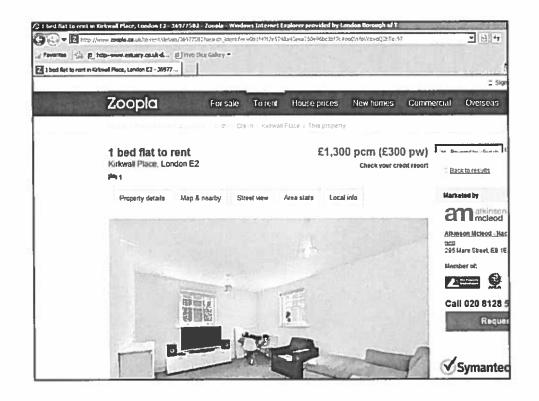


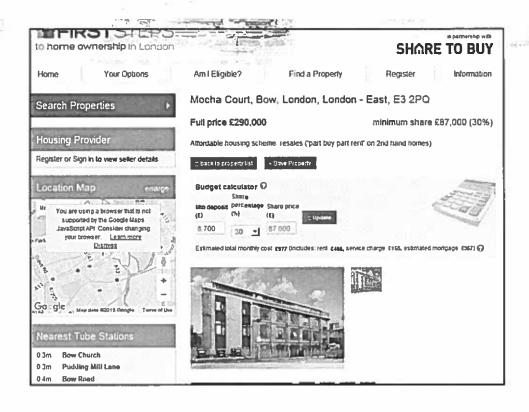




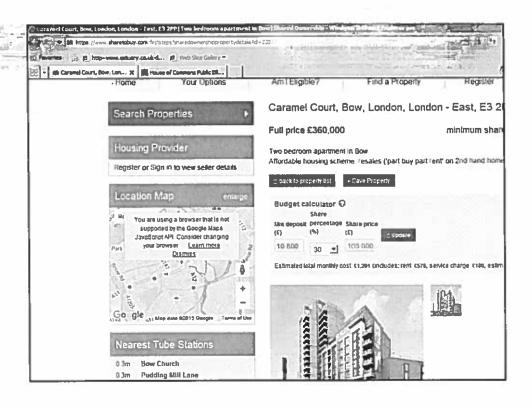


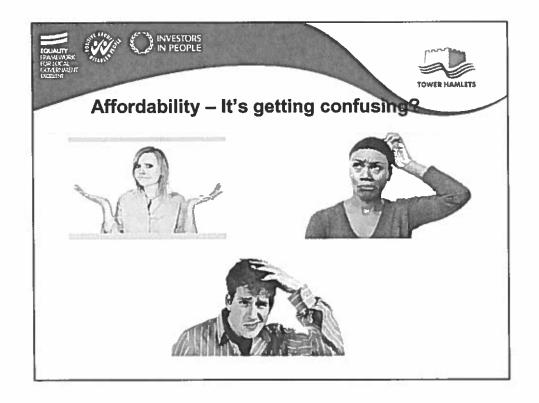






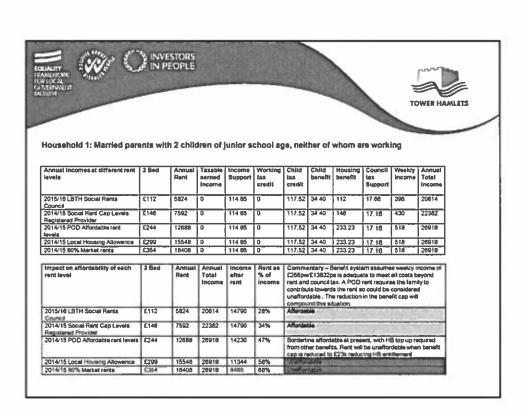


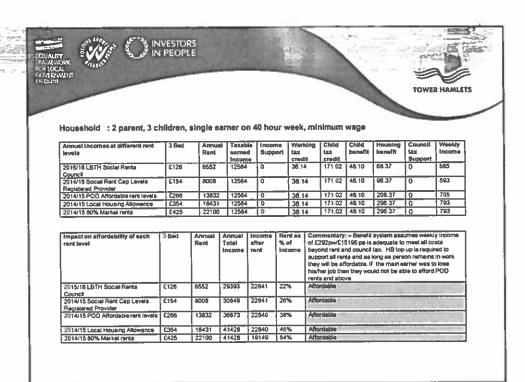


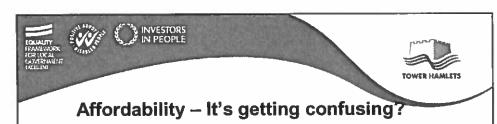




- Rents as a % of market rent or Rents as a % of income 30, 40 or 50% +
- GLA Rent guidance two products; a lower 'capped' rent
 (50 % market rent)aimed at those most in need and a 'discounted'
 product (80% market rent or LHA) which is aimed at low income
 working Londoners.
- 1% rent cut for next 4 years for Council and Housing Association tenants Reducing the deficit, increasing affordability?
- In work benefits and the welfare cap further distort the picture....







- Home ownership Salary x 3.5 plus 5% or 10% deposit?
- Starter Home ownership Under 40and a 1st Time buyer = 20% discount...

10

 Whatever you can afford.... 'Everything is affordable to someone'





- Definition of Affordable Homes to include Starter Homes
- Registered Providers Right to Buy available to 1.3m tenants
- Local Authorities Sale of high value voids and 'Pay to Stay'
- Higher stamp duty/tax changes for Buy to Let landlords



- Families on full benefits only have access to exiting social rented housing
- Families in low paid work, reliant on benefit are at risk if they fall out of work
- Existing waited list reveals large numbers of households excluded from the open market housing
- SHMA forecasts majority of new homes have to be well below market rents to be affordable to local people



- Private rented sector provides an option for those who don't qualify or don't feel it is worth joining local waiting list
- Many people in the PRS will be spending a large % of their income on rent
- Shared Ownership may provide a more secure option for these people at similar costs
- Provision of further affordable housing may be hindered by the provisions in the Housing and Planning Bill – more detail will be required.



London Borough of Tower Hamlets Affordable Housing Commission

Council Led Housing Development and Making Best Use of Existing Assets – The Challenges and Interaction between Viability, Affordability and Business Plan Capacity



LBTH Council Housing Development - Challenges

- · Housing Revenue Account (HRA) financial limits, capacity and debt caps
- Central Government policy changes rent reduction of 1% for 4 years (what will happen after then?!)
- Sale of/levy on high value voids
- · Importance of maintaining Decent Homes
- · Long term investment in housing stock and public realm
- · High London construction costs
- · Construction sector capacity issues
- Offering high quality new build homes at genuinely affordable rents, catering for a range of local demand and need
- Ensuring development and construction risks are well managed



LBTH Council Housing Development Opportunities

- · Use of on-going Retained Right to Buy Receipts
- Ability to borrow at competitive rates through the PWLB
- Opportunity to set up subsidiary and arm's length development company
- Option to release and realise high land values for cross subsidy
- Potential for a wide range of LA owned and LA led development, regeneration and renewal opportunities



Affordable rent (net of service charge) 35% of MR | 50% of MR | 65% of MR | 80% of MR Unit type 1 bed Per annum 4,730 7,092 9,455 11,817 226 91 136 181 Per week 10,817 14.297 17,777 2 bed Per annum 7,337 Per week 141 207 274 341 3 bed Per annum 9,017 13,217 £ 17,417 £ 21,617 Per week 173 253 £ 334 £ 414 10.592 15.467 £ 20,342 25,217 4 bed Per annum £ £ Per week 203 296 € 390 483



LBTH Owned Site – Working Example

- 0.2 hectares, but no housing on the site currently
- Bethnal Green- Close to local facilities and excellent transport links
- · Brownfield site with significant abnormal costs
- · Railway to northern boundary
- · Requires vacant possession of light industrial site
- LBTH in-house capacity study indicates potential for 56 new build units, with potential for more
- Study unit mix 13 x 1 bed, 14 x 2 bed, 24 x 3 bed, 5 x 4 bed
- · All to London Housing Design Guide standards



Viability comparison at 100% Affordable Rented Housing

Rentlevel secnario	No' of units	Total scheme cost	Total scheme cost per unit	Net present value (NPV) of Income stream	RTB receipts	Combined value of NPV and RTB receipts	Surplus or deficit	Nat debt
35% of MR	56	£17,35m	310,000	4.95m	5.2m	10.15m	7.19m	12.14m
50% of MR	56	£1735m	£310,000	7 2m	52m	12 4m	4 95m	12.14m
65% of MR	- 56	E1735m	£310,000	9.57m	5.2m	14.77m	257m	12.14m
80% of MR	56	£1735m	£310,000	1196m	5.2m	17.16m	0	12.14m

- 35% to 65% potential HRA scheme deficit of minus £2.5m to over £7m
- Over £12m of net debt to the HRA impact on capacity and borrowing cap



Issues and Options

- · Establishing financial viability
- Reducing debt burden to the HRA
- · Increasing capacity to the HRA
- Releasing land value
- · Participating in cross-subsidy and development profit
- Establishing development and construction partnerships and realising cost efficiencies
- · Managing risks effectively



Incorporating Market Sale and/or Market Rent

- 56 units
- 38 affordable rent
- 24 market sale
- AR 9 x 1 bed, 16 x 2 bed, 10 x 3 bed, 3 x 4 bed
- Affordable rent levels between 35% and 80%
- Market sale 8 x 1 bed, 11 x 2 bed, 5 x 3 bed

Starter Homes/Shared Ownership models can be built in





Financial Comparison - 100% Affordable Rent v Mixed Tenure

Potential outcomes	100% Affordable rent	Mixed tenure		
Net debt to HRA	£12m	£5.1m		
Surplus/deficit	Minus £2.5 to minus £7.2m	Breaks even		
Use of RTB receipts	£5.1m	£3.3m		
No of AR units	56	38		







Unit Mix Comparison – 100% Affordable Rent v Mixed Tenure - increase in unit numbers

10.2 MA. MA	100% AH	Mixed tenure model (AR and MS)			
Unit type	AR	AR	MS	Total	
1 bed	13	9	8	17	
2 bed	14	16	11	27	
3 bed	24	10	5	15	
4 bed	5	3	0	3	
Total	56	38	24	62	



Maintaining an Affordable Housing Mix in the Mixed Tenure Scenario -

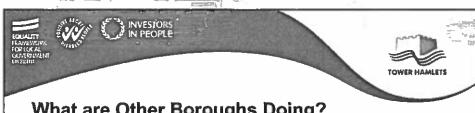
Unit type	Rent level (per week) net of service charge	No' of units	Potential client grouphominations route
1 bed at 65% of MR	£ 181	(III)	Housing list + in past-time work/full time work or on benefits
1 bed at 80% of MR	£ 226	5	Intermediate rent/key workers
2 bed at 50% of MR	£ 207	6	Housing list - in part time workfull time work or on benefits
2 bed at 65% of MR	£ 274	10	Housing list - in part-time workfull time work
3 bed at 35% of MR	£ 173	4	Housing list - on benefits in part time work
3 bed at 50% of MR	€ 253	6	Housing list - in part-time workfull time work
4 bed at 35% of MR	£ 203	3	Housing list - on benefits in part time work
Average rentitotal units	£ 217	38	

Same size properties – but with differential rents?



Delivery Options

- Land development and construction agreements between LBTH HRA and the private sector (land value cross subsidy)
- Option for LA Subsidiary or Arm's Length Development Company
- 50:50 JV or partnership with private developer/investor
- · Company could sell for market sale and/or hold for market rent and covenant surpluses back to the Council
- Consider use of RTB receipts through delivery options



What are Other Boroughs Doing?

- · London Boroughs of Ealing, Southwark, Hackney, Enfield, Newham, Barking & Dagenham, Camden, Havering are all pursuing supporting mechanisms such as DevCo's, SubCo's, JVs and land development agreements to help address HRA capacity and risk
- Aim to maintain a good range and balance of affordable rents, releasing of land value to enable cross subsidy, participation in development profit and/or long term income streams



Challenge for the LBTH Affordable Housing Commission

- How can and how should LBTH secure and deliver the right balance between limited HRA capacity, delivering much needed new supply which is genuinely affordable to local housing needs & demand and ensuring financial viability?
- How can LBTH establish a 'holistic', robust and viable housing investment and development strategy and deliver genuine social, economic and physical regeneration, and tackle local housing need and demand?

