

Appendix A The council's statutory duties in relation to overcrowding

- Housing
- HMOs and Private Renting

The council's statutory duties in relation to overcrowding



Housing

- The council's Allocations Scheme uses the bedroom standard as the measure of overcrowding for allocation purposes.
- Even if a household is overcrowded according to the bedroom standard measure, this will not give rise to an automatic duty on the council to provide the household with larger accommodation.
- It does, however, impose a duty on the council to give a household **reasonable preference** in the allocation of larger social housing. The council's scheme does this with overcrowded households in Band 2A. The highest band is Band 1A.
- There is scope within housing legislation to give <u>additional preference</u> to overcrowded households, where overcrowding is very severe but, the council's Allocations Scheme maintains treating all overcrowded households with the same level of priority.
- The council allocated 1,222 homes last year and **617** were to those who were overcrowded 50.5%. The annual target is 50%.



The council's statutory duties in relation to overcrowding

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HMOs and private renting

- The Housing Health and Safety Rating System is a hazard-based assessment for homes in the private sector. There are 29 hazards and overcrowding is one.
- The most effective way to remove hazards and control occupation is through Mandatory Licensing which applies to all shared homes with 5 or more people from 2 or more households, and to flats above and below shops and other business premises.
- A licensable HMO must be free of category 1 (serious) hazards and address category 2 (other) hazards under Part 1 of the Housing Act 2004.
- Flats in purpose-built blocks, consisting of three or more flats, with at least five occupants from two or more households require an Additional licence.
- It is a criminal offence to operate a licensable property, where these are unlicensed, penalties include a criminal conviction and an unlimited fine or a financial penalty of up to £30,000.
- The council can also take over the management of a property by issuing an Interim and/or Final Management Order for serious breach of the rating system.





Appendix B Overcrowding Insight

- Census
- Tower Hamlets Common Housing Register

Common Housing Register (May 2024)



- 24,954 applications on the Common Housing Register
- Eligibility criteria includes:
 - To be over 18 years of age
 - Have a local connection via living in the borough for the last 3 years
 - Not be subject to immigration control and have recourse to public funds
 - Joint or sole income not exceeding £90,000
- It is not the only indicator of housing need but it the Common Housing Register is a key source of information to understand critical housing need in the borough.
- Applicants on Register; 54% housing association tenants, 34% rent privately or live with relatives/friends and 12% council tenants.



Households on the Common Register - Overview

Households on the Common Housing Register

24,954

Common Housing Register excl Current Social Housing Residents

11,383

Households on the Common Housing Register (Band 1 + Band 2)

14,604

2,828	11,776	10,350	
Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	
11%	47%	41 %	
Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	



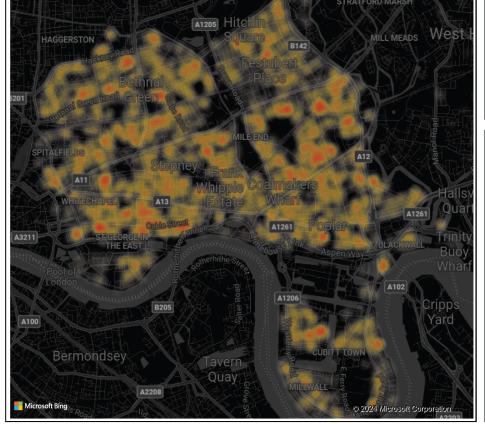


Table 2: Total Households by Application Type				
Rehousing List Code	%	Total		
HPERM	7.42%	1,852		
TRANSFER	38.19%	9,531		
SHR	54.38%	13,571		
Total	100.00%	24,954		

Table 3: Top 10 Total Demand by Housing Association and Bands				
Registered Provider	1	2	Total ▼	
Single Housing Register	418	5732	6150	
LBTH Council	686	1305	1991	
Poplar HARCA	376	497	873	
One Housng	178	370	548	
Clarion Housing Group	191	355	546	
Eastend Homes	144	303	447	
Tower Hamlets Community Housing	136	211	347	
Swan Housing Association	62	233	295	
Gateway Housing Association	116	174	290	
London and Quadrant	91	157	248	

Table 1: Top 10 Demand by Ward				
Ward	1	2	Total ▼	
Lansbury	345	832	1177	
Mile End	190	921	1111	
Bethnal Green	193	872	1065	
St. Peter's	212	790	1002	
Shadwell	158	716	874	
St. Dunstan's	123	661	784	
Bromley South	153	619	772	
Stepney Green	127	630	757	
Whitechapel	114	634	748	
Bow East	162	516	678	

Housing Overcrowding - Beds Lacking

TOWER HAMLETS

Total Overcrowded

Total Overcrowded %

Total Overcrowded 2+

10,907

44%

2,243

Total No. of Beds Lacking

Average Years Waiting

11,570

5.55

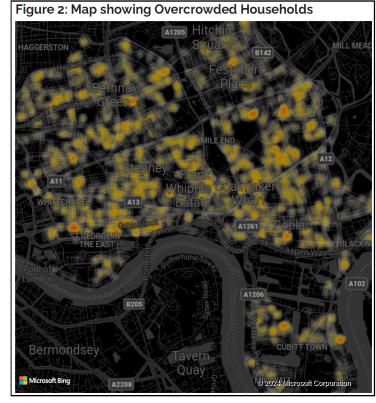


Table 2: Top 10 Overcrowded by RP				
Registered Provider	Total ▼			
Single Housing Register	5937			
LBTH Council	1482			
Poplar HARCA	593			
One Housng	413			
Clarion Housing Group	399			
Eastend Homes	345			
Swan Housing Association	255			
Tower Hamlets Community Housing	234			
Peabody	203			
Gateway Housing Association	197			

Table 3: Top 10 Overcrowded by Ward				
Ward	Total ▼	%		
Mile End	1017	8.64%		
Bethnal Green	942	8.00%		
Lansbury	930	7.90%		
St. Peter's	841	7.14%		
Shadwell	772	6.56%		
St. Dunstan's	705	5.99%		
Bromley South	684	5.81%		
Stepney Green	681	5.78%		
Whitechapel	678	5.76%		
Bromley North	597	5.07%		
Bow East	560	4.76%		

Table 1: Overcrowded by Bands & Beds Lacking						
Band	Band 1	L	Band 2		Total	
Beds Lacking	%	No.	%	No.	%	No. ▼
1	5.07%	553	74.37%	8111	79.44%	8664
2	1.85%	202	15.36%	1675	17.21%	1877
3	0.29%	32	2.69%	293	2.98%	325
4	0.12%	13	0.25%	27	0.37%	40
5			0.01%	1	0.01%	1
Total	7.33%	800	92.67%	10107	100.00%	10907

Household Size for Overcrowding



Total Overcrowded

Total No. of Beds Required

26,428

Total No. of Beds Lacking

11,570

Total Beds Surplus

1,988

Average Years Waiting

5.55

Table 1: Beds Required by Waiting Time						
Beds Required	Average of Years	Total Households	% of Total ▼			
3	6.27	4,773	43.76%			
1	4.30	2,846	26.09%			
2	4.17	2,002	18.36%			
4	7.69	1,181	10.83%			
5	8.30	95	0.87%			
6	7.65	10	0.09%			

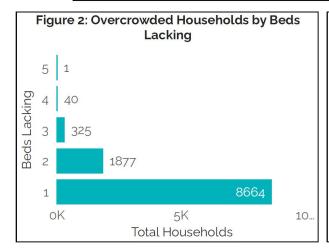
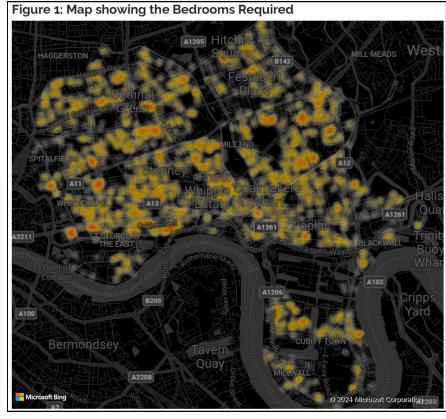


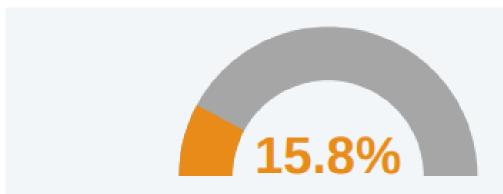
Table 2: Top 10 Beds Required by Ward		
Ward	Beds Required	
Mile End	2,178	
Bethnal Green	2,152	
Lansbury	2,038	
St. Peter's	1,860	
Shadwell	1,736	
Whitechapel	1,642	
Stepney Green	1,512	
Bromley South	1,492	
St. Dunstan's	1,492	
Bow East	1,306	





Appendix C Tower Hamlets Research-Preliminary Findings

Building on Previous Projects - Overcrowding and Family Wellbeing in Tower Hamlets



of households in Tower Hamlets overcrowded in 2021

Figure 1: Percentage of households that met the overcrowding criteria as per 2021 census

About **half** of all responses to a survey of 620 families during the pandemic said they didn't have enough space. **Lack of space** is more prevalent for **low-income households** (see Figure 2).

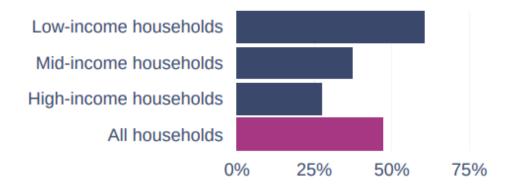


Figure 2: Percentage of households who reported not having enough space in their homes in a survey of 620 parents of children aged 0-4 and parents to be living in Tower Hamlets

NB: Preliminary findings













Methods

- 2 x 1.5-hour focus groups with people who work with families affected by overcrowding (henceforth, "professionals")
- 2 x 1.5-hour focus groups with residents

Session structure:

- What does overcrowding mean to you?
- Lived experiences and impacts
- Vignettes (ordering priorities)

Inclusion criteria:

Residents:

- 18+
- Self-define as living in overcrowded housing with their family (min 1 non-adult)
- Live in Tower Hamlets

Professionals:

 Work with families living in overcrowded housing in Tower Hamlets, either directly or indirectly

NB: Preliminary findings













Building on Previous Projects - Overcrowding and Family Wellbeing in Tower Hamlets



The usual indicators of overcrowding miss many of the ways in which lack of space affects families and children

Overcrowding generates many impacts that are not accounted for with current indicators. The impacts mentioned by the participants in the survey are captured in Figure 3.

Lack of privacy for adults and children 83% No space for children to play 81% General feeling of being trapped 79% Arguments among family group 65% Nowhere for children to do homework 64% 63% Not enough space for storage 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Figure 3: Impacts of lack of space, for respondents who reported this problem

NB: Preliminary findings













Priorities

Ideal solution: more housing with space that was built with families in mind.

Other aspects of living in overcrowded housing that could be improved to support their health and wellbeing:

- Safety/Built environment
- Communication
- Accommodating health needs



NB: These are preliminary findings, pending formal analysis













