

Affordable Housing Needs Assessment

Updated Technical Paper for Tandridge District Council

June 2018

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Appendix 1: Original Technical Paper (September 2015)

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Turley has been commissioned by Tandridge District Council ('the Council') to update the suite of five housing technical papers¹ produced in 2015, which have formed part of the Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) evidence base since their publication. Updated papers are required by the Council to inform the ongoing preparation of the Local Plan and to ensure that account is taken of the latest available evidence.
- 1.2 This paper provides an updated calculation of affordable housing needs, which fully updates and therefore supersedes the calculation presented in the previous technical paper² included in full at **Appendix 1**.

Policy Framework and Guidance

- 1.3 Like the previous analysis, this paper has been prepared to comply with the current National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). The latter outlines a stepped methodology which should be followed to calculate affordable housing needs.
- 1.4 While the Government has proposed amendments to the PPG³ – as part of its recent consultation on a revised version of the NPPF – the stepped methodology for calculating affordable housing needs is retained in the published draft PPG, albeit with some minor text changes and clarifications. The calculation in this update therefore continues to adhere to the approach advocated in both existing and emerging guidance as of June 2018.

Scope of this Update

- 1.5 This updated paper contains:
- A fully updated calculation of affordable housing need in Tandridge, introduced with reference to the stepped methodology in the PPG and broken down by number of bedrooms (**section 2**);
 - A disaggregation of the calculation by parish (**section 3**); and
 - Consideration of the role of affordable rent and shared equity products, which has been specifically requested by the Council (**section 4**).

¹ Separate technical papers were produced on defining the housing market area; analysis of market signals; addressing the needs of all household types; affordable housing needs assessment; and review of Inspectors' decisions on SHMAs and OAN

² Turley (2015) Affordable Housing Needs Assessment – Technical Paper for Tandridge District Council

³ MHCLG (March 2018) Draft Planning Practice Guidance

2. Updated Calculation

- 2.1 This section introduces the updated calculation of affordable housing need in Tandridge, with reference to the underlying data sources and the guidance in the PPG. A breakdown by number of bedrooms is presented in this section, with section 3 providing an alternative breakdown by parish as requested by the Council.
- 2.2 It should be noted that figures presented throughout this section may not precisely sum due to rounding.

Current Unmet Gross Need

- 2.3 This stage of the calculation identifies the existing backlog of households in need of affordable housing, taking account of anticipated short-term supply. This provides a position on the shortfall in affordable housing supply to meet the backlog over the short-term.

Stage 1 – Current Housing Need (Gross Backlog)

- 2.4 The Council's Housing Register identifies existing households classified as being in the greatest need of affordable housing, based on application of its Housing Allocation Scheme⁴. While this has been updated by the Council since the original paper was produced, households continue to be assigned to priority bands based on their circumstances, income and local connection with Tandridge.
- 2.5 The Housing Register as of April 2018 has been shared by the Council to inform this calculation. As in the original paper, it has been filtered to isolate those households in the greatest need of affordable housing, with a continued focus on those assigned to Band A, B or C. This omits those with low preference⁵ (D), which are classified as such by the Council based on the Housing Allocation Scheme criteria referenced above taking account of their higher income or lack of a local connection. Those deemed to have no preference (E) – by meeting none of the criteria for higher priority bands – are also omitted⁶. Those households within Bands A – C are therefore classified by the Council as having insufficient income to access market housing, as well as taking into account other aspects which determine the severity of their need.

⁴ Tandridge District Council (2017) Housing Allocation Scheme

⁵ Housing Register data supplied by the Council indicates that 427 households have been assigned to Band D, with these households omitted from the calculation

⁶ This omits 306 households from the Housing Register, who have been assigned to Band E and are therefore deemed to have no preference

Table 2.1: Stage 1 – Current Housing Need

| Step | Source | 1 bed | 2 beds | 3 beds | 4+ beds | Total |
|---|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1.1 Homeless households and those in temporary accommodation | Housing Register Bands A – C | 11 | 29 | 10 | 0 | 50 |
| 1.2 Existing affordable housing tenants in need | Housing Register Bands A – C | 58 | 50 | 50 | 6 | 164 |
| 1.3 Other groups on Housing Register | Housing Register Bands A – C, excluding those identified above | 333 | 241 | 77 | 7 | 658 |
| 1.4 Total current housing need (gross) | 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 | 402 | 320 | 137 | 13 | 872 |

- 2.6 The Housing Register data presented above indicates that 872 households in Tandridge are currently in need of affordable housing, based on allocation policies and excluding those considered by the Council to have little or no affordable housing need. This includes 50 households that are either homeless or living in temporary accommodation, and 164 existing affordable housing tenants. The latter indicates that the majority of these households in need – namely those 658 households classified as “other groups on the Housing Register” – are not currently occupying affordable housing and/or are without accommodation, and are therefore currently living in other tenures.
- 2.7 The number of bedrooms assessed as being required by each household is also recorded by the Housing Register and presented above, indicating that almost half of households (46%) have been assessed as requiring only one bedroom. A further 320 households – or just over one in three (37%) – have an assessed requirement for two bedrooms, with a smaller need for larger affordable homes.
- 2.8 The original paper referenced comparable Housing Register data to suggest that 1,050 households were currently in need of affordable housing, at Stage 1 of its calculation. The updated analysis above suggests that the number of households in priority bands on the Housing Register has reduced by circa 17% over recent years, with the greatest reduction having been seen amongst those households requiring only one bedroom.
- 2.9 The Council has advised that its introduction of an amended Housing Allocation Scheme in April 2017 reduced some households’ eligibility for the Housing Register, and therefore reduced the overall number of registered households. Prior to this, however, it is understood that there was also a long-term gradual reduction in the

number of applicants between 2013 and 2016, with the precise cause of this decline unknown.

Stage 2 – Affordable Housing Supply

- 2.10 In line with the approach advocated by the PPG and followed in the original paper, the calculation takes account of the supply of affordable housing available to address the backlog over the short-term. This includes affordable housing currently occupied by households in need – identified at Step 1.2 – where properties will be vacated when households’ needs are met, allowing other households in need to potentially occupy these vacated units assuming they are habitable.
- 2.11 The calculation also incorporates data supplied by the Council in April 2018 in relation to the planned return of vacant stock, currently occupied units to be taken out of management and the committed supply of new affordable housing to be delivered over the next five years⁷.

Table 2.2: Stage 2 – Affordable Housing Supply

| Step | Source | 1 bed | 2 beds | 3 beds | 4+ beds | Total |
|--|---|------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 2.1 Affordable dwellings occupied by households in need | Transfer tenants identified at Step 1.2 | 58 | 50 | 50 | 6 | 164 |
| 2.2 Vacant stock returned to use | Long-term vacant stock identified by the Council | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2.3 Committed supply of new affordable housing | Pipeline identified by the Council and Registered Providers | 97 | 214 | 26 | 0 | 337 |
| 2.4 Units to be taken out of management | Planned stock removal identified by the Council | 36 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| 2.5 Total affordable housing stock available | 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 | 121 | 263 | 76 | 6 | 466 |

- 2.12 Data supplied by the Council and its partners indicates that 466 affordable homes will become available over the next five years, and will contribute towards meeting existing needs. This is largely comprised of the pipeline of 337 affordable homes committed over the next five years, as identified by the Council and Registered Providers (RPs).

⁷ This is understood to be based on planning permissions, with the Council confident in its delivery within five years. This has been validated by the Council’s monitoring officer and its housing team

- 2.13 When compared with the original paper, the above suggests a substantially larger supply of affordable housing than previously assumed within the calculation. This is primarily driven by a significantly larger pipeline of 337 affordable homes, rather than the 17 units assumed in the original paper based on data then supplied by the Council. It was, however, previously noted that this supply was relatively low when compared with recent completions⁸.
- 2.14 The Council's monitoring⁹ indicates that an average of 69 affordable homes have been annually completed in Tandridge since 2006. The pipeline of 337 affordable homes identified above could result in delivery of 67 homes per annum over five years. This indicates that the more substantive pipeline identified in this updated calculation is not disproportionate to the recent level of delivery, and indeed is likely to be more representative than the particularly low estimate recorded at the time in the original paper.

Stage 3 – Shortfall in Affordable Housing to Meet Current Backlog (net annual)

- 2.15 The output from Stage 2 is subtracted from Stage 1 to provide an estimate of the total shortfall in affordable housing supply to meet the current backlog of housing need. As in the original paper, this is divided by five to translate into an annual figure that would address backlog early in the plan period, reflecting guidance in the PPG¹⁰.

Table 2.3: Stage 3 – Shortfall in Affordable Housing to Meet Current Backlog (Net Annual)

| Step | Source | 1 bed | 2 beds | 3 beds | 4+ beds | Total |
|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 3.1 Total current housing need (gross) | 1.4 | 402 | 320 | 137 | 13 | 872 |
| 3.2 Total affordable housing stock available | 2.5 | 121 | 263 | 76 | 6 | 466 |
| 3.3 Shortfall in affordable housing to meet current backlog (net annual) | (3.1 – 3.2) / 5 | 56 69% | 11 14% | 12 15% | 1 2% | 81 100% |

- 2.16 The calculation indicates that 81 additional affordable homes need to be provided annually over the next five years, in order to clear the existing backlog. A large proportion of this need evidently relates to one bedroom properties.

⁸ Turley (2015) Affordable Housing Needs Assessment – Technical Paper for Tandridge District Council, paragraph 2.21

⁹ Tandridge District Council (2017) Tandridge Local Plan Authority Monitoring Report, 1st April 2016 – 31st March 2017

¹⁰ PPG Reference ID 3-035-20140306

- 2.17 This is notably lower than suggested in the original paper, which indicated that 172 affordable homes needed to be provided over five years to clear its identified backlog. This is driven to a large extent by the substantially larger supply of affordable housing stock assumed to become available over the next five years. As noted earlier in this section, this appears more proportionate to recent annual rates of delivery, and also reflects a modest reduction in the number of households recorded as in need on the Housing Register in the district at this point in time.

Calculating Annual Net New Need

- 2.18 This stage of the calculation captures the additional demand for housing generated as new households form, and specifically the need for affordable housing generated by households unable to access market housing. Existing households also fall into need as household circumstances change, although again this need can be balanced against supply.

Stage 4 – Future Housing Need

- 2.19 In accordance with the PPG, the original paper estimated the number of newly forming households unable to buy or rent in the district, based on analysis of the cost of market housing and drawing upon the adjusted household projections which underpinned the objective assessment of housing need (OAN) produced by NMSS.
- 2.20 Although the Council has not commissioned a review of its OAN evidence, the release of 2014-based household projections since the NMSS calculated OAN provides an updated position on the number of additional households which may form in Tandridge if recent demographic trends continue. In order to incorporate the latest available data – and in the absence of an update to the analysis of alternative scenarios of household growth informing the OAN – the use of this projection within the updated calculation is considered appropriate¹¹. A gross annual household formation rate has been calculated based on this data, as in the original paper¹².
- 2.21 The original paper found that a proportion of newly forming households are likely to be unable to afford the cost of market housing, based on an affordability benchmarking exercise which took account of the cost of purchasing or renting in the open market and the income profile of households in Tandridge. This can be updated through reference to the latest available data, introduced below.
- 2.22 The private rented sector was found to represent the most affordable market tenure in Tandridge within the original paper, with a lower quartile rent of £10,500 per annum

¹¹ The 2016-based sub-national population projections (SNPP) were published in May 2018, and provide a new official population projection for Tandridge. As part of this scope of work, no modelling of this dataset has been commissioned to translate it into a projected household growth figure. On this basis, and recognising that the 2016-based household projections are not scheduled for publication until September 2018, the 2014-based household projections have been used, representing the most up-to-date official household projections available as at June 2018.

¹² The gross annual household formation rate is based on changes in the number of households in specific five year age bands, relative to numbers in the age band five years previously. In order to provide a more representative assessment of newly forming households, these estimates are limited to households where the head of household is 44 years or younger. The PPG does not include specific guidance on how newly forming households should be calculated, but this approach aligns with previous guidance issued by MHCLG and the approach taken in the original paper

previously identified based on data produced by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA). The latest comparable data indicates that lower quartile rents in Tandridge have increased to circa £11,400 per annum¹³.

- 2.23 Land Registry data similarly indicates that the cost of purchasing entry level housing in Tandridge has increased since the original paper was produced, with the lower quartile price paid in the district standing at £320,000 over the calendar year of 2017. The cost of purchasing such entry level housing with a typical mortgage is estimated at circa £21,326 per annum¹⁴.
- 2.24 The income required to purchase or rent entry level market housing in Tandridge can be estimated based on the above benchmarks. As in the original paper – and indeed the Council’s updated allocations policy – this assumes that households can reasonably spend up to 30% of their earnings on housing costs, namely rent or mortgage repayments.

Table 2.4: Income Required to Access Market Housing

| | Price of purchase | Annual cost | Income required |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Market purchase | £320,000 | £21,326 | £71,086 |
| Private rent | – | £11,400 | £38,000 |

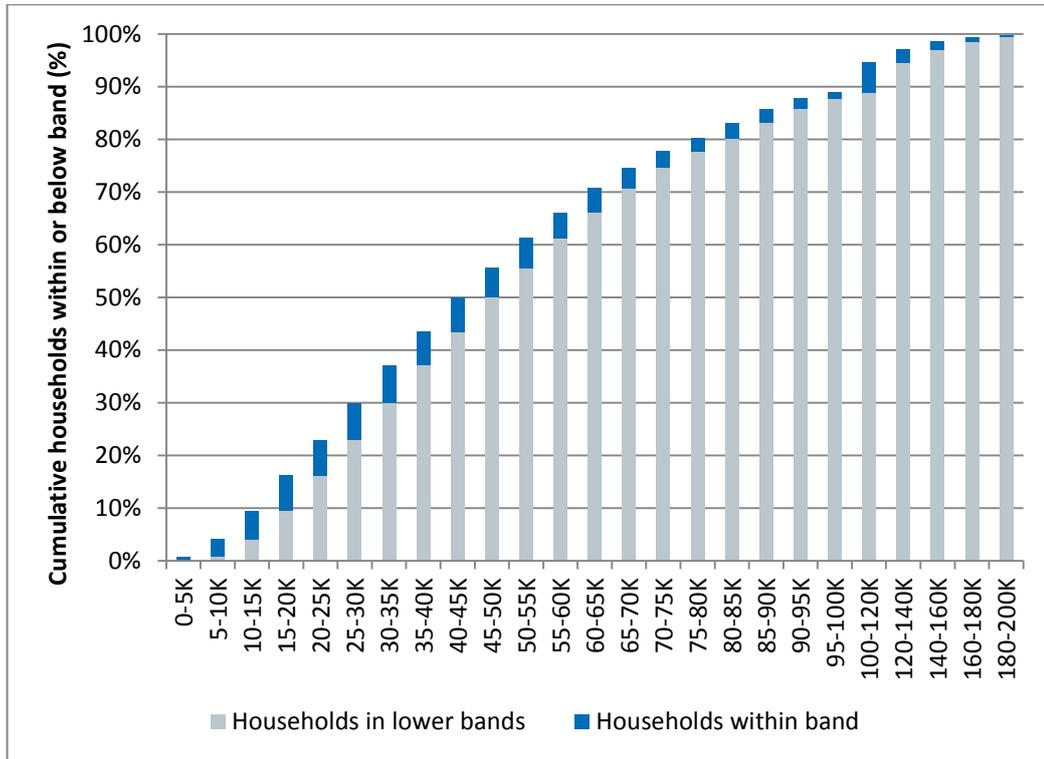
Source: Turley; Land Registry; VOA

- 2.25 The above can be considered in the context of households’ incomes in Tandridge, drawing upon updated CACI data – purchased by the Council in April 2018 – which assigns households to rounded annual income bands.
- 2.26 The following chart highlights the proportion of Tandridge households with annual earnings that fall within each band. A cumulative position is also shown to establish the proportion of households with lower earnings. This allows the identification of the proportion of all households earning up to a certain amount.

¹³ VOA (2017) Private Rental Market Statistics – October 2016 to September 2017; lower quartile rent for all sizes of property in Tandridge

¹⁴ 5% deposit assumed in line with the original paper. Repayment over 25 years is assumed at a fixed interest rate of 5%, which falls within the range implied by mortgages currently available for first-time buyers (2.9 – 5.8%). This has been based on a review of comparison website Money Supermarket as at June 2018 and will evidently be subject to change

Figure 2.1: Annual Income of Households in Tandridge



Source: CACI, 2018

- 2.27 Table 2.4 suggested that an annual income of circa £71,000 would be required to purchase entry level housing in Tandridge. The above chart indicates that 75% of households in the district earn less than £70,000. This suggests that only one in four households is able to afford the cost of purchase, albeit this takes no account of households’ savings or capital from the sale of a property vacated by the household. The latter would not affect households looking to enter the market for the first time, however.
- 2.28 A lower income of circa £38,000 is estimated as being required to privately rent in Tandridge. When rounded to align with the income bands presented above, CACI data indicates that 44% of households in the district earn less than £40,000 per year, and therefore may be unable to afford the cost of renting.
- 2.29 The income profile introduced above is based on all types of households in Tandridge, including recently formed households, working households, older households with pensions and households claiming benefits. In the absence of a local breakdown between the comparative earnings of such households, it is necessary to assume for the purposes of this calculation that the income of newly forming households reflects the profile of existing households introduced above. As such, it can be assumed that those 44% of households unable to access the most affordable market option in Tandridge – namely private rent – will require affordable housing.
- 2.30 The method of calculating gross household formation does not allow the identification of household size, while available data is not sufficiently granular to enable the

calculation of affordability benchmarks for different sizes of property. Once assumed that 44% of newly forming households are unable to afford the cost of privately renting, therefore, the number of bedrooms required has been subsequently estimated based on the size of property occupied by social rented households in Tandridge at the 2011 Census. A comparable approach was taken in the original paper.

- 2.31 In addition to newly forming households, a number of existing households can also be expected to fall into need from other tenures. In order to annually estimate the number of such households, the calculation incorporates the average number of priority lettings to households from other tenures¹⁵ each year and the number of households who remain on the Housing Register having joined from other tenures during the same period. This provides the best available indication of the number of existing households requiring affordable housing each year, and is based on the latest three years' data (2015 – 2018) supplied by the Council.

Table 2.5: Stage 4 – Future Housing Need (Gross Annual)

| Step | Source | 1 bed | 2 beds | 3 beds | 4+ beds | Total |
|---|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 4.1 New household formation (annual) | Gross younger household formation under 2014-based projections | – | – | – | – | 782 |
| 4.2 Newly forming households unable to privately rent in the open market | Proportion derived from VOA and CACI data | – | – | – | – | 44% |
| | Applied to annual new household formation (4.1) | 132 | 103 | 95 | 10 | 340 |
| 4.3 Existing households falling into need | Households annually joining the Housing Register from other tenures or receiving a letting (2015 – 2018) | 64 | 72 | 38 | 1 | 175 |
| 4.4 Total newly arising need (gross annual) | 4.2 + 4.3 | 196 | 175 | 133 | 12 | 516 |

- 2.32 The calculation indicates that a need for 516 affordable homes will be generated annually through the formation of new households and the flow of existing households falling into need from other tenures. A need for all sizes of affordable housing can be anticipated, although one bedroom properties represent the largest component of

¹⁵ Excludes transfer tenants and newly forming households (lodgers; living with parents or family; and those with no fixed address)

future need. This will, however, be influenced by the Census-based proxy applied to estimate the number of bedrooms required by newly forming households in need of affordable housing, which will itself be influenced by the existing housing stock in the district.

- 2.33 The original paper suggested that a new need for 475 affordable homes would arise annually, with the integration of the latest available data therefore elevating this element of the calculation. This is primarily driven by a higher rate of new household formation under the latest official household projections and the increasing proportion of households unable to afford market housing, which has collectively offset a reduction in the number of existing households falling into need.

Stage 5 – Affordable Housing Supply

- 2.34 Responding to the PPG and following the approach in the original paper, lettings data supplied by the Council is used to estimate the amount of affordable homes which have annually become available for non-transfer tenants, with an annual average derived from the three years’ data provided (2015 – 2018). The Council has also supplied data on shared ownership sales recorded over the past four years, from which an annual average has also been calculated.

Table 2.6: Stage 5 – Affordable Housing Supply (Annual)

| Step | Source | 1 bed | 2 beds | 3 beds | 4+ beds | Total |
|---|--|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 5.1 Annual supply of social re-lets | Lettings excluding transfers (annual average; 2015/16 – 2017/18) | 101 | 58 | 31 | 1 | 192 |
| 5.2 Annual supply of intermediate affordable housing available for re-let or resale at sub-market levels | Data supplied by Council | 3 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 14 |
| 5.3 Annual supply of affordable housing | 5.1 + 5.2 | 104 | 66 | 34 | 1 | 206 |

- 2.35 This data indicates that an average of 206 affordable homes become available annually in Tandridge, of which around half contain one bedroom. The majority relate to lettings of affordable housing to non-transfer tenants, with intermediate housing making a smaller contribution towards annual supply in the historical period considered.
- 2.36 The above largely aligns with the original paper, albeit slightly exceeds the annual supply of 191 affordable homes identified at this stage of its calculation.

Stage 6 – Annual Net New Need

- 2.37 The output from Stage 5 can be subtracted from Stage 4 to provide an estimate of the number of households likely to have unmet needs for affordable housing. Unless sufficient new stock is available to meet annual new need in full, this will add to the backlog position each year.

Table 2.7: Stage 6 – Annual Net New Need (Net Annual)

| Step | Source | 1 bed | 2 beds | 3 beds | 4+ beds | Total |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 6.1 Total newly arising need | 4.4 | 196 | 175 | 133 | 12 | 516 |
| 6.2 Annual supply of affordable housing | 5.3 | 104 | 66 | 34 | 1 | 206 |
| 6.3 Annual net new need | 6.1 – 6.2 | 92 30% | 108 35% | 99 32% | 10 3% | 310 100% |

- 2.38 The calculation indicates that the annual supply of all sizes of affordable housing in Tandridge is unlikely to be sufficient to meet newly arising need generated by newly forming households and existing households falling into need from other tenures. This results in an annual need for 310 affordable homes in the district, which slightly exceeds the net new need for 284 affordable homes per annum suggested by the original paper.

Total Affordable Housing Need

- 2.39 The final stage of the calculation identifies the total affordable housing need on a net annual basis, calculated by adding together the two components introduced above. As outlined earlier in this section, the assessment assumes that the backlog is cleared within a five year time horizon (2018 – 2023). This results in a five year affordable housing need figure and a longer-term net affordable need figure.

Table 2.8: Stage 7 – Total Affordable Housing (Net Annual)

| Step | Source | 1 bed | 2 beds | 3 beds | 4+ beds | Total |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 7.1 Shortfall in affordable housing to meet current backlog (net annual) | 3.3 | 56 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 81 |
| 7.2 Newly arising future need (net annual) | 6.3 | 92 | 108 | 99 | 10 | 310 |
| 7.3 Net annual affordable housing need | 3.3 + 6.3 | 148 38% | 120 31% | 112 29% | 12 3% | 391 100% |

- 2.40 The updated calculation indicates an annual need for 391 affordable homes over the next five years, with this level of provision assumed to clear the backlog while meeting new need arising during this period. This primarily relates to smaller property, with over two thirds (69%) requiring one or two bedrooms.
- 2.41 Once the existing backlog is cleared, it is estimated that a need for 310 affordable homes in Tandridge will be generated annually. It is anticipated that this will particularly generate a need for one, two and three bedroom properties, although – as in the original paper – this incorporates evidence-based assumptions on the size of housing required to meet newly arising need. It is recommended that the Council continues to monitor the size of housing required by households on the Housing Register in particular to test the ongoing suitability of these assumptions.

3. Affordable Housing Need by Parish

- 3.1 While the original paper calculated affordable housing need at district level only, the Council has requested a further breakdown to individual parishes as part of this update. The various stages of the calculation are presented in the tables which follow within this section, which may not sum due to rounding.
- 3.2 The calculation remains based on the data sources introduced in the section 2 of this paper, which have been provided in a format that enables their disaggregation to parish level¹⁶.
- 3.3 It is, however, more challenging to estimate the future distribution of newly forming households unable to afford the cost of open market rent, which forms Step 4.2 of the calculation. At district level, this is based on a projection of gross household formation with an assumption that 44% of households earn less than £40,000 per year and are therefore unable to afford private rent. For illustrative purposes, this has been proportionately disaggregated to parishes based on the spatial distribution of existing households earning less than £40,000 per year.
- 3.4 It should be noted that this has the potential to understate future need in those areas where lower income households do not currently live, potentially as a consequence of the high cost of housing in these locations. It is not possible to reconcile this potential shortcoming using the data currently available, however, and it is therefore advised that the disaggregated calculation is used for illustrative purposes only and is not used to present alternative need figures at a local level for the consideration of affordable housing requirements. This is of particular relevance where the application of this methodology results in a calculated need which is notably low and/or zero for a parish.

¹⁶ A small number of households and homes could not be attributed to a parish, and their location was therefore “unknown”. These unknowns have been assigned to parishes based on the distribution of “known” households or homes, in order to sum to the district total introduced in section 2

Table 3.1: Affordable Housing Need Calculation by Parish – Current Unmet Gross Need (1/2)

| Step | Bletchingley | Burstow | Caterham Valley | Caterham-on-the-Hill | Chaldon | Chelsham and Farleigh | Crowhurst | Dormansland | Felbridge | Godstone | Horne |
|---|--------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Stage 1 – Current Housing Need | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Homeless households and those in temporary accommodation | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.2 Existing affordable housing tenants in need | 22 | 35 | 87 | 131 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 51 | 6 |
| 1.3 Other groups on Housing Register | 1 | 0 | 19 | 26 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 0 |
| 1.4 Total current housing need (gross) | 23 | 35 | 116 | 164 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 74 | 6 |
| Stage 2 – Affordable Housing Supply | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Affordable dwellings occupied by households in need | 1 | 0 | 19 | 26 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 0 |
| 2.2 Vacant stock returned to use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.3 Committed supply of new affordable housing | 0 | 0 | 95 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| 2.4 Units to be taken out of management | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.5 Total affordable housing stock available | 1 | 0 | 114 | 69 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 52 | 0 |
| Stage 3 – Shortfall in Affordable Housing to Meet Current Backlog (Net Annual) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Total current housing need (gross) | 23 | 35 | 116 | 164 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 74 | 6 |
| 3.2 Total affordable housing stock available | 1 | 0 | 114 | 69 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 52 | 0 |
| 3.3 Shortfall in affordable housing to meet current backlog | 4 | 7 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| % | 5% | 9% | 0% | 23% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 6% | 1% |

Table 3.2: Affordable Housing Need Calculation by Parish – Current Unmet Gross Need (2/2)

| Step | Limpsfield | Lingfield | Nutfield | Outwood | Oxted | Tandridge | Tatsfield | Titsey | Warlingham | Whyteleafe | Woldingham | District total |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| Stage 1 – Current Housing Need | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Homeless households and those in temporary accommodation | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 50 |
| 1.2 Existing affordable housing tenants in need | 10 | 30 | 14 | 4 | 88 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 65 | 67 | 4 | 658 |
| 1.3 Other groups on Housing Register | 6 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 21 | 0 | 164 |
| 1.4 Total current housing need (gross) | 15 | 49 | 17 | 4 | 133 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 75 | 105 | 4 | 872 |
| Stage 2 – Affordable Housing Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Affordable dwellings occupied by households in need | 6 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 21 | 0 | 164 |
| 2.2 Vacant stock returned to use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2.3 Committed supply of new affordable housing | 11 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 53 | 0 | 337 |
| 2.4 Units to be taken out of management | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| 2.5 Total affordable housing stock available | 17 | 18 | 15 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 74 | 0 | 466 |
| Stage 3 – Shortfall in Affordable Housing to Meet Current Backlog (Net Annual) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Total current housing need (gross) | 15 | 49 | 17 | 4 | 133 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 75 | 105 | 4 | 872 |
| 3.2 Total affordable housing stock available | 17 | 18 | 15 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 74 | 0 | 466 |
| 3.3 Shortfall in affordable housing to meet current backlog | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 81 |
| % | 0% | 8% | 1% | 1% | 20% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 9% | 8% | 1% | 100% |

Table 3.3: Affordable Housing Need Calculation by Parish – Calculating Annual Net New Need (1/2)

| Step | Bletchingley | Burstow | Caterham Valley | Caterham-on-the-Hill | Chaldon | Chelsham and Farleigh | Crowhurst | Dormansland | Felbridge | Godstone | Horne |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Stage 4 – Future Housing Need (Gross Annual) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2 Newly forming households in need | 13 | 17 | 41 | 57 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 28 | 3 |
| 4.3 Existing households falling into need | 7 | 8 | 24 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 2 |
| 4.4 Total newly arising need (gross annual) | 20 | 25 | 65 | 87 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 7 | 44 | 5 |
| Stage 5 – Affordable Housing Supply (Annual) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 Annual supply of social re-lets | 11 | 7 | 14 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 23 | 0 |
| 5.2 Annual supply of intermediate affordable housing available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 5.3 Annual supply of affordable housing | 11 | 7 | 14 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 23 | 0 |
| Stage 6 – Annual Net New Need (Net Annual) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 Total newly arising need | 20 | 25 | 65 | 87 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 7 | 44 | 5 |
| 6.2 Annual supply of affordable housing | 11 | 7 | 14 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 23 | 0 |
| 6.3 Annual net new need | 9 | 18 | 52 | 55 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 21 | 5 |
| % | 3% | 6% | 17% | 18% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 7% | 2% |

Table 3.4: Affordable Housing Need Calculation by Parish – Calculating Annual Net New Need (2/2)

| Step | Limpsfield | Lingfield | Nutfield | Outwood | Oxted | Tandridge | Tatsfield | Titsey | Warlingham | Whyteleafe | Woldingham | District total |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| Stage 4 – Future Housing Need (Gross Annual) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2 Newly forming households in need | 9 | 19 | 10 | 2 | 43 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 35 | 25 | 4 | 340 |
| 4.3 Existing households falling into need | 2 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 20 | 0 | 175 |
| 4.4 Total newly arising need (gross annual) | 11 | 30 | 14 | 3 | 69 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 48 | 45 | 4 | 516 |
| Stage 5 – Affordable Housing Supply (Annual) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 Annual supply of social re-lets | 4 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 39 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 192 |
| 5.2 Annual supply of intermediate affordable housing available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| 5.3 Annual supply of affordable housing | 4 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 45 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 206 |
| Stage 6 – Annual Net New Need (Net Annual) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 Total newly arising need | 11 | 30 | 14 | 3 | 69 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 48 | 45 | 4 | 516 |
| 6.2 Annual supply of affordable housing | 4 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 45 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 206 |
| 6.3 Annual net new need | 7 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 24 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 33 | 38 | 4 | 310 |
| % | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 8% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 11% | 12% | 1% | 100% |

Table 3.5: Affordable Housing Need Calculation by Parish – Total Affordable Housing Need (1/2)

| Step | Bletchingley | Burstow | Caterham Valley | Caterham-on-the-Hill | Chaldon | Chelsham and Farleigh | Crowhurst | Dormansland | Felbridge | Godstone | Horne |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Stage 7 – Total Affordable Housing Need (Net Annual) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 Shortfall in affordable housing to meet current backlog | 4 | 7 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 7.2 Newly arising future need | 9 | 18 | 52 | 55 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 21 | 5 |
| 7.3 Net annual affordable housing need | 13 | 25 | 52 | 74 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 25 | 6 |
| % | 3% | 6% | 13% | 19% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 6% | 1% |

Table 3.6: Affordable Housing Need Calculation by Parish – Total Affordable Housing Need (2/2)

| Step | Limpsfield | Lingfield | Nutfield | Outwood | Oxted | Tandridge | Tatsfield | Titsey | Warlingham | Whyteleafe | Woldingham | District total |
|--|------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| Stage 7 – Total Affordable Housing Need (Net Annual) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 Shortfall in affordable housing to meet current backlog | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 81 |
| 7.2 Newly arising future need | 7 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 24 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 33 | 38 | 4 | 310 |
| 7.3 Net annual affordable housing need | 7 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 40 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 40 | 45 | 5 | 391 |
| % | 2% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 10% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 10% | 11% | 1% | 100% |

- 3.5 With the exception of Titsey, the disaggregated calculation suggests that a need for additional affordable housing exists in all other parishes in the district. As noted in introducing the methodology, the outcome of the calculation for Titsey and other parishes with very low levels of calculated affordable need should be treated with caution. This is in no small part the result of the very modest size of these settlements.
- 3.6 The parishes of Caterham-on-the-Hill, Caterham Valley, Whyteleafe, Warlingham and Oxted account for the highest proportions of the district's affordable housing need. Collectively, almost two thirds (64%) of affordable housing need in the district can be attributed to these parishes. This is relatively high, even when considered that these parishes accommodated 54% of the district's households at the 2011 Census.
- 3.7 Indeed, this count of households – which remains the latest breakdown available – enables the identification of parishes with a disproportionate level of affordable housing need, relative to their existing size. Table 3.7 overleaf suggests that Whyteleafe, Horne and Chelsham and Farleigh have relatively high levels of affordable housing need, when taking account of their size.

Table 3.7: Affordable Housing Need Relative to Number of Households in Parish

| | Number of households at 2011 Census | Net annual affordable housing need | Affordable housing need per 100 households |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Whyteleafe | 1,783 | 45 | 2.50 |
| Horne | 324 | 6 | 1.79 |
| Chelsham and Farleigh | 309 | 5 | 1.55 |
| Crowhurst | 119 | 2 | 1.49 |
| Caterham Valley | 3,521 | 52 | 1.47 |
| Caterham-on-the-Hill | 5,022 | 74 | 1.47 |
| Burstow | 1,784 | 25 | 1.40 |
| Tandridge | 265 | 3 | 1.23 |
| Warlingham | 3,365 | 40 | 1.20 |
| Tandridge district | 33,342 | 391 | 1.17 |
| Bletchingley | 1,236 | 13 | 1.08 |
| Godstone | 2,386 | 25 | 1.05 |
| Outwood | 261 | 3 | 1.05 |
| Tatsfield | 739 | 7 | 1.00 |
| Oxted | 4,423 | 40 | 0.90 |
| Felbridge | 829 | 6 | 0.77 |
| Lingfield | 1,822 | 13 | 0.74 |
| Woldingham | 744 | 5 | 0.71 |
| Dormansland | 1,258 | 8 | 0.64 |
| Nutfield | 1,078 | 7 | 0.63 |
| Chaldon | 644 | 4 | 0.61 |
| Limpsfield | 1,430 | 7 | 0.47 |
| Titsey | n/a ¹⁷ | 0 | 0 |

Source: Turley; Census 2011

¹⁷ The 2011 Census did not provide a count of households in Titsey due to its small size

4. Role of Affordable Rent and Shared Equity

- 4.1 Section 3 of the original paper considered the prospective role of intermediate housing products, which can lower the cost of market entry and therefore at least partially contribute towards meeting the needs of those unable to access the market.
- 4.2 As part of this update, the Council has sought to establish the proportion of affordable housing need that could be met through provision of affordable rent and shared equity products¹⁸.
- 4.3 This section therefore considers the specific role of these products insofar as they are directly relevant to elements of the calculation of affordable housing need, as prescribed through the PPG and introduced in section 2. The Council has separately commissioned further research on the affordability of different products, which expands upon this analysis and more broadly considers their prospective contribution¹⁹.

Benchmarking Income Required to Access Products

- 4.4 The calculation presented both in the original paper and this update assumes that newly forming households unable to afford entry-level private rent require some form of affordable housing. It is therefore important to understand how the income required to access the products specified by the Council compares with that required to privately rent.
- 4.5 The VOA data introduced in section 2 of this paper suggests a lower quartile rent of circa £11,400 per annum across Tandridge, which is estimated to require an annual income of £38,000 when assumed that no more than 30% of earnings are spent on housing costs. This is shown at Table 2.4 of this paper.
- 4.6 The cost of affordable rent products can be estimated through reference to this benchmark, given that the rent for such products is set relative to local market rents. The following table estimates the income required to access affordable rented housing available at 60%, 70% and 80% of market levels as requested by the Council. As would be expected, affordable rent products require a lower income relative to open market rent.

¹⁸ Affordable rent products (60/70/80%); and equity purchase (25/30/40%)

¹⁹ Turley (2018) Affordable Housing Products in Tandridge – research paper for Tandridge District Council

Table 4.1: Income Required to Access Affordable Rent in Tandridge

| | Annual cost | Income required |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Market rent | £11,400 | £38,000 |
| 80% market rent | £9,120 | £30,400 |
| 70% market rent | £7,980 | £26,600 |
| 60% market rent | £6,840 | £22,800 |

Source: VOA; Turley analysis

- 4.7 The income required to access shared ownership products through equity purchase can similarly be estimated, with the Council requesting consideration of the cost of purchasing 25%, 30% and 40% equity. With shared ownership only available for new build properties, costs are estimated with reference to Land Registry data on the entry-level price paid for new build housing (£310,000) in 2017. This does not significantly differ from the lower quartile price paid for all housing in Tandridge (£320,000).
- 4.8 It has been assumed that households obtain a mortgage for their purchased equity, with the Council requesting consideration of a 10% deposit for these products. Mortgage repayment assumptions otherwise align with those applied in section 2²⁰. Households are also required to pay rent for the unsold equity, with the Council requesting this to be set at 2.75% per annum for the purposes of this assessment.

Table 4.2: Income Required to Access Shared Ownership

| | Annual cost of mortgage | Annual rent | Total annual cost | Income required |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Open market purchase | £21,326 | – | £21,326 | £71,086 |
| 40% shared equity | £7,829 | £5,115 | £12,944 | £43,146 |
| 30% shared equity | £5,872 | £5,968 | £11,839 | £39,464 |
| 25% shared equity | £4,893 | £6,394 | £11,287 | £37,623 |

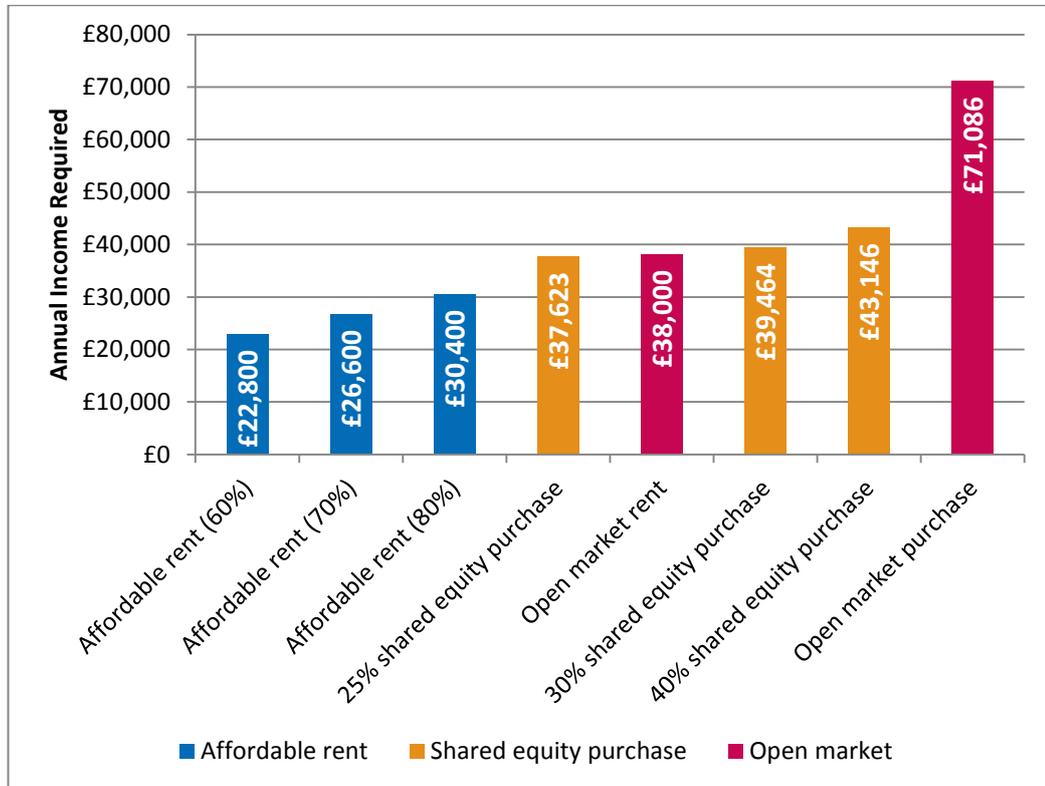
Source: Land Registry; Turley analysis

- 4.9 The above indicates that shared ownership substantially reduces the income required to purchase property in Tandridge, as would be anticipated. An income of circa £38,000 could allow households to access 25% shared equity products in the district, which could be increased to 40% equity with a slightly higher income of approximately £43,000.
- 4.10 The following chart benchmarks the estimated income required to access each of the above products, relative to that required to rent at the entry-level of the market. The income required to purchase in the open market is also shown for context. This notably shows that the income required to purchase through shared ownership relatively

²⁰ Repayment over 25 years with fixed interest rate of 5%

closely aligns with that required to privately rent. Affordable rent is the only product to have been assessed in this paper that requires a markedly lower income than required to rent in the open market.

Figure 4.1: Benchmarking Income Required to Access Products



Source: Turley analysis

Implications for the Calculation

- 4.11 The current shortfall in affordable housing need – to be cleared through the annual provision of 81 affordable homes over five years, concluded at Step 3.1 – is derived from Housing Register data provided by the Council.
- 4.12 It is understood that the Council takes account of households’ ability to access shared ownership schemes, by according ‘less priority’ to applicants with ‘sufficient income, funds or assets’²¹. As such, households in the priority bands which form the basis for the calculation (A – C) can be assumed to be unable to access shared ownership products.
- 4.13 Households’ ability to access affordable rent is not taken into account by the Council, although it has provided information on the annual income of households on the Housing Register. This indicates that circa 6% of households in priority bands earn more than the £30,400 required to access 80% affordable rent, while approximately 19% have an income which exceeds that likely to be required to access 60% affordable

²¹ Tandridge District Council (2017) Housing Allocation Scheme, p14

rent (£22,800). This suggests that the majority of households in priority bands on the Housing Register are unable to access these products, based solely on their earnings and taking no account of any financial supplements that may be available to them.

Table 4.3: Estimated Ability of Households on Housing Register to Access Affordable Rent

| | Households | % |
|--|------------|-----|
| Priority bands on Housing Register | 872 | – |
| Able to afford 80% market rent ²² | 53 | 6% |
| Able to afford 70% market rent ²³ | 103 | 12% |
| Able to afford 60% market rent ²⁴ | 168 | 19% |

Source: Tandridge District Council, 2018

- 4.14 A future need for affordable housing is assumed to be generated by existing households falling into need and newly forming households unable to afford the cost of private rent, which are collectively assumed to generate a gross need for 516 affordable homes each year at Step 4.4 of the calculation.
- 4.15 This is inclusive of 340 new households each year who are unable to access entry-level private rent (Step 4.2), which is derived from an assumption that 44% earn less than the income required to rent in the district (£38,000).
- 4.16 Figure 4.1 shows that a comparable income (£37,623) is likely to be required to access 25% shared equity purchase, indicating that households unable to privately rent are unlikely to be able to access this most affordable shared ownership product. Provision of such products therefore would not be expected to meet a need assumed to be generated through the calculation.
- 4.17 A significantly lower income of approximately £22,800 is required to access 60% affordable rent, however. With reference to data from CACI, such products could be accessible to all but circa 20% of households in Tandridge²⁵, including some of those unable to access the private rental market.
- 4.18 As shown in the following table, provision of affordable rent products could therefore meet up to 55% of the needs assumed to be generated by 340 households unable to access the private rental market each year (Step 3.2). The remaining 45% of households would continue to require affordable housing products with more subsidised and therefore lower annual rents, such as social housing.

²² Reported income exceeds £30,400

²³ Reported income exceeds £26,600

²⁴ Reported income exceeds £22,800

²⁵ CACI data assigns households to rounded income bands of £5,000, as illustrated at Figure 2.1. The income of £22,800 falls midway within the range for which CACI data is available (£20-25k). It has therefore been assumed for illustrative purposes that half of households in this band earn less than £22,800, and half earn more than this amount

Table 4.4: Newly Forming Households Able to Access Products

| | Households unable to access | Newly forming households unable to access | Unable to access private rent, but able to access product | Proportion of newly forming households' needs met (%) |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| Private rent | 44% | 340 | – | – |
| 80% affordable rent | 30% | 234 | 106 | 31% |
| 70% affordable rent | 23% | 180 | 161 | 47% |
| 60% affordable rent | 20% | 153 | 187 | 55% |

Source: Turley analysis

- 4.19 The above relates only to newly forming households. As previously referenced, existing households assumed to move from other tenures and require affordable housing also form a component of the calculation at Step 4.3. An annual flow of 175 such households is assumed in the calculation, based on an extrapolation of historic data. This historic data cannot be disaggregated to show those who could or could not have afforded the products considered in this section, or indeed whether those receiving a letting themselves secured these products. An absence of detail on such households' earnings also inhibits further analysis of the prospective role of different products in meeting this specific need²⁶.
- 4.20 As such, it is not possible using the data currently available to robustly determine the proportion of this need which has been historically met through provision of affordable rented or shared ownership housing, or therefore could be met through such provision in future. However – with reference to the evidence for newly forming households – there is a significant likelihood that a proportion of existing households falling into need each year would be judged to require social rented housing, as opposed to these products.
- 4.21 Drawing the above analysis together, the proportion of gross need – summing Stages 1 and 4 of the calculation – that could be met through provision of the specified housing products can be estimated. This principally relates to the provision of affordable rented housing at 60 – 80% of market rent, given that:
- Households in priority bands on the Housing Register have been assessed as unable to access shared ownership; and
 - Shared ownership is likely to be affordable only to those households already able to access the private rental market, and therefore do not require affordable housing.

²⁶ The Council undertook a review of its Housing Register data in this regard and concluded that at this point in time (June 2018) the data was not in a format and/or of sufficient quality to provide robust evidence in this regard

4.22 The following table indicates that approximately one third of the calculated gross need for affordable housing in Tandridge could be met through provision of affordable rented products.

Table 4.5: Estimating Proportion of Gross Annual Needs Met Through Provision of Affordable Rented Products

| Component and step | | Calculated need for affordable housing | Need potentially met through affordable rent (60-80%) | % |
|---|---------------|--|---|------------|
| Current housing need (1.4) | Total | 872 | 168 | 19% |
| | 5 years | 174 | 34 | 19% |
| Future housing need ²⁷ (4.4) | Annual | 516 | 187 | 36% |
| Total gross need | Annual | 690 | 221 | 32% |

Source: Turley analysis

4.23 The calculation balances this gross need against available supply to arrive at a net position on affordable housing need. A representative disaggregation of the full calculation to incorporate supply is, however, limited by a number of factors, including:

- The extent to which the pipeline identified by the Council is weighted towards affordable rent and shared ownership²⁸, which conflicts with evidence that most of the households on the Housing Register are unable to afford these products based on their income. This implies “overprovision” of these products relative to the backlog, but takes no account of wider factors influencing their delivery or financial contributions to supplement households’ incomes and thereby enable them to access the types of affordable housing that is actually delivered; and
- The absence of detail on the basis of historic lettings (social/affordable rent), which account for most of the annual supply assumed at Stage 5 of the calculation. At the current point in time, shared ownership properties represent only a small proportion of this supply, based on historic data supplied by the Council.

Summary

4.24 It is evident that both affordable rented and shared ownership units delivered by the Council and RPs are meeting a need for housing in Tandridge, reflected in their occupation. However, it is equally apparent from the analysis in this section that these products are extremely unlikely to meet the affordable housing needs of all households. This reflects the income required to access these products, and the

²⁷ This only captures the newly arising need which could be met through intermediate housing (187, Table 4.4), and assumes that all existing households falling into need require other forms of affordable housing

²⁸ Circa 97% of the supply pipeline shared by the Council is comprised of affordable rent or shared ownership units

sizeable number of households in priority bands on the Housing Register that – based on the Council’s own criteria – have lower incomes.

- 4.25 While this suggests that provision of affordable rent in particular meets the needs of at least some of those unable to access the private market, the Council should also continue to explore opportunities to provide other forms of affordable housing, which have lower rents and are therefore accessible to greater numbers of households in need.
- 4.26 The Council has commissioned further research on the affordability of different products, which expands upon this analysis and more broadly considers their prospective contribution.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Turley has been commissioned by Tandridge District Council to update the suite of five housing technical papers produced in 2015, which have formed part of the Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment evidence base since their publication. Updated papers are required by the Council to inform the ongoing preparation of the Local Plan and to ensure that account is taken of the latest available information.
- 5.2 This paper provides a fully updated calculation of affordable housing needs, which therefore supersedes the calculation previously presented and included at **Appendix 1**. It continues to adhere to the stepped approach established in the PPG, which has been retained as part of the proposed amendments that were subject to recent consultation.
- 5.3 The updated calculation indicates that **391 affordable homes** are needed annually in Tandridge over the next five years, in order to both clear the existing backlog and meet new need arising during this period. This takes account of anticipated annual supply, including additional stock expected to become available over the next five years. This need primarily relates to smaller property, with over two thirds (69%) requiring one or two bedrooms.
- 5.4 A breakdown by parish is also presented in section 3 of this paper, indicating that the parishes of Caterham-on-the-Hill, Caterham Valley, Whyteleafe, Warlingham and Oxted collectively account for almost two thirds (64%) of this need for 391 affordable homes per annum over the next five years. However, a need for affordable housing exists across all but one of the parishes (Titsey) in the district.
- 5.5 Once the backlog is cleared, it is estimated that 310 affordable homes will be needed across Tandridge each year. It is anticipated that this will particularly generate a need for one, two and three bedroom properties. However, this incorporates evidence-based assumptions on the size of housing required by households, and it is recommended that the Council monitors the size of housing required by households on the Housing Register to test their ongoing suitability.
- 5.6 The Council has also requested further consideration of the prospective role of affordable rented and shared ownership products. The analysis in section 3 indicates that affordable rented housing could be expected to meet up to one third of the gross needs annually generated by households unable to afford market housing, if available at 60% market rent. Shared ownership can be expected to play a more limited role in meeting this gross need, however, given that households in priority bands on the Housing Register have been assessed as being unable to access such schemes. Shared ownership is also likely to be affordable only to those households able to access the private rental market. As such, while shared equity products will play an important role in allowing those currently renting to purchase a home, they are likely to play a more limited role in meeting the affordable housing need established in this paper.

**Appendix 1: Original Technical Paper
(September 2015)**

Affordable Housing Needs
Assessment
Technical Paper for Tandridge District
Council

September 2015

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1. Introduction

1.1 Affordability has become a well-recognised challenge to the operation of the national housing market, and the ability of households to access housing that they are able to afford is fundamental to meeting policy objectives.

1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local authorities to assess the number of affordable homes that are evidenced as being required. Affordable housing is defined within the NPPF:

“Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative housing provision”¹

1.3 Delivery of housing is recognised as a core strand of the NPPF, with a number of expectations of local authorities, including:

“Where they have identified that affordable housing is needed, set policies for meeting this need on site, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution of broadly equivalent value can be robustly justified (for example to improve or make more effective use of the existing housing stock) and the agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. Such policies should be sufficiently flexible to take account of changing market conditions over time”²

1.4 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) provides detail on the approach to be adopted in the calculation of affordable housing needs, highlighting that this assessment is separate to the objective assessment of need (OAN) and noting that:

“Plan makers working with relevant colleagues within their local authority (e.g. housing, health and social care departments) will need to estimate the number of households and projected households who lack their own housing and who cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the market

“This calculation involves adding together the current unmet housing need and the projected future housing need and then subtracting this from the current supply of affordable housing stock”³

1.5 The PPG also provides guidance on how affordable housing need should be taken into account in policy development:

“The total affordable housing need should then be considered in the context of its likely delivery as a proportion of mixed market and affordable housing developments, given the probable percentage of affordable housing to be delivered by market housing led

¹ DCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework (p50, Annex 2)

² DCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework (para 50)

³ http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments/methodology-assessing-housing-need/#paragraph_022

developments. An increase in the total housing figures included in the local plan should be considered where it could help deliver the required number of affordable homes”⁴

- 1.6 This suggests that any uplift to the housing figure through the development of Local Plan policy to assist in the delivery of identified affordable housing need should be viewed as separate and distinct from any uplift to the OAN applied to reflect market signals. This recognises that the PPG calculation methodology for deriving an OAN and the stepped calculation to estimate affordable housing need follow two separate and distinct methodologies and cannot be directly compared⁵.
- 1.7 This paper has been prepared to calculate the need for affordable housing in Tandridge, following the methodology in the PPG. The report is structured as follows:
- **Section 2 – Calculating Affordable Housing Needs** – the need for affordable housing is calculated, following the stepped methodology in the PPG and broken down by the size of housing required;
 - **Section 3 – Role of Other Housing Tenures** – although not defined as affordable housing, the private rented sector also plays a considerable role in meeting affordable housing needs. The extent of this role is considered in this section, alongside an assessment of the contribution that intermediate tenures can make to addressing affordable housing needs alongside traditional social housing;
 - **Section 4 – Impact of Welfare Reforms** – this section outlines recent and anticipated welfare reforms, and considers the extent to which this may impact on the calculated need for affordable housing; and
 - **Section 5 – Conclusions** – the evidence presented in the report is drawn together to establish a PPG compliant calculation of the need for affordable housing in Tandridge and other factors which should be considered in developing housing policies within the Local Plan.

⁴ http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments/methodology-assessing-housing-need/#paragraph_029

⁵ The PAS Guidance document titled 'Objectively Assessed Need and Housing Targets: Technical advice note' (July 2015, second edition) highlights this issue at paragraphs 2.13 – 2.15 and in section 9.

2. Calculating Affordable Housing Needs

- 2.1 The PPG includes clear guidance on the methodology for calculating affordable housing need, with a requirement to identify current unmet housing need, estimate future projected housing need and subtract this from the current supply of affordable housing stock⁶. This methodology is well established, with a comparable stepped approach advocated in the now superseded 2007 SHMA Guidance⁷.
- 2.2 The calculation provides an estimate of the volume of affordable housing required on an annual basis to meet need. This is based on data supplied by the Council and secondary datasets identified throughout.
- 2.3 Each stage of the calculation is summarised and explained sequentially in this section, with the calculation broken down by the size of property required.

Current Unmet Gross Need

- 2.4 At the current point in time, as a result of sustained affordability issues across the country over a number of years, the majority of areas have an existing unmet need for affordable housing, with a backlog of households classified as in need. This backlog can be considered to be made up of a range of types of household in need, from those in urgent need of housing – without a current permanent home – to those who are living in overcrowded and substandard homes, but are already housed. This component of the calculation consists of three stages, introduced and presented below.

Stage 1 – Current Housing Need (Gross Backlog)

- 2.5 This stage outlines the number of households currently classified as in need of affordable housing, drawing upon analysis of the current Housing Register for Tandridge.
- 2.6 The Housing Allocation Scheme⁸ confirms that applicants have their priority assessed according to their eligibility for the register, their entitlement to housing need or reasonable preference, their local connection and a financial assessment. Priority is awarded to applicants entitled to reasonable preference, in accordance with section 167(2) of the Housing Act 1996. Applicants are further assessed based on their local connection to Tandridge, and the financial resources available to them.
- 2.7 Preference bands are briefly summarised below, with further detail available in the Council's Allocation Scheme document⁹:
- **Band A** – households needing to move because of an emergency – usually on health or welfare grounds – or because the Council needs to move them urgently to create vacancies for others in housing need;

⁶ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments/methodology-assessing-housing-need/>

⁷ DCLG (2007) Strategic housing market assessments: practice guidance

⁸ Tandridge District Council (2015) Housing Allocation Scheme

⁹ Ibid

- **Band B** – priority homeless households, those with accommodation in severe disrepair or lacking basic facilities or sufficient bedrooms, or those with an urgent need on medical or welfare grounds are placed within this band, unless they do not have a local connection with Tandridge or have a high or moderate income;
- **Band C** – households with limited security of tenure, other homeless households – or those living in unsuitable accommodation which may be in disrepair – key workers and those with a need for alternative accommodation on medical or welfare grounds are placed within this band, again unless they lack a local connection to Tandridge or have a high or moderate income;
- **Band D** – applicants with any of the housing needs detailed above but either have a high or moderate income or do not have a local connection to Tandridge are placed within this band, receiving a lower preference; and
- **Band E** – applicants who have none of the housing needs detailed above.

2.8 In order to inform the assessment in this section, the waiting list has been filtered to identify those in priority need of housing, and not those considered to have little or no need. Bands A – C are therefore considered appropriate to estimate current need with these forming the definition of reasonable preference category used by the Council. Households in other bands are allocated a lower preference – due to moderate or high income, or a lack of a local connection – or no preference.

2.9 On this basis, the assessment of current need assumes that all households in need – including homeless, overcrowded and concealed households – are currently registered on the waiting list. This is considered appropriate given that the waiting list contains a range of households in need, including homeless and overcrowded households. As stated above, in order for households to be classified in Bands A – C, consideration is given to their ability to afford market housing, with households with moderate or high incomes placed in a lower priority band given that it is assumed that they may be able to meet their needs through market housing¹⁰. All households within Bands A – C are therefore considered to be in need of affordable housing, and unable to afford the housing they need in the market.

¹⁰ A detailed explanation of the financial resources test is included in the 'Housing Allocation Scheme' published by Tandridge District Council Housing Services (July 2015). This includes a table establishing minimum income levels for low cost home ownership which are used as a threshold with households identified as having incomes higher than these levels considered to be able to access market housing suitable to their needs.

Figure 2.1: Stage 1 – Current Housing Need

| Step | Source | Bedrooms | | | | Total |
|--|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| 1.1 Number of homeless households and those in temporary accommodation | Extracted directly from the Housing Register | 26 | 24 | 9 | 0 | 59 |
| 1.2 Number of overcrowded and concealed households not in affordable housing | Housing Register (Bands A – C), excluding those identified at Step 1.1 | 415 | 294 | 95 | 7 | 811 |
| 1.3 Other groups on Housing Register including households from other tenures in need | | | | | | |
| 1.4 Existing affordable housing tenants in need | Number of households on Housing Register who are currently Council or housing association tenants | 95 | 43 | 39 | 3 | 180 |
| 1.5 Total current housing need (gross) | 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.4 | 536 | 361 | 143 | 10 | 1,050 |

- 2.10 The evidence suggests that there is a sizeable current gross need for affordable housing in Tandridge, with 1,050 households currently in need of an affordable property. This includes households who currently occupy affordable stock, while there are also a relatively small number in temporary accommodation or homeless. The greatest backlog need relates to smaller property with one or two bedrooms.
- 2.11 The assessed current need is based solely on households identifying themselves as in need by registering for affordable housing via the waiting list. A range of other data sources can also be considered to understand the extent to which households' needs are not being met, such as the 2011 Census.
- 2.12 As shown in the separate analysis of market signals¹¹, according to the 2011 there were around 1,000 households in Tandridge with at least one fewer bedroom than required – based on the bedroom standard – with higher levels of overcrowding in the social and private rented sectors¹². Indeed, there were around 700 households in market housing

¹¹ Turley (2015) Analysis of Market Signals – Technical Paper for Tandridge District Council

¹² 2011 Census – 8.5% of social rented households contain at least one fewer bedroom than required; 6.8% of private rented households and 1.7% of owned or shared ownership households

who are overcrowded, suggesting that these households were as of 2011 not adequately meeting their needs in the private housing market. It is, however, likely that some of these households may be able to afford to continue to meet their needs through the private market, and there may be other non-financial factors behind their overcrowded status.

2.13 The 2011 Census also suggested that there were also approximately 300 concealed families who may be constrained from forming and could therefore be considered as being in need. Again, a proportion of these may not necessarily be eligible for affordable housing, based upon the income they have available.

2.14 Collectively – though these indicators are not mutually exclusive – there are a number of households in Tandridge who are overcrowded in the private housing market, and there are also concealed families in the district. There is a relatively strong alignment with the total current need suggested by the Housing Register, which evidently represents a more up-to-date position which takes account of the financial capacity of households.

2.15 As the PPG identifies, it is important to avoid double-counting:

“Care should be taken to avoid double-counting, which may be brought about with the same households being identified on more than one transfer list, and to include only those households who cannot afford to access suitable housing in the market”¹³

2.16 The Census 2011 data analysis therefore provides a useful validation of the analysis of the Housing Register. On this basis – and recognising the need to avoid double-counting – the analysis therefore bases the estimate of current need on the Housing Register exclusively in this calculation.

Stage 2 – Affordable Housing Supply

2.17 Analysis has been undertaken of the current amount of affordable housing available to address this backlog. This considers known stock which could be brought back into use and stock currently occupied by tenants which would become available if their current needs are met (identified as part of the current need in Stage 1). These supply factors are offset by a known amount of stock which will be taken out of management and therefore no longer form part of the affordable housing supply.

2.18 As per the PPG¹⁴, consideration also needs to be given to the scale of committed supply of new affordable housing over the next five years with this providing additional capacity to address the backlog identified in Stage 1.

2.19 Collectively, this provides an indicator of the total affordable stock which will be available to meet identified backlog needs, again broken down by the size of property required.

¹³ http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments/methodology-assessing-housing-need/#paragraph_024

¹⁴ http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments/methodology-assessing-housing-need/#paragraph_029

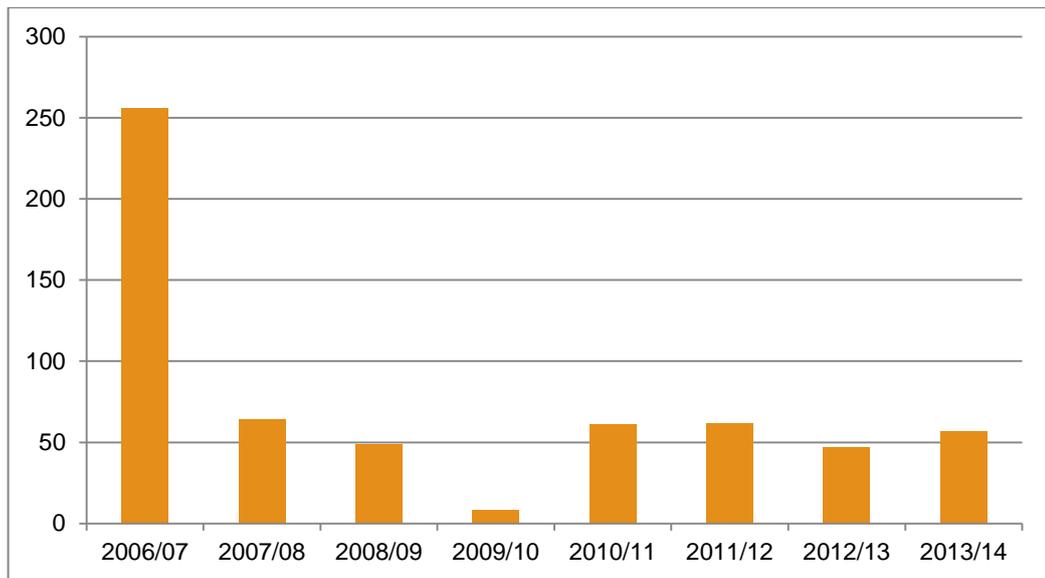
Figure 2.2: Stage 2 – Affordable Housing Supply

| Step | Source | Bedrooms | | | | Total |
|---|---|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| 2.1 Affordable dwellings occupied by households in need | Households identified at Step 1.4 which are transfers | 95 | 43 | 39 | 3 | 180 |
| 2.2 Surplus stock | Long-term vacant (over 6 months) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.3 Committed supply of new affordable housing | Commitments for next five years | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 17 |
| 2.4 Units to be taken out of management | Committed demolitions and replacements | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 2.5 Total affordable housing stock available | 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3 – 2.4 | 100 | 40 | 44 | 4 | 188 |

- 2.20 It is evident that the majority of the identified supply of affordable housing stock is made up of property which is currently occupied by households identified as in need through Stage 1. There is only a comparatively limited supply of additional new affordable housing in Tandridge which will become available early in the plan period to meet the identified backlog need. While there is a committed supply of new affordable housing, a number of temporary properties are planned to be removed from the supply in early 2016 due to their poor condition.
- 2.21 The committed supply of affordable homes appears to be relatively low in the context of recent completions, which are shown in the following graph based on Council monitoring¹⁵. This suggests that an average of 47 new affordable homes have been completed annually over the past five years. It is understood that factors such as the viability of development sites have impacted on overall levels of completions of affordable housing. Whilst the identified committed supply is relatively low it is evident that the delivery of affordable housing in the authority, subject to viability, would be expected to continue. This will need to be monitored by the Council in the future.

¹⁵ Tandridge District Council (2014) Authority Monitoring Report 2013/14

Figure 2.3: Affordable Housing Delivery 2006/07 – 2013/14



Source: Tandridge District Council, 2014

Stage 3 – Shortfall in Affordable Housing to Meet Current ‘Backlog’ Housing Need

- 2.22 The output from Stage 1 is subtracted from Stage 2 to provide a total backlog need, which is divided by five to translate into an annual figure that would address backlog early in the plan period. The PPG does not explicitly identify the use of a five year period within the methodology for calculating affordable housing need, however, there is an emphasis within the PPG in relation to the provision of housing to meet existing needs within a 5 year timeframe:

“Local authorities should aim to deal with any undersupply within the first 5 years of the plan period where possible. Where this cannot be met in the first 5 years, local planning authorities will need to work with neighbouring authorities under the Duty to Co-operate”¹⁶

- 2.23 As the calculation assumes that the backlog of need is addressed in full early in the plan period, this will need to be carefully monitored and considered in the context of the likely potential to deliver this level of stock. This reflects delivery mechanisms and the availability of finance and funding.
- 2.24 It is also important to recognise that this backlog cannot be directly factored in to the objective assessment of need, given the relationship between market and affordable housing. With some households on the waiting list currently occupying market housing, the provision of new affordable housing to clear the identified backlog would free up market stock for other households addressing the overall ‘net’ need.

¹⁶ http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/housing-and-economic-land-availability-assessment/stage-5-final-evidence-base/#paragraph_035

Figure 2.4: Stage 3 – Historically Accumulated ‘Backlog’ Need (Net Annual)

| Step | Source | Bedrooms | | | | Total |
|--|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| 3.1 Shortfall in affordable housing to meet current ‘backlog’ housing need (annual) | (1.4 – 2.5) / 5 | 87 | 64 | 20 | 1 | 172 |

2.25 Overall, the calculation indicates that there is a need to provide an additional 172 affordable homes annually in Tandridge for the first five years of the plan period, in order to clear the existing backlog. Around half of this need relates to one bedroom properties, with a relatively sizeable need also identified for two bedroom stock.

Calculating Annual Net New Need

2.26 As with market housing, there is an underlying level of demand as new households form and require a property. In the context of the current economy and the housing market, a significant proportion of these newly forming households are likely to face challenges in gaining entry to market housing, subsequently driving need for affordable housing. In addition to new households, existing households also fall into affordable housing need as household circumstances change, resulting in their current housing situation no longer being appropriate and a requirement for affordable housing arising. This needs to be balanced against the supply of affordable housing available in an area to meet these needs. Again, a stepped approach to the calculation is required, as set out below.

Stage 4 – Future Housing Need

2.27 The PPG provides guidance on how the future need for affordable housing should be estimated:

“Projections of affordable housing need will need to take into account new household formation, the proportion of newly forming households unable to buy or rent in the market area, and an estimation of the number of existing households falling into need. This process should identify the minimum household income required to access lower quartile (entry level) market housing (plan makers should use current cost in this process, but may wish to factor in changes in house prices and wages). It should then assess what proportion of newly forming households will be unable to access market housing”¹⁷

2.28 A gross household formation rate has been calculated, based on the demographic modelling and concluded objectively assessed need (OAN) for Tandridge, established by NMSS. This is calculated by considering changes in the number of households in specific five year age bands relative to the numbers in the age band five years previously. In order to provide a more representative assessment of newly forming

¹⁷ http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments/methodology-assessing-housing-need/#paragraph_025

households, these estimates are limited to households where the head of household is aged 15 to 44.

- 2.29 The proportion of newly forming households who are unable to afford market housing can be estimated based on the application of affordability benchmarks. This compares the income profile of Tandridge residents with the cost of different tenures of property in the district.
- 2.30 The Allocations Scheme¹⁸ published by the Council explains that applicants are assessed based on their income, with less priority given to households with moderate or high incomes that may be able to afford market housing. The methodology adopted by the Council in undertaking this financial assessment assumes that households can reasonably spend up to 30% of their gross income on the cost of housing.
- 2.31 This implies that in appraising the need for affordable housing the Council considers that a household can affordably spend up to 30% of their income on the cost of home ownership – i.e. mortgage repayments – or private rent. This position also accords with research published by the Resolution Foundation – cited by both Shelter and the Joseph Rowntree Foundation – which suggests that households spending more than a third of their income on rent could experience material hardship or struggle to make housing repayments¹⁹. On this basis, it is considered reasonable to assume that those newly forming households who would have to spend over 30% of their income on the cost of market housing would generate a need for affordable housing.
- 2.32 Based on this assumption, an assessment can be undertaken to determine the cost of privately renting or purchasing a home in Tandridge. VOA data has been used to determine the lower quartile rent over the year to March 2015, broken down by different sizes of property. The cost of purchasing a home can be estimated based on Land Registry data for the calendar year of 2014, although this cannot be broken down by the size of property. This is broken down by type, however, and in order to reflect different products in the housing market, it is considered appropriate that the cost of purchasing a one bedroom property can be estimated based on the lower quartile price for a flat in Tandridge. The lower quartile price for all other types of property is used as a benchmark for all other sizes of property. Annual mortgage repayments are estimated, based on an assumed 5% deposit with repayment over a 25 year period at a fixed interest rate of 3%. These assumptions are made based on standard mortgage terms in the UK, although it is noted that longer term mortgages – such as 35 year repayments – are offered by some providers. These mortgage products would serve to reduce the income required to purchase housing with a mortgage in Tandridge. With regards to assessing the capacity of households to access market housing it is considered appropriate, however, to use the standard mortgage terms rather than longer repayment periods recognising that the availability of different mortgage products varies and is dependent upon individual household's financial circumstances.

¹⁸ Tandridge District Council (2015) Housing Allocation Scheme (p13)

¹⁹ Resolution Foundation (2014) Housing pinched: understanding which households spend the most on housing costs

2.33 With the benchmarks for accessing different tenures established, this can be compared against the income profile of Tandridge. This draws upon CACI data – sourced in 2015 – which shows the proportion of households in the district in each income band²⁰.

Figure 2.5: Income Required to Access Market Housing

| | Lower quartile | Annual cost | Income required | % of households unable to afford |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Market purchase | £249,950 | £19,308 | £64,359 | 71% |
| Flat | £170,000 | £13,132 | £43,773 | 52% |
| Other | £306,000 | £23,637 | £78,791 | 81% |
| Privately rent | £10,500 | £10,500 | £35,000 | 39% |
| 1 bed property | £8,400 | £8,400 | £28,000 | 32% |
| 2 bed property | £10,800 | £10,800 | £36,000 | 39% |
| 3 bed property | £14,700 | £14,700 | £49,000 | 57% |
| 4+ bed property | £19,800 | £19,800 | £66,000 | 71% |

Source: Turley, 2015; CACI, 2015

2.34 The table suggests that the private rented sector represents a more affordable tenure of property for households in Tandridge, with a lower income required to access property in this tenure. 32% of households, however, are unable to afford the cost of privately renting a one bedroom property, suggesting that they will either require affordable housing or spend a greater proportion of their income on rent. Both factors could, however, be influenced by the operation of the housing market, with some households choosing to spend a higher proportion of their income in preference to seeking affordable housing. As noted earlier, however, in order to assess needs assuming that households spend higher proportions of income on housing costs is not considered to be sustainable in the context of wider national policy objectives.

2.35 While the assessment has considered the varying costs associated with property of different sizes, the 2012 SNHP does not currently include sufficient detail to understand the size of households forming, creating a challenge in understanding the size of housing required. For this reason, an overall assumption has been made at Step 4.2 that households unable to require the cost of privately renting a two bedroom property at the lower quartile require affordable housing. This is considered a valid proxy in the context of the assumption that the majority of newly forming households will not need properties with greater numbers of bedrooms²¹. The size profile of these households is assumed to reflect the size of current households in Tandridge – excluding those who are owner occupiers – based on the 2011 Census.

²⁰ CACI income bands are based on £5,000 intervals, and therefore costs have been rounded to the nearest £5,000

²¹ The release of additional detailed household type data underpinning the 2012 SNHP by the DCLG should be monitored with the analysis updated if the data suggests this is appropriate.

2.36 In addition to these newly forming households, a number of households fall into need from other tenures, and require affordable housing on an annual basis. These are labelled as 'existing household falling into need'. In order to estimate the total number of such households annually, this incorporates the number of lettings from other tenures during one year – i.e. those who have had their affordable housing need met during this period – and the number of households who remain on the Housing Register having registered as being in priority need (Bands A – C) during the same period. This indicates that they did not receive a letting and their need was not met during this time. Consideration of these components in composite results in an annual flow of households who have fallen into affordable housing need from other tenures, irrespective of their receiving a letting or not. This is based on annual averages between 2012/13 and 2014/15.

2.37 The inputs of this stage of the calculation are presented in the following table.

Figure 2.6: Stage 4 – Future Housing Need (Annual)

| Step | Source | Bedrooms | | | | Total |
|--|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| 4.1 New household formation (annual) | Gross annual household formation (SNHP 2012) | – | – | – | – | 711 |
| 4.2 Newly forming households in need | Proportion of households unable to purchase or privately rent in the open market (assuming LQ rent for 2 bed property) | – | – | – | – | 39% |
| | Number of households unable to afford to purchase or privately rent in the open market (assuming LQ rent for 2 bed property) | 78 | 103 | 74 | 20 | 275 |
| 4.3 Existing households falling into need | Households registering from other tenures and either receiving a letting or joining the Housing Register (2012/13 – 2014/15) | 84 | 81 | 33 | 3 | 201 |
| 4.4 Total newly arising need (gross per year) | (4.1 x 4.2) + 4.3 | 162 | 184 | 107 | 23 | 475 |

- 2.38 The assessment suggests that 711 gross households will form annually in Tandridge, of which 275 would need to spend more than 30% of their income on the cost of privately renting a two bedroom property at the lower quartile. With the earlier analysis showing that a lower income is required to rent a one bedroom property, some of these households will be able to affordably meet their needs in property of this size, although there will evidently also be households who will require a larger property. Assuming that the size of these households follows the current profile of renting households in Tandridge implies a need for property of all sizes from newly forming households, particularly for two and three bedroom stock.
- 2.39 In addition, around 200 households can be expected to fall into need from other tenures. This generally results in a need for smaller properties, potentially implying a need to downsize due to changing household circumstances and affordability issues. It is important to note, however, that these households are currently housed through other tenures, and as such – whilst this figure is based on allocations to Bands A – C – they are more likely to receive lower priority relative to those who are not currently housed, based on the Council's Allocations Scheme. This has not been directly taken into account in the calculation above, however.

Sensitivity Testing

- 2.40 As recognised in the separate paper on market signals²², Tandridge has historically faced significant affordability issues, with a relative imbalance between earnings and house prices compared to the national profile. While this has worsened over recent years, even in the late 1990s households were required to spend around 6 years' income on the cost of purchasing a lower quartile home. This exceeded the national average of approximately 3.6 times, and – as noted in the market signals paper – this is likely to reflect the demographic of the area, with older households more likely to have access to capital which can offset the impacts of this balance to an extent.
- 2.41 Where households do not have access to this capital, they have increasingly sought to access alternative housing tenures, resulting in substantial growth in the private rented sector. As shown in the market signals paper, however, this has increased demand pressures on private rented stock in Tandridge, resulting in price increases and notably high average rental values. Assuming that households spend no more than 30% of their income on the cost of renting results in a high income requirement to access this tenure of housing, implying that 32% of households are unable to rent even a one bedroom flat in the district.
- 2.42 While there is a sizeable backlog on the Housing Register – as summarised earlier in this section – the 1,050 households in current need of affordable housing represents only around 3% of all households in Tandridge²³. This suggests that rather than registering on the waiting list, many households in Tandridge are likely to be spending a higher proportion of their income on renting to enable them to access market housing. This is a recurring issue apparent in authorities within and neighbouring London²⁴.

²² Turley (2015) Analysis of Market Signals – Technical Paper for Tandridge District Council

²³ Based on 33,342 households recorded in 2011 Census

²⁴ ONS (2015) Housing Summary Measures (Table 6 – Median monthly private sector rent as a proportion of median gross monthly salary by local authority district, 2014)

- 2.43 Whilst – in the interests of improving the accessibility of housing in Tandridge – a transition towards a situation where households spend a smaller proportion of their incomes on housing would be desirable, this would require a significant departure from the long-term trend. Such a substantial shift may be unlikely in the short-term, and therefore a process of sensitivity testing can be undertaken to establish the impacts of assuming a greater proportion of income is spent on rent.
- 2.44 The following table therefore shows the income required to access lower quartile rents in Tandridge for property of different sizes, based on assumptions that a household will spend between 30% and 40% of their income on rent. This illustrates the sensitivity of this component of the calculation to this assumption.

Figure 2.7: Income Required to Access Private Rented Sector – Sensitivity

| | Lower quartile | Income required | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| | | 30% | 35% | 40% |
| Privately rent 1 bed property | £8,400 | £28,000 | £24,000 | £21,000 |
| Privately rent 2 bed property | £10,800 | £36,000 | £30,857 | £27,000 |
| Privately rent 3 bed property | £14,700 | £49,000 | £42,000 | £36,750 |
| Privately rent 4+ bed property | £19,800 | £66,000 | £56,571 | £49,500 |

Source: Turley, 2015

- 2.45 The earlier analysis can be replicated by comparing these benchmarks with the income profile of Tandridge – drawn from CACI data – in order to illustrate the proportion of newly forming households who can afford to access property of different sizes.

Figure 2.8: Proportion of Households Unable to Afford Private Rent – Sensitivity

| | Lower quartile | Income required | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----|-----|
| | | 30% | 35% | 40% |
| Privately rent 1 bed property | £8,400 | 32% | 25% | 19% |
| Privately rent 2 bed property | £10,800 | 39% | 32% | 25% |
| Privately rent 3 bed property | £14,700 | 57% | 45% | 39% |
| Privately rent 4+ bed property | £19,800 | 71% | 63% | 57% |

Source: Turley, 2015

- 2.46 Assuming that a household spends a greater proportion of their income on rent subsequent increases their ability to access private rented property of all sizes. The assessment assumes that 275 newly forming households per annum would need to spend more than 30% of their income on renting a two bedroom property (Figure 2.6), implying that their needs will need to be met through affordable housing.

2.47 If the assumption is made that newly forming households spend up to 40% of income on rent this reduces this figure by 94 households to 180 newly forming households per annum requiring affordable housing²⁵. This could lower the overall level of calculated newly arising affordable housing need in Tandridge, although the 30% assumption is retained in the main assessment to align with the Council's Allocations Policy and to reflect research by the Resolution Foundation²⁶.

Stage 5 – Affordable Housing Supply

2.48 The annual amount of affordable housing anticipated to be made available each year can be estimated, based on the number of lettings which have become available for non-transfer tenants in the past. This is drawn from lettings data provided by the Council, which covers a three year period from 2012/13 to 2014/15 and therefore allows an annual average to be calculated.

2.49 In addition, an estimate has also been made of the number of intermediate units likely to become available each year. This has been drawn from CORE data published by DCLG, which shows the number of shared ownership sales in 2012/13 and 2013/14. An annual average has been calculated and input to the calculation.

Figure 2.9: Stage 5 – Affordable Housing Supply (Annual)

| Step | Source | Bedrooms | | | | Total |
|--|--|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| 5.1 Annual supply of social re-lets (annual net) | Lettings excluding transfers (annual average from 2012/13 – 2014/15) | 104 | 59 | 15 | 2 | 179 |
| 5.2 Annual supply of intermediate affordable housing available for re-let or resale at sub-market levels | Sales data from CORE (average 2012/13 – 2013/14) | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 12 |
| 5.3 Annual supply of affordable housing | 5.1 + 5.2 | 104 | 59 | 20 | 6 | 191 |

2.50 The evidence suggests that there is only a limited supply of new affordable housing in Tandridge likely to become available on an annual basis, and it is notable that this largely aligns with the number of existing households falling into need each year in the district. This suggests that supply is currently meeting only a subset of newly arising demand, and this is likely to explain why a sizeable backlog has developed over recent years in Tandridge. Again, there is an evident skewing towards smaller properties, with over 85% of annual supply containing fewer than two bedrooms.

²⁵ 14% of households unable to afford based on 30% threshold (39%) but able to afford based on 40% threshold (25%), applied to gross household formation rate at Step 4.1 (669) (figures may not sum due to rounding)

²⁶ Resolution Foundation (2014) Housing pinched: understanding which households spend the most on housing costs

Stage 6 – Annual Net New Need

2.51 The output from Stage 5 can be subtracted from Stage 4 to provide an estimate of the number of households likely to have unmet needs for affordable housing, which – unless sufficient new stock is available to meet annual calculated needs in full – will add to the backlog position annually. This does, however, assume that only 30% of income is spent on rent, with a continuation of households spending a higher proportion of income on rent likely to reduce the newly arising need for affordable housing in Tandridge.

Figure 2.10: Stage 6 – Annual Net New Need

| Step | Source | Bedrooms | | | | Total |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| 6.1 Net new need (annual) | 4.4 – 5.3 | 57 | 123 | 87 | 17 | 284 |

2.52 The assessment suggests that newly arising needs will not be met by the existing supply of affordable housing in Tandridge, with a shortfall of 284 affordable homes annually. This relates to property of all sizes, particularly those with two or three bedrooms.

Total Affordable Housing Need

2.53 The final element of the calculation is the identification of the total affordable housing need on a net annual basis, which is calculated by adding the two components introduced above to derive the net annual need.

2.54 Recognising the importance of seeking to address the backlog within a reasonable timeframe²⁷ the analysis in this section assumes that the backlog is cleared within a five year time horizon. On this basis, a five year affordable need figure is presented, alongside a longer term net affordable figure.

2.55 This shows an estimated extrapolation of projected need once the backlog has been cleared, although it is important to note that this is based on information at a fixed point in time and does not take account of future changes to the housing market. The longer term net need over the plan period therefore assumes that future need is simply associated with the annual net new need for the remainder of the plan period.

²⁷ As noted earlier in this section the PPG identifies that the undersupply of housing should be addressed within a 5 year period. Whilst this element of the calculation of need does not directly relate to an undersupply position given that it is existing need it is also considered appropriate to address this within the same timeframe.

Figure 2.11: Stage 7 – Total Affordable Housing Need (Net Annual)

| Step | Source | Bedrooms | | | | Total |
|---|------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| 7.1 Shortfall in affordable housing to meet current 'backlog' housing need (annual) | 3.1 | 87 | 64 | 20 | 1 | 172 |
| 7.2 Newly arising future need (net annual) | 6.1 | 57 | 123 | 87 | 17 | 284 |
| 7.1 Net annual affordable housing need | 3.1 + 6.1 | 144 | 187 | 107 | 18 | 456 |

- 2.56 The assessment suggests that there is a net need for **456 affordable homes per annum over the next five years**, in order to clear the existing backlog whilst meeting newly arising need over this period. Much of this relates to smaller properties, with around three quarters of need over the next five years relating to property with two bedrooms or fewer.
- 2.57 Once the backlog is cleared, only newly arising need will need to be met, requiring **284 affordable homes annually for the remainder of the plan period**. This will generate a need for property of all sizes – particularly those with two and three bedrooms – although there is uncertainty about the size of households forming due to the absence of detail in the official 2012-based household projections.

3. Role of Other Housing Tenures

- 3.1 Section 2 has calculated the need for affordable housing in Tandridge, through an identification of the number of households in current need of housing and a projection of households who will be unable to afford market housing in the future. This assumes that households who cannot afford market housing will require affordable housing.
- 3.2 There are, however, other options available to households who cannot afford market housing. The private rented sector – in tandem with local housing allowance – can play a role in meeting affordable housing needs, although this is not formally recognised in the definition of affordable housing. Intermediate products can also provide housing at sub-market levels. The contributions of these products are therefore considered in further detail in this section.

Intermediate Products

- 3.3 Intermediate housing products can play an important role in bridging the gap between social renting and owner occupation, allowing households to move towards owner occupation by renting whilst acquiring equity in their property. As a result, this type of housing tenure can provide an important step on the housing ladder, which particularly appeals to first-time buyers and households with lower incomes. There were 313 households in shared ownership tenures in Tandridge at the 2011 Census, which shows that the tenure plays a small but important role in meeting identified housing needs.
- 3.4 The NPPF includes a definition of intermediate housing:

“Intermediate housing is homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels subject to the criteria in the Affordable Housing definition above. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing”²⁸

- 3.5 It is important to note, therefore, that intermediate products do not include affordable rent, nor homes provided by private sector bodies or provided without grant funding.

Affordability of Intermediate Dwellings

- 3.6 This section considers the potential role of intermediate housing in meeting affordable housing need, through analysis of demand for intermediate products and the relative affordability of such products in Tandridge. It is recognised that wider factors can constrain the ability of households in need to access intermediate products, including the viability of this tenure in low value locations and the requirements for obtaining a mortgage and deposit.
- 3.7 The shared ownership and shared equity market is now largely split between two separate products that deal with different markets. The traditional shared ownership model allows purchasers who meet low income criteria to typically buy between 25 – 40% of the equity, paying rent on the rest. A second product relates to Help to Buy shared equity, where purchasers with higher incomes pay 75% of the purchase price

²⁸ DCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework (p50, Annex 2)

and pay no rent. This product allows people to buy a property that is bigger, better or newer than what they could already afford, stimulating the new build construction market but remaining unaffordable to those on low incomes. The Government's promotion of starter homes also looks to provide homes available for young first time buyers at a minimum 20% discount²⁹.

- 3.8 This analysis draws upon the income tests utilised within section 2 to establish the proportion of households in need of affordable housing that are likely to be able to afford an intermediate housing product. This represents a subset of those who are unable to afford the cost of market housing, with social rented housing the only affordable option for remaining households based on standard affordability benchmarks.
- 3.9 For consistency with the assessment in section 2, the assumption that a household spends no more than 30% of their income on housing costs is retained. The lower quartile house price is utilised as a threshold, although it is important to note that this is based on new build sales only. This recognises that current shared ownership models are only available for new build homes, with the assumed cost therefore differing from the cost of open market housing, which also includes resale properties.
- 3.10 To reflect the traditional shared ownership model, the proportion of households unable to afford a 40% equity share in a new house at the lower quartile – plus the cost of annual rent – is established. This assumes an ongoing annual rent equivalent to 2.5% of the value of the unsold equity, allowing for a 40% equity purchase.
- 3.11 Secondly, to reflect the shared equity model, an additional scenario was tested to examine the impact of setting the income required to purchase at 75% of the purchase price of a new-build house at the lower quartile price in Tandridge.
- 3.12 The following table demonstrates the upper and lower income thresholds within which it is assumed households can afford intermediate housing in Tandridge, for both models, and this is broken down between flats and other types of property to illustrate the different income required to access different sizes and types of property in the district. The cost of market purchase – for flats and other types of property – and private rent is also presented for context. The table is sorted by the income required, with intermediate products highlighted in grey.

²⁹ These are understood to not represent an 'affordable' tenure on the basis of the NPPF definition.

Figure 3.1: Income Thresholds for Accessing Intermediate Housing

| | Cost of purchase | Annual payment ³⁰ | Annual rent | Income required |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Market purchase – other ³¹ | £306,000 | £23,637 | – | £78,791 |
| 75% shared equity – other | £305,063 | £23,565 | – | £78,550 |
| Private rent – 4 bedroom | – | – | £19,800 | £66,000 |
| 40% equity purchase plus rent – other | £162,700 | £12,568 | £6,101 | £62,231 |
| 75% shared equity – flat | £234,375 | £18,105 | – | £60,349 |
| Private rent – 3 bedroom | – | – | £14,700 | £49,000 |
| 40% equity purchase plus rent – flat | £125,000 | £9,656 | £4,688 | £47,811 |
| Market purchase – flat ³² | £170,000 | £13,132 | – | £43,773 |
| Private rent – 2 bedroom | – | – | £10,800 | £36,000 |
| Private rent – 1 bedroom | – | – | £8,400 | £28,000 |

Source: Turley, 2015; Land Registry, 2014

- 3.13 An income of around £48,000 is required to afford a 40% shared equity purchase of a flat – with annual rent – with this notably exceeding the income required to purchase a flat outright. This is also more expensive than privately renting a smaller one or two bedroom property in Tandridge. 75% shared equity purchase continues to require a relatively high income, due to the higher upfront cost associated with this product.
- 3.14 Shared ownership is most likely to have an impact at the upper end of the market, with households who are unable to afford to purchase a non-flatted property or privately rent a home with four bedrooms or more likely to be able to afford the cost of a 40% equity purchase with annual rent. A flat can also be purchased through a 75% shared equity scheme for a lower cost, while a similar income would be likely to be required to afford a starter home depending upon the discount applied.
- 3.15 When considering the impact on the assessment presented in section 2, it is important to note that those households who are unable to afford the cost of privately renting a two bedroom property would require affordable housing. This identified those newly forming households who were likely to have a household income of £36,000 or less. This exercise suggests that a higher income would be required to access intermediate products in Tandridge, implying that those households who cannot afford to privately rent will also be unable to access intermediate products in the district. This tenure will therefore play only a limited role in meeting the needs of these households, with a need for new affordable housing to meet these needs therefore arising.

³⁰ Mortgage repayment over 25 years at fixed 3% interest rate, with assumed 5% deposit

³¹ New build and resale

³² New build and resale

Private Rented Sector

- 3.16 The private rented sector is not formally recognised as affordable housing, and therefore the available guidance does not take account of the role of the private rented sector in meeting affordable housing need. Furthermore, the definition of affordable housing presented in section 1 excludes the private rented sector.
- 3.17 However, the private rented sector has seen significant growth – both nationally and in Tandridge – with many households likely to have met their affordable housing needs through this sector as it has grown in scale. Indeed, 42% of households in priority bands on the Housing Register³³ are currently privately renting, illustrating the important role that this plays in meeting affordable housing needs. Nevertheless, the evidence has highlighted that a higher income is typically required to access the private rented sector, and therefore many of these households may be more suitably housed in social housing, with them expending high proportions of income on housing costs. This reflects their priority banding on the Housing Register.
- 3.18 The extent to which households with affordable housing needs occupy housing in the private rented sector, including those on the housing register as well as other households, can be estimated utilising the most recent data release (February 2015) from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). This shows the number of local housing allowance (LHA) claimants residing in households within the private rented sector in Tandridge, with England also presented for context.

Figure 3.2: Rented Tenure of LHA Claimants

| | Tandridge | England |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Social rented | 62% | 66% |
| Private rented | 38% | 34% |
| Total LHA Claimants | 3,713 | 4,168,990 |

Source: DWP, 2015

- 3.19 Relative to the national profile, the private rented sector plays a slightly greater role in accommodating LHA claimants in Tandridge, with around 38% of claimants living in this sector. This confirms that the private rented sector plays a role in accommodating around 1,400 claimants.
- 3.20 It is therefore beneficial to estimate the proportion of private renters who are claiming local housing allowance, to determine the extent to which this drives the local market. This relates the total number of residents privately renting from the 2011 Census with the total number of LHA claimants in the private rented sector, from the DWP data presented above. Again, England is presented as a comparator.

³³ Step 1.1 and 1.2 – total of 1,050 households on Housing Register in Bands A – C

Figure 3.3: Proportion of Private Renting Residents Claiming LHA

| | Tandridge | England |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Total residents privately renting | 8,712 | 8,818,651 |
| Total LHA claimants in private rented sector | 1,424 | 1,405,042 |
| Proportion of privately renting residents claiming LHA | 16.3% | 15.9% |

Source: Census 2011; DWP, 2014

- 3.21 Based on this estimate, Tandridge closely follows the national average, with LHA claimants accounting for around 16% of all privately renting residents in the district.
- 3.22 Further information can be gained by estimating the number of lettings made each year to tenants claiming LHA. The turnover of housing stock can be estimated from English Housing Survey returns, which – for 2012/13 – suggests that approximately 11% of private rented households are new lettings which either originate from other tenures or are newly formed³⁴. This benchmark removes transfers between private rented stock, allowing an estimate to be made of the number of new lettings per annum in Tandridge. This can be compared against the number of households privately renting in the district – notably differing from that presented above, which was people-based – to determine the number of new lettings arising from LHA claimants. It is important to note, however, that this figure does not take multiple LHA claimants sharing households into account, and this therefore represents an estimated position.

Figure 3.4: Number of Private Rented Lettings to LHA Claimants – Annual

| | Tandridge |
|--|-----------|
| Total private rented households | 3,666 |
| New lettings per annum (11%) | 403 |
| Proportion of private rented sector occupants claiming LHA | 16.3% |
| Number of private rented lettings to households claiming LHA per year | 66 |

Source: Census 2011; DWP, 2014

- 3.23 This assessment estimates that the private rented sector provides new lettings for around 66 households claiming LHA annually in Tandridge, illustrating that the sector plays a role in meeting affordable housing need in the district. Given the increasing size of this tenure, it is likely that this role has grown over recent years.
- 3.24 However, as noted above, there are a number of households on the Housing Register who are privately renting, suggesting that their needs are not being adequately met in

³⁴ English Housing Survey Headline Report 2012/13 – Table 5 (Previous tenure by current tenure, 2012-13) indicates that, nationally, 448,000 private rented households were previously in another tenure. Over the same period, there were 3,956,000 private rented households (Table 1 – Demographic and economic characteristics by tenure, 2012-13). This suggests that approximately 11% of private rented households are new lettings

the sector hence their registered need for social housing. This will need to be taken into account when developing housing policy in Tandridge, with the role of the tenure in meeting need requiring consideration as a potential policy intervention issue, recognising that the private rented sector is not defined as an affordable housing product in the NPPF.

4. Impact of Welfare Reforms

- 4.1 Over recent years, there has been a sustained programme of welfare reform, with the coalition government aiming to make the benefit system fairer and more affordable, while reducing poverty, worklessness and welfare dependency³⁵. Following the recent General Election, the government have signalled their intentions to introduce further changes to the welfare system. As set out in the Summer Budget 2015, the latest proposed reforms aim to save £12 billion from the working age welfare budget³⁶.

Planned Welfare Reforms

- 4.2 The latest planned welfare changes are summarised below, based on the Summer Budget 2015³⁷:

- The **benefit cap** will be lowered so that an out of work family can claim no more than £20,000 in benefits – or £23,000 in London – although those who find a job will continue to be exempt from the cap. Pensioners also will not be subject to this limit;
- Social housing tenants with household incomes of £30,000 and above in England – or over £40,000 in London – will be required to pay **market or near market rent** for their accommodation, with this subsidy either repaid to the Exchequer or reinvested in new housing;
- **Lifetime tenancies** in the social housing sector will be reviewed to ensure that the best use is made of the existing stock;
- **Automatic housing support entitlement will be withdrawn** for new Universal Credit claims from 18-21 year olds who are out of work, with a new Youth Obligation support regime introduced to encourage people of this age into sustainable employment;
- Working-age benefits – including local housing allowance (LHA) – will be **frozen for 4 years** from 2016/17, following a period since 2008 when growth in most benefits has outstripped growth in average earnings;
- Social housing rents in England will be **reduced by 1% annually for 4 years**, in response to a three year period since 2010/11 when average social rents have increased by 20%;
- **Universal Credit** will continue to expand to over 500 jobcentres by the end of 2015, and – in consolidating six benefits into one payment, including housing benefit – is described as the most fundamental reform to the welfare system since its inception; and

³⁵ Department for Work and Pensions (2013) Policy paper – 2010 to 2015 government policy: welfare reform

³⁶ HM Treasury (2015) Summer Budget 2015

³⁷ Ibid

- Prior to being replaced by Universal Credit, the **tax credits system will be reformed** to support working families to grow their earnings through the tax system. The income threshold for tax credits – after which awards will begin to be withdrawn – will be reduced from £6,420 to £3,850. Support provided to families through tax credits will also be limited to 2 children, so that any subsequent children born after April 2017 will not be eligible for further support.

4.3 The Queen’s Speech at the opening of Parliament in 2015 provided further information on future reforms which may impact the need and supply of affordable housing in England. This set out details on the Housing Bill, which will be introduced to support home ownership and give housing association tenants a right to buy their home, extending the rights received by local authority tenants. Local authorities will also be expected to dispose of high-value vacant council houses, releasing funds to extend the Right to Buy and build new affordable homes³⁸.

Earlier Reforms

4.4 Elements of the latest reforms represent continuations of changes made during the previous government, with the benefit cap introduced from July 2013 at an initial threshold of £26,000. Housing benefit is one of the benefits subject to the cap, and is seen as a mechanism through which it can be implemented. Households lose some of their housing benefit if total benefits received surpass the designated limit, and this is likely to have the greatest impact on larger families, who require larger homes which typically demand higher rents. A lowering of the benefit cap as proposed could further limit the amount of housing benefit received, although the amount of other benefits received could also change in the future.

4.5 A government review of the impact of the benefit cap after its first year of operation highlights that its impact has been limited, with the greatest effect seeing capped claimants moving into or towards employment³⁹. Some households, however, have faced barriers in accessing employment, including childcare issues and a shortage of language skills or qualifications. It is notable that the majority of claimants have not built up rent arrears, with very few moving house due to the benefit cap. Instead, households have adjusted through other means, such as finding employment or adjusting budgets.

4.6 The government also introduced the spare room subsidy from April 2013, where the benefit received would be reduced if a household was deemed to have a spare bedroom in their council or housing association home. The measure restricts housing benefit to a rate that allows for one bedroom for each person or couple living as part of a household, with the following exceptions:

- Two children under 16 of the same gender are expected to share a bedroom, thereby reducing the number of bedrooms that the household is eligible for;
- Two children under 10 are expected to share a bedroom regardless of gender;

³⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/queens-speech-2015-what-it-means-for-you/queens-speech-2015-what-it-means-for-you#housing-bill>

³⁹ DWP (2014) The benefit cap: a review of the first year

- Disabled tenants or partners requiring a non-resident overnight carer will be allowed an extra bedroom;
- Approved foster carers will be allowed an additional room if they have fostered a child, or became an approved foster carer in the last 12 months; and
- Adult children in the Armed Forces will be treated as continuing to live at home when deployed on operations.

4.7 Where claimants have one or more spare bedrooms in their home, the amount of benefit they receive will be reduced by a fixed percentage of the eligible rent. The government has stated that this is set at 14% for one extra bedroom, and 25% for two or more extra bedrooms. An assessment prepared by the government estimates that 157 households in Tandridge have been affected by these measures, with an average reduction⁴⁰ of £20. This is a relatively large reduction, compared to the average of £15 for Great Britain.

4.8 Data published by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) indicates that – in February 2015 – 6.9% of housing benefit claimants had a reduction due to spare bedrooms, with this representing a slight increase relative to the 6.2% recorded in February 2014. This does not suggest that the utilisation of social housing stock is becoming significantly more efficient, with many households simply assuming the additional cost associated. This accords with national research by the BBC, which showed that only a small proportion of affected social housing tenants have moved home⁴¹.

Implications

- 4.9 The changes introduced to the welfare system over recent years – alongside future planned reforms – could continue to impact upon the calculated need for affordable housing presented in this paper.
- 4.10 The extension of the Right to Buy to housing association properties could reduce the supply of social housing available to meet needs on an annual basis, whilst the sale of higher value council and housing association properties could also reduce available supply. Whilst the reforms expect this to be replaced, there are established concerns regarding the extent to which stock can be replaced by new housing association properties. The sale of higher value property could also influence the spatial distribution of social housing across Tandridge.
- 4.11 This could be partially offset by the discontinuation of lifetime tenancies, which would be likely to increase the amount of stock becoming available on an annual basis as properties are vacated. This would, however, be likely to increase the number of transfers and relets and therefore the number of lettings excluding relets – a key component of calculated future housing supply in section 2 – could remain relatively steady, albeit with some losses associated with the Right to Buy and sale of higher value stock if these are not directly replaced.

⁴⁰ DCLG (2015) Housing Benefit caseload statistics: data to February 2015

⁴¹ BBC News (March 2014) Housing benefits: changes 'see 6% of tenants move'

- 4.12 It is difficult to establish the impact of removing housing benefit for 18 to 21 year olds, particularly given that younger households can expect to retain their benefits if they partake in the Youth Obligation support scheme. Nevertheless, the removal of automatic benefits for people of this age could reduce the assessed level of need associated with this group, although there are likely to remain more vulnerable households in need.
- 4.13 The reduction in the benefit cap will reduce the benefits received by out of work families, with an aim to encourage work and thereby increase incomes. This could enable households to access market housing, although this could be challenging in unaffordable areas such as Tandridge, where there is a large gap between the cost of social and market housing. Households moving from social to market housing may, therefore, be forced to move elsewhere to more affordable areas.
- 4.14 The spare room subsidy could also reduce the amount of housing benefit received, with a view to improving the efficiency of stock, although the evidence to date suggests that this is not yet having the desired effect in Tandridge. This means that many households in the district are simply absorbing the additional costs associated with their under-occupied properties, therefore potentially reducing their available income.
- 4.15 The commitment to reduce social housing rents can potentially offset some of the impacts suggested above, due to a reduction in the cost of housing, but this could also reduce council and housing association revenue and possibly limit their ability to deliver new social housing stock.
- 4.16 Furthermore, the introduction of market or near-market rents for higher income households in social housing will increase the cost of housing for these households, and assumes that their income can support higher rental levels. While this could act as a bridge between social and market housing – and allow a smoother transition to market housing for households on higher incomes, potentially freeing up social stock for those with lower incomes – challenges could, again, be presented due to the notably high costs associated with market housing in Tandridge.
- 4.17 Overall, it is clear that the ongoing programme of welfare reforms could significantly impact on the level and size of affordable housing need in Tandridge, and the available supply of social housing in the district. This could have a direct impact, therefore altering the assessed balance between supply and demand and the implied level of backlog and particularly future need. The impacts of these reforms should therefore be monitored by the Council as they develop housing policy, with evidence of a substantial change potentially justifying a new calculation of affordable housing need.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1 This paper has followed the methodology in the PPG to calculate the need for affordable housing in Tandridge. This incorporates both current and future affordable housing need, balanced against supply.
- 5.2 1,050 households are currently in priority need of affordable housing in Tandridge, with this figure including – amongst others – homeless households and those currently occupying affordable stock. The latter will effectively free up stock when their needs are met, forming the main source of known supply over the next five years alongside a number of affordable housing commitments. There does, however, remain a shortfall in supply, and assuming that this need is met within the next five years – following the guidance in the PPG – results in a need for 172 affordable homes per annum over this period. Around half of this need relates to one bedroom properties, with a relatively sizeable need also identified for two bedroom stock.
- 5.3 Future need is also assessed, assuming – for consistency with the Council's Allocations Scheme – that newly forming households that would have to spend over 30% of their income on the cost of market housing would generate a need for affordable housing. In addition, a number of households are expected to fall into need from other tenures over the plan period, and – in composite – this would result in a gross newly arising need for 475 affordable homes per annum. Some households may, however, instead spend a higher proportion of their income on housing costs, although this could be viewed as unsustainable due to research suggesting that these households could risk material hardship or face challenges in making housing repayments.
- 5.4 Again, this can be balanced against supply, suggesting that there could be an annual net new need for 284 affordable homes in Tandridge over the plan period. This largely relates to property with two or three bedrooms. Combined with the provision required to meet the backlog, this suggests that there is a net need for **456 affordable homes per annum over the next five years**, in order to clear the backlog whilst meeting newly arising need over this period. Once the backlog is cleared, only newly arising need will need to be met, requiring **284 affordable homes annually for the remainder of the plan period**.
- 5.5 This paper has also considered the role of intermediate housing, although this has found that those households who are unable to privately rent in the local market will also be unable to access intermediate products, based on calculated income thresholds. Shared ownership products are therefore expected to play only a limited role in meeting the needs of households in Tandridge, although it does lower the income required to access some larger properties in the district.
- 5.6 The role of the private rented sector has also been considered, showing that around 38% of local housing allowance (LHA) claimants are living in the private rented sector. This represents around 16% of privately renting residents in Tandridge, with the sector potentially meeting the needs of around 66 households per year through new lettings.
- 5.7 The assessment presented in this paper is largely based on historic data, interpreted at a point in time, and this is particularly important to consider given the sustained

programme of welfare reform implemented by successive governments over recent years. These changes could impact upon the calculated need for affordable housing, by influencing the available supply of affordable housing – through the extension of Right to Buy, for example – or the eligibility of households to receive specific benefits. The impacts of these reforms should therefore be monitored by the Council as housing policy is developed, with evidence of a substantial change potentially justifying a new calculation of affordable housing need.

Turley
1 New York Street
Manchester
M1 4HD

T 0161 233 7676

Turley
1 New York Street
Manchester
M1 4HD

T 0161 233 7676