

Wool

Housing Needs Assessment (HNA)

June, 2023

Quality information

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Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary.....	7
Tenure and Affordability	7
Type and Size	9
Specialist Housing for Older People.....	10
2. Context.....	12
Local context.....	12
The NA boundary and key statistics	12
The housing market area context.....	13
Planning policy context.....	13
Quantity of housing to provide.....	14
3. Objectives and approach.....	15
Objectives	15
Affordability and Affordable Housing	15
Type and Size	15
Specialist Housing for Older People.....	16
Approach.....	16
4. Affordability and Affordable Housing.....	18
Introduction	18
Definitions	18
Current tenure profile	19
Affordability.....	19
House prices	19
Income	21
Affordability Thresholds.....	21
Estimates of the need for Affordable Housing	26
Affordable Housing policies in Neighbourhood Plans	26
Application of Local Plan policies	26
Affordable Housing at Neighbourhood level	27
Conclusions- Tenure and Affordability	28
5. Type and Size.....	32
Introduction	32
Definitions	32
The current housing mix.....	33
Dwelling type.....	33
Dwelling size	34
Population characteristics	34
Age.....	35
Household composition and occupancy	36
Future population and size needs	38
Age.....	38
Tenure	40
Type	41
Conclusions- Type and Size.....	41
6. Specialist housing for older people.....	43
Introduction	43

Definitions	44
Specialist housing for older people.....	44
Demographic characteristics	45
Future needs for specialist accommodation and adaptations.....	46
Further considerations.....	47
Care homes.....	48
The Role of Mainstream Housing	49
Conclusions- Specialist Housing for Older People	50
7. Next Steps	52
Recommendations for next steps	52
Appendix A : Assessment geography	53
Appendix B : Local Plan context.....	54
Policies in the adopted local plan	54
Appendix C : Affordability calculations.....	55
C.1 Market housing	55
i) Market sales	55
ii) Private Rented Sector (PRS).....	56
C.2 Affordable Housing	57
i) Social rent.....	57
ii) Affordable rent.....	58
iii) Affordable home ownership	58
Appendix D : Affordable Housing need and policy.....	63
Affordable housing policy	63
Appendix E : Specialist housing for older people	66
Background data tables.....	66
HLIN calculations	67
Appendix F : Housing Needs Assessment Glossary	68

List of acronyms used in the text:

DLUHC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (formerly MHCLG)
HMA	Housing Market Area
HNA	Housing Needs Assessment
HRF	Housing Requirement Figure (the total number of homes the NA is expected to plan for, usually supplied by LPAs)
HLIN	Housing Learning and Improvement Network
HRP	Household Reference Person
LA	Local Authority
LHN	Local Housing Need
LHNA	Local Housing Needs Assessment
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSOA	Lower Layer Super Output Area
MSOA	Middle Layer Super Output Area
NA	Neighbourhood (Plan) Area
NP	Neighbourhood Plan
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OA	Output Area
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PRS	Private Rented Sector
RQ	Research Question
SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
VOA	Valuation Office Agency

1. Executive Summary

1. Wool is a Neighbourhood Area (NA) located in the district of Dorset. The NA boundary covers the areas administered by Wool Parish Council.
2. The 2021 Census recorded 5,375 individuals in Wool, indicating an increase of 65 people since the 2011 Census.
3. There has been some development in Wool in recent years. Dorset has provided data showing that 19 new homes have been built since 2011. The 2021 Census indicates that there are a total of 2,155 dwellings in Wool.
4. This Executive Summary details the conclusions of each chapter of this Housing Needs Assessment (HNA), addressing each of the themes agreed with the Wool Steering Group at the outset of the research.
5. Data from the 2021 Census is being released throughout 2023. At present, the available data covers population, households, tenure, and dwelling stock characteristics. Some data from the Census 2021 at the localised level, including parishes, will not be available until later in 2023, as well as data comparing numerous variables. As such this HNA will draw on the latest available data from the 2021 Census where possible and will also continue to use other data sets, including 2011 Census, Valuation Office Agency data, and ONS parish projections where necessary to build up evidence at the neighbourhood level.

Tenure and Affordability

Current tenure profile

6. Wool has a tenure profile which is dominated by people who own their own homes (59%), a proportion which is a share that is smaller than the average in Dorset (70%) and nationally (61%). In turn, the NA has a larger Social and Private rental sector than can be typically found in Dorset.
7. The tenure profile in Wool has not changed dramatically since 2011.

Affordability

8. Currently, the median house price in Wool is £295,000, which has grown by 40% since 2012. Lower Quartile (25%) grew at a similar rate of 42% over the same time period.
9. The average household income in Wool is estimated to be £42,200. The lower quartile individual income was around £14,530 in 2020, so a household with two lower earners could be expected to earn around £29,060.
10. There is a clear issue of affordability in Wool, with the median house price requiring an income of £76,000, which is 80% higher than the average income. Moreover, both entry level and new build homes are generally out of reach for the average earning household.

11. Affordability is slightly better in the rental market, but the income thresholds for average rents are still higher than average earnings, lower earning households would struggle to afford average rents.
12. Given the large gap between the affordability of renting and ownership, affordable home ownership products offer good potential to extend home ownership in the parish. First Homes would need to be offered at a minimum discount of 40% to become marginally within the income threshold of average earners. Shared Ownership homes at an equity share of 25% potentially represent a more accessible route to home ownership for average earners.
13. Generally, lower earning households would realistically struggle to access home ownership in the parish, with first homes at a discount of 50% and shared ownerships with an equity of 25% still being out of reach to households with two lower earners.
14. Private renting in the parish only appears affordable to average earners. As such, the affordable and social rental sector provides a vital role for those in the parish experiencing the most acute affordability pressures.

The need for Affordable Housing

15. A wider LHNA was conducted for the Dorset, Bournemouth, and Christchurch and Poole in 2021 which considered the housing needs of the district and can be used to give an indication of the scale of need in Wool. This HNA suggests that there is an annual need for 9 units of social/affordable rental homes and 7 units for affordable home ownership in Wool over the Neighbourhood Plan period (cumulatively 150 for Affordable Rental and 116 for Affordable Home Ownership).
16. In practice, many of the households who are potential affordable homeowners may have other options in the market and may not take up affordable home ownership if it were available. This estimate is likely to represent the upper end of potential demand for these products.
17. This HNA would suggest a tenure mix in Wool of 65% affordable rented and 35% for affordable ownership accommodation. This is due to the particularly acute levels of unaffordability in the parish and an increase in the supply of social/affordable rental homes responds to the most acute affordability pressures in the parish. However, adopting the mix above would still increase the supply of affordable home ownership products while still prioritising the clear need for social/affordable rental homes.

Affordable Housing policy

18. Wool has been provided with a definitive housing requirement figure of 470 dwellings to be delivered over the Local Plan period (2018 - 2034). If this target were met and the Local Plan target of 40% Affordable Housing were applied in full, Wool might expect 188 new affordable homes over the neighbourhood plan period. Considering there are sites allocated with the capacity to deliver 470 new homes, whilst this would not fully satisfy the need identified in this HNA, it would significantly extend Affordable housing across a range of income groups in the parish. It should be noted that that target

referenced above relates to the Purbeck pre-submission Local Plan target and not the Neighbourhood Plan period. It would be worthwhile for the Steering Group to consult with Dorset council on whether this might change in any emerging Local Plan.

19. Affordable housing is typically provided and made financially viable by its inclusion as a proportion of larger market developments, as guided by Local Plan policy. However, if the community wishes to boost the supply of affordable housing, there are other, more proactive routes available for its provision. For example, using community development orders, identifying exception sites or developing community land trusts are all ways of boosting the supply of affordable housing.

Type and Size

The current housing mix

20. Currently there are 2,047 households in Wool (2021 Census) and 2,155 dwellings. The Wool housing stock is fairly well balanced, with a supply of detached/semi-detached/terraced dwellings. There is, however, a smaller proportion of flats.
21. In terms of size, Wool has a higher proportion of 2 and 3 bedroom homes, which is higher than the district and national averages. The proportion is higher than the district and national averages.

Population characteristics

22. Wool has a population of 5,375 people (2021 Census), which has grown by 1% since 2011. The parish has experienced a substantial growth in its older population (aged 85+) since 2011, which has grown by 44% since 2011.
23. In terms of how Wool compares to the wider district, the parish generally has a younger population, where in comparison there is a tendency toward an older population on average in Dorset.

Future population and size needs

24. This study provides an insight into the likely need for different sizes of homes based on projected demographic changes and gaps within the existing housing stock. To accommodate the future needs of Wool's population and to diversify its housing mix, AECOM's modelling suggests prioritising the provision of smaller one bed and larger 4+ bed homes.
25. It should be noted that this model is a fairly blunt indication of future needs, which does not reflect the preferences of individuals or their potential desire to live in larger dwellings than they 'need'. For this reason, it may not be advisable to restrict future housing delivery too strictly to smaller or larger dwelling sizes as the model suggests. For instance, larger 4+ bed homes tend to be the most expensive on the market, and whilst there may be a gap for these kind of homes in the size mix, they may prove unaffordable to the average buyer in the parish. In any case, when planning future

housing delivery in the parish it is worthwhile to consider affordability alongside, the type and size of new housing developments.

26. An additional factor is the existing historic character and density of the built environment, which may not be well-suited to flats – which is the form that 1-2 bedroom dwellings typically tend to take. In summary, there are good reasons to depart from the results of the HNA model to allow for more balance – retaining the emphasis on smaller homes but to a lower degree – if this aligns with the objectives of the community.
27. Moreover, it is equally important to remember that other factors should be considered in determining the dwelling mix that is desirable in the parish or on any particular site. These include the specific characteristics of the nearby stock of housing (such as its condition and design), the role of the NA or site within the wider housing market area (linked to any Local Authority strategies or plans) and site-specific factors.

Specialist Housing for Older People

28. Currently there are 496 people aged 75+ living in Wool which has grown from 365 in 2011 and is projected to rise to 753 by the end of the Neighbourhood Plan period (2039). These figures are indicative of a gradually aging population in the parish. There are no specialist accommodation facilities currently in the parish, and the older population are likely living in the mainstream housing stock.
29. A clear majority (84%) of Dorset's households aged 55-75 in 2011 (and therefore likely to reach the 75+ bracket by 2038) are owner occupiers and the remainder predominantly rent from a social landlord. This is important because those currently owning will generally want specialist accommodation for market purchase, being largely ineligible for subsidised housing, while those in private or social rent will need to rely on subsidised rented housing because they are unlikely to have the funds to buy.
30. The growth in the older population, which, rather than the total, is the focus of the estimates of need here, should be converted into households because some older people will be cohabiting in old age. The projected growth in the older population points to 184 new households inhabited by persons aged 75+ over the Neighbourhood Plan period.
31. The potential need for specialist housing with some form of additional care for older people can be estimated by bringing together data on population projections, rates of disability, and what tenure of housing the current 55-75 cohort occupy in the NA. This can be sense-checked using a toolkit based on national research and assumptions.
32. These two methods of estimating the future need in Wool produce a range of 65 to 84 specialist accommodation units that might be required during the Plan period. These estimates are based on the projected growth of the older population, thereby assuming that today's older households are already well accommodated. If this is found not to be the case, it would justify aspiring to exceed the range identified here. The Local Plan states that the type of care home that will be provided is subject to the changing needs

of the older population, so it could potentially meet some of the need identified in this study.

33. The emerging Local Plan introduces requirements for housing accessibility: that 10% of new homes should meet M4(2) accessible homes standards. The evidence gathered here would appear to justify achieving these targets as far as possible in Wool. It is unclear whether Neighbourhood Plans can set their own higher requirements so discussions with Dorset are advised if this is a key priority.

2. Context

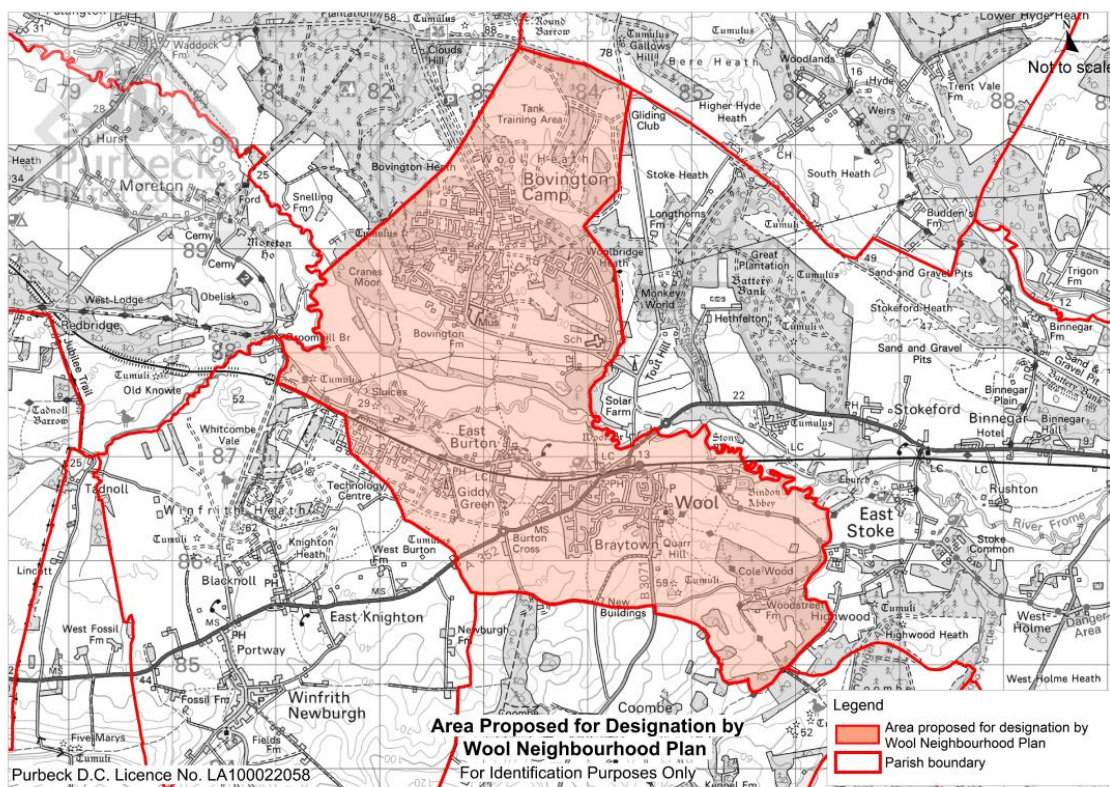
Local context

34. Wool is a Neighbourhood Area (NA) located in the unitary authority of Dorset in the southwest of England. The NA boundary was designated in 2018.
35. The Neighbourhood Plan is envisaged to start in 2021 and extend to 2038 therefore covering a period of 17 years. The evidence supplied in this report will look forward to the Plan end date of 2038, but where possible will also provide annualised figures which can be extrapolated to a different term if the Plan period changes.
36. Wool is a village located roughly equidistant between Bournemouth and Weymouth. The village is relatively large, with a number of key services and has a number of pubs, shops, hotels and other small-medium businesses. It's likely the area acts as service centre for other smaller villages near Wool.

The NA boundary and key statistics

37. For Census purposes, the NA is made up, like the rest of England, of statistical units called Output Areas (OAs). These are used to collate and analyse data in this HNA. A breakdown of the OAs relevant to Wool is provided in Appendix A. A map of the Plan area appears below in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1: Map of the Wool Neighbourhood Area¹



¹ Available at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/documents/35024/306829/wool-area-designation.pdf/268052b8-7110-1e61-7930-2b15a706dff>

38. At the time of the 2021 Census the NA was home to 5,375 residents, formed into 2,047 households, and 2,155 dwellings. The 2021 Census indicates population growth of around 65 individuals (or 1%) since 2011.
39. Completions data provided by Dorset Council indicate that since the 2011 Census there have been 19 new dwellings, taking the total to an estimated 2,127.
40. Further data from the 2021 Census is expected to be released in 2023.

The housing market area context

41. Whilst this HNA focuses on Wool NA it is important to keep in mind that neighbourhoods are not self-contained housing market areas. Housing market areas are usually wider than local authority areas and often stretch across a number of districts or boroughs. This is because housing market areas are inherently linked to the labour market, employment patterns and travel to work areas.
42. In the case of Wool, the NA sits within a housing market area which covers the Dorset, Christchurch and Poole, and Bournemouth areas.^[1] This means that when households who live in these authorities move home, the vast majority move within this geography.
43. At the neighbourhood scale it is not possible to be definitive about housing need and demand because neighbourhoods, including Wool, are closely linked to other areas. In the case of Wool, changes in need or demand in settlements nearby, particularly Bournemouth and Weymouth, is likely to impact on the neighbourhood.
44. In summary, Wool functions within a wider strategic area. As well as fostering good working relationships with the local planning authority (Dorset), it is therefore useful to think about the *role* of the neighbourhood within the wider area. This HNA can provide evidence to understand this role and the specific features of the neighbourhood within this wider context. Neighbourhood Plans can have a significant impact in shaping their neighbourhoods, enhancing the positive role the neighbourhood plays within the wider housing market, or developing policies to change entrenched patterns and improve housing outcomes in the neighbourhood and wider area.

Planning policy context

45. Neighbourhood Plans are required to be in general conformity with adopted strategic local policies.² In the case of Dorset, the council was created as a unity authority in 2019 having amalgamated Purbeck, East Dorset, West Dorset, North Dorset, and Weymouth and Portland Councils. Dorset Council are still early in the development of their local development plan, and as such the relevant Local Plan for Wool remains the emerging Purbeck Local Plan.
46. A detailed breakdown of the Local Plan policies relevant to housing need is provided in Appendix B. Here, it is worth summarising the most important points of the emerging

^[1] Available at: <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/documents/35024/2012718/Housing+Needs+Assessment.pdf/caac9843-8acc-66bd-91f3-554b75c70091>

² A description of the Basic Conditions of Neighbourhood Planning is available at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/neighbourhood-planning--2#basic-conditions-for-neighbourhood-plan-to-referendum>

Local Plan:

- Emerging Local Plan Policy H2 identifies an overall housing target of 2,688 homes per year for Purbeck.
- In Policy H5 Wool is designated to deliver 470 new homes and a 65 bed care home between 2018 -2034.
- Policy H11 states that 40% of all new dwellings are expected to be delivered as Affordable Housing on greenfield sites larger than 10 homes. The suggested tenure mix within Affordable Housing is 75% affordable rent to 25% affordable home ownership.
- Policy H10 sets out an expectation that 10% of new homes will be built to Category M4(2) accessibility standards.

Quantity of housing to provide

47. The NPPF 2021 (paragraphs 66 and 67) requires LPAs to provide neighbourhood groups upon request with a definitive or an indicative number of houses to plan for over the Neighbourhood Plan period.
48. Dorset Council has fulfilled that requirement by providing Wool with allocations for 470 dwellings to be accommodated within the NA by the end of the Plan period (Purbeck Local Plan 2018-2034). This target is made up of 3 allocated sites, and completions data indicates that 19 dwellings delivered in the last decade, and it is unknown if these have been delivered on any of these allocated sites.

3. Objectives and approach

Objectives

49. This Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) is structured according to a number of themes or topics that were agreed at the outset of the research with the Wool Steering Group. These themes are broadly aligned with the kinds of housing policy areas available to neighbourhood plans, and each will form a distinct chapter of this report. The sub-sections below give a brief overview of the objectives of each chapter.

Affordability and Affordable Housing

50. Neighbourhood plans may include policies that influence the scale of Affordable Housing provision and the mix of different tenures and products provided through new housing development.
51. This chapter has three aims, each given its own sub-section:
- To establish the existing **tenure** of homes within the NA at present (owner occupied, private rented, social/affordable rented, shared ownership);
 - To examine the **affordability** of different tenures by considering house prices, rents, local incomes and earnings; and
 - To estimate the scale of **need** for Affordable Housing, including the need for those who cannot afford to rent and those who cannot afford to buy.
52. The evidence gathered here can be used to justify planning policies in the Neighbourhood Plan, but it is likely that other supporting evidence may be needed, for example on viability. Local Plans typically include policies on Affordable Housing and whilst the Neighbourhood Plan must be in general conformity with these strategic policies, there is scope for Neighbourhood Plan policies to adopt some local variety where this is supported by the evidence.

Type and Size

53. It is common for neighbourhood plans to include policies that influence what form new housing should take in terms of type and size. This requires evidence of what local people need.
54. The focus of this chapter is to identify relevant trends and potential gaps in the market that can be used to justify planning policies. It has three aims, each given its own sub-section:
- To establish what **mix** of housing exists in the NA at present;
 - To describe relevant characteristics of the local **population**; and
 - To look to the **future**, considering how the population is likely to evolve and what mix of homes would be most appropriate to build.

55. In addition to the direction of travel revealed by statistics, a variety of reasons sit behind people's housing choices that are less easy to predict, including wealth, accessibility requirements and personal preference. The conclusions and recommendations given here are sufficient for justifying planning policies but are not definitive. It is also appropriate to take into account other factors and evidence if desired.

Specialist Housing for Older People

56. It may be appropriate for neighbourhood plans in areas with aging populations to include policies relating to specialist housing for older persons.
57. This chapter supplements the demographic evidence relating to Type and Size, including the potential demand for downsizing, to consider the quantity and characteristics of need for housing for older people with some form of additional care. Its approach is as follows:
- To review the **current provision** of specialist housing in the NA;
 - To estimate the **potential demand** for this form of accommodation with reference to the projected growth in the older population and current rates of mobility limitation; and
 - To discuss the potential for meeting this need through adaptations to the mainstream stock and other **additional considerations**.
58. This element of the HNA recognises that the majority of older people will live in the mainstream housing stock and that there is no single way to meet their needs. It may also be inappropriate to focus excessively on the needs of one group or to promote a specialist scheme in a location that lacks adequate services. These issues will be drawn out.

Approach

59. This HNA assesses a range of evidence to ensure its findings are robust for the purposes of developing policy at the neighbourhood plan level. This includes data from the 2021 and 2011 Census and a range of other data sources, including:
- Other Office of National Statistics (ONS) datasets providing more up-to-date demographic information at the neighbourhood level;
 - ONS population and household projections for future years;
 - Valuation Office Agency (VOA) data on the current stock of housing;
 - Land Registry data on prices paid for housing within the local market;
 - Rental prices from [Home.co.uk](https://www.home.co.uk);
 - Local Authority housing waiting list data; and
 - Dorset and BCP Local Housing Needs Assessment (LHNA) 2021.
60. Data from the 2021 Census is being released throughout 2023. At present, the available data covers population, households, tenure, and dwelling stock characteristics. Some

data from the Census 2021 at the localised level, including parishes, will not be available until later in 2023, as well as data comparing numerous variables. As such, neighbourhood level HNAs will draw on the latest available data from the 2021 Census where possible and will also continue to use other data sets, including 2011 Census, Valuation Office Agency data, and ONS parish projections to build up evidence at the neighbourhood level.

4. Affordability and Affordable Housing

Introduction

61. Neighbourhood plans may include policies that influence the scale of Affordable Housing provision and the mix of different tenures and products provided through new housing development.
62. This chapter has three aims, each given its own sub-section:
 - To establish the existing **tenure** of homes within the NA at present (owner occupied, private rented, social/affordable rented, shared ownership);
 - To examine the **affordability** of different tenures by considering house prices, rents, local incomes and earnings; and
 - To estimate the scale of **need** for Affordable Housing, including the need for those who cannot afford to rent and those who cannot afford to buy.
63. The evidence gathered here can be used to justify planning policies in the Neighbourhood Plan, but it is likely that other supporting evidence may be needed, for example on viability. Local Plans typically include policies on Affordable Housing and whilst the Neighbourhood Plan must conform with these policies, there is scope for Neighbourhood Plan policies to adopt some local variety where this is supported by the evidence.

Definitions

64. This section uses a range of technical terms which are useful to define at the outset:
65. **Tenure** refers to the way a household occupies their home. Broadly speaking, there are two categories of tenure: market housing (such as homes available to purchase outright or rent from a private landlord) and Affordable Housing (including subsidised products like social rent and shared ownership).
66. **Affordability** refers to the relationship between the cost of housing to buy or rent and the incomes and earnings of households.
67. The definition of **Affordable Housing** is set out in the NPPF 2021 (Annex 2) as 'Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market...' We refer to Affordable Housing, with capital letters, to denote the specific tenures that are classified as affordable in the current NPPF (Annex 2). A relatively less expensive home for market sale may be affordable but it is not a form of Affordable Housing.
68. A range of affordable home ownership opportunities are included in the Government's definition of Affordable Housing, to meet the needs of those aspiring to own a home. As part of this, the Government has introduced a new product called First Homes, although this is not yet reflected in Annex 2 of the NPPF.³

³ The shape that the new First Homes product will take is set out in a Ministerial Statement issued in May 2021, available here: <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-statements/detail/2021-05-24/hlws48>. The relevant update to PPG is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/first-homes#contents>.

69. **First Homes** is a new product and expected to be an important part of the strategy for improving access to home ownership. Its key features are explained in greater detail in Appendix C.

Current tenure profile

70. The current tenure profile is a key feature of the Neighbourhood Area (NA). Patterns of home ownership, private renting and affordable/social renting reflect demographic characteristics including age (with older households more likely to own their own homes), and patterns of income and wealth which influence whether households can afford to rent or buy and whether they need subsidy to access housing.
71. Table 4-1 presents data on tenure in Wool compared with Dorset and England from the 2021 Census.
72. The table shows that the majority of households in Wool (59%) own their own homes. This is a percentage share which broadly aligns with the national average, but is 10 percentage points below the average for Dorset. In terms of the rental sector Wool has a higher proportion of both private and social renters than the average for the district.

Table 4-1: Tenure (households) in Various Geographies, 2021

Tenure	Wool	Dorset	England
Owned	59.1%	70.4%	61.3%
Shared ownership	1.4%	1.0%	1.0%
Social rented	18.4%	12.3%	17.1%
Private rented	21.1%	16.3%	20.6%

Sources: Census 2021, AECOM Calculations

73. It is also worth comparing how the tenure mix has changed in the last ten years, using the 2011 Census (see Table 4-2). The table shows that the proportion of households living in different tenures in Wool in 2021 is broadly the same as it was in 2011. The table shows a slight decrease in the percentage share for each option other than owner occupiers which increased its by 6%. It is likely that the small percentage decreases in the other categories are a result of a small movement between the tenure options, most likely these households have become owner occupiers in the last decade.

Table 4-2: Tenure change (households) in Wool, 2011-2021

Tenure	2011	2021	% change
Owned	56.7%	59.1%	5.7%
Shared ownership	1.5%	1.4%	-6.7%
Social rented	19.8%	18.4%	-5.5%
Private rented	22.1%	21.1%	-3.4%

Sources: Census 2021 and 2011, AECOM Calculations

Affordability

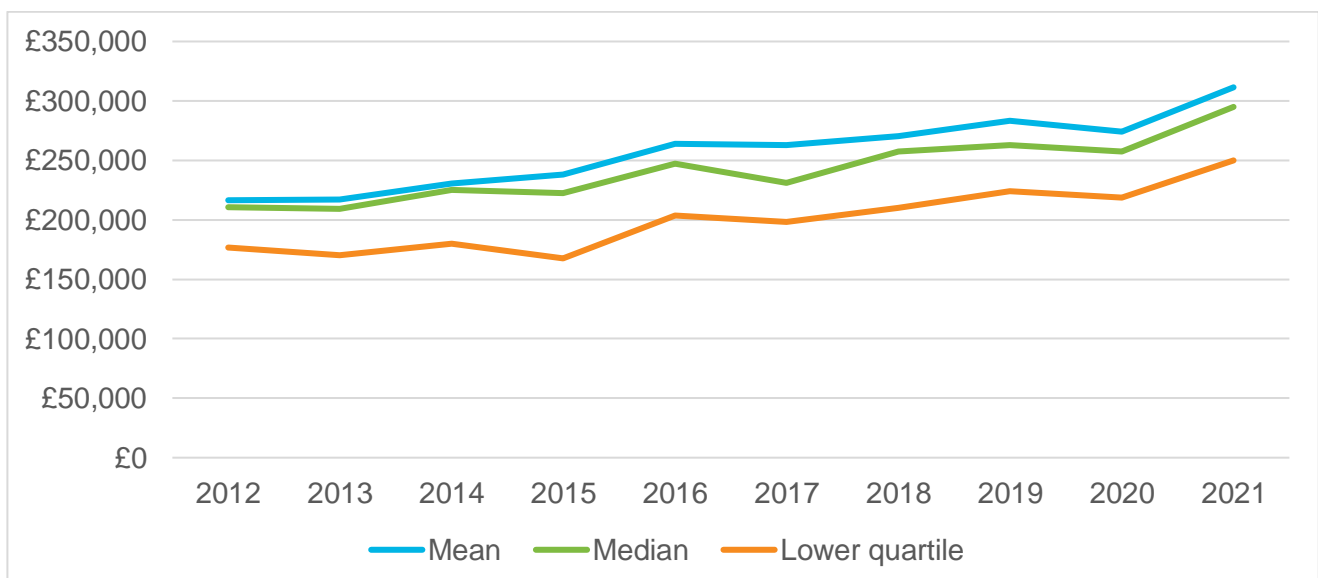
House prices

74. House prices provide an indication of the level of demand for homes within an area. The

relationship between house prices and incomes determines whether housing is affordable to local households and, to a large extent, what tenure, type and size of home they occupy. Changes in affordability over time can indicate pressures in the housing market. As such, it is useful for the evidence base for plans to examine trends in prices and consider what this reveals about the local housing market.

75. Figure 4-1 looks at the average and lower quartile house prices in Wool based on sales price data published by the Land Registry. It shows that the mean average house price in Wool is £311,000, which has grown by 44% since 2012.
76. The median average price, which is the middle number when you sort the data from smallest to largest, shows 40% growth over the same period, and is currently £295,000. This average figure may be more representative than the mean since the latter can be skewed by a small number of high value property sales.
77. The lower quartile (LQ) is the middle figure of the lowest 50% of prices and a good representation of entry-level housing. In Wool, the LQ price is currently £250,000, and grew by 42% over the 10-year period, consistent with the growth of average house prices.
78. It would appear that house prices in Wool have generally experienced a steady year on year growth, with little variation between the Median/Mean/LQ figures. This comparison is supported by Figure 4-1 below, which shows a steady rise in prices over the last decade. The steepest increase in prices appears to have occurred between 2015 and 2016 and has precipitated an increase in price across each of the price benchmarks included in the graph.

Figure 4-1: House prices by quartile in Wool, 2012-2021



Source: Land Registry PPD

79. Table 4-3 breaks down house prices by type, presenting the median within each type. It shows a general increase of 40% across all dwelling types, which represents a price differential of £84,500 on average between 2012 and 2021.
80. When growth is broken down by type it shows semi-detached dwellings experienced the

steepest growth (47%), followed by flats (27%) and detached (24%) dwellings.

Table 4-3: Median house prices by type in Wool, 2012-2021

Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Growth
Detached	£250K	£250K	£268K	£290K	£325K	£325K	£330K	£338k	£355K	£333k	24.3%
Semi-detached	£190K	£209K	£223K	£223K	£222K	£227K	£255K	£239K	£248K	£280K	47.1%
Terraced	£180K	£185K	£190K	£175K	£213K	£220K	£215K	£232K	£229K	£255K	18.6%
Flats	£99K	£125K	£133K	£134K	£130K	£145K	£150K	£140K	£144K	£178K	27.1%
All Types	£211K	£209K	£225K	£223K	£248K	£231K	£258K	£263K	£258K	£295K	40.1%

Source: Land Registry PPD

Income

81. Household incomes determine the ability of households to exercise choice in the housing market, and consequently the level of need for affordable housing products. Two sources of data are used to examine household incomes in the NA.
82. The first source is ONS's estimates of incomes in small areas. This is locally specific but limited to the overall average income (i.e., it does not provide the average income of lower earners). The average total household income locally was £42,200 in 2018 (the most recent year for this dataset). Discussion about the area to which this data applies is provided in Appendix A.
83. The second source is ONS's annual estimates of UK employee earnings. This provides lower quartile average earnings (i.e., the income of the lowest 25% of earners). However, it is only available at the Local Authority level. It also relates to individual earnings. While this is an accurate representation of household incomes where there is only one earner, it does not represent household income where there are two or more people earning. Dorset's gross individual lower quartile annual earnings were £14,530 in 2020. To estimate the income of households with two lower quartile earners, this figure is doubled to £29,060.
84. It is immediately clear from this data that there is a large gap between the spending power of average earning households and those earning the lowest 25% of incomes, particularly where the household in question has one earner only.

Affordability Thresholds

85. To gain a clearer understanding of local affordability, it is useful to understand what levels of income are required to afford different tenures. This is done using 'affordability thresholds': the estimated amount of annual income required to cover the cost of rent or a mortgage given local housing prices.
86. AECOM has determined thresholds for the income required in Wool to buy a home in the open market (average and entry-level prices), and the income required to afford private rent and the range of Affordable Housing tenures as set out in the NPPF. These calculations are detailed and discussed in more detail in Appendix C.

87. The key assumptions made in assessing the affordability of different tenures are explained alongside the calculations, but it is worth noting here that we have assumed that the maximum percentage of household income that should be spent on rent is 30% and that mortgage financing will be offered at a maximum of 3.5 times household income. These are standard assumptions across housing needs assessments at neighbourhood and local authority scale although different approaches are sometimes taken and a case can be made for alternatives. This is discussed in more detail at the start of Appendix C.
88. Table 4-4 summarises the estimated cost of each tenure, the annual income required to support these costs within the NA, and whether local incomes are sufficient. The income required column assumes the household already has access to a deposit (which we have assumed to be 10% of the value to be purchased) but does not reflect the possibility that households may already hold equity from an existing property. Although these factors may be crucial to whether housing will be affordable, they are highly dependent on individual circumstances that cannot be anticipated here.

Table 4-4: Affordability thresholds in Wool (income required, £)

Tenure	Mortgage value (90% of price)	Annual rent	Income required	Affordable on average incomes? £42,200	Affordable on LQ earnings (single earner)? £14,530	Affordable on LQ earnings (2 earners)? £29,060
Market Housing						
Median House Price	£265,500	-	£75,857	No	No	No
Estimated NA New Build Entry-Level House Price	£250,761	-	£71,646	No	No	No
LQ/Entry-level House Price	£225,000	-	£64,286	No	No	No
LA New Build Median House Price	£346,050	-	£98,871	No	No	No
Average Market Rent	-	£15,000	£50,000	No	No	No
Entry-level Market Rent	-	£9,120	£30,400	Yes	No	No
Affordable Home Ownership						
First Homes (-30%)	£175,533	-	£50,152	No	No	No
First Homes (-40%)	£150,457	-	£42,988	Marginal	No	No
First Homes (-50%)	£125,380	-	£35,823	Yes	No	No
Shared Ownership (50%)	£125,380	£3,483	£47,432	No	No	No
Shared Ownership (25%)	£62,690	£5,224	£35,325	Yes	No	No
Shared Ownership (10%)	£25,076	£6,269	£28,061	Yes	No	Yes
Affordable Rented Housing						
Affordable Rent	-	£7,436	£24,762	Yes	No	Yes
Social Rent	-	£5,460	£18,182	Yes	No	Yes

Source: AECOM Calculations

89. Before considering each tenure category in turn, it is important to stress that these affordability thresholds have been calculated to give an indication of the costs of various

tenures to inform Neighbourhood Plan policy choices. These figures rely on existing data and assumptions, and it is not possible to estimate every possible permutation. The income figures also disguise a large degree of variation. For simplicity the analysis below speaks in terms of tenure products being 'affordable' or 'not affordable' for different groups, but individual circumstances and the location, condition and other factors of specific properties in each category have a large impact. These conclusions should therefore be interpreted flexibly.

Market housing for purchase and rent

90. Thinking about housing for purchase on the open market, it appears that local households on average incomes are unable to access even entry-level homes unless they have the advantage of a very large deposit. Market housing, even with the benefit of a higher than average income, is likely to remain out of reach to most. The median house price would require an annual income 80% higher than the current average.
91. Private renting is generally only affordable to average earners. Households made up of two lower quartile earners cannot afford the given rental thresholds. Affordability is improved if households are able or willing to dedicate a larger proportion of their incomes to rental costs, although this has repercussions for other quality of life aspects and cannot be assumed to suit all individuals' circumstances.

Affordable home ownership

92. There is a relatively large group of households in Wool who may be able to afford to rent privately but cannot afford home ownership. They are typically earning between around £30,400 per year (at which point entry-level rents become affordable) and £65,000 (at which point entry-level market sale homes become affordable). This 'can rent, can't buy' cohort may benefit from the range of affordable home ownership products such as First Homes and shared ownership.
93. First Homes are to be offered at a discount of at least 30% on equivalent market prices (i.e., new build, entry-level properties). Local authorities and neighbourhood plan qualifying bodies will have discretion to increase the discount on First Homes to 40% or 50% where there is evidence to suggest this is appropriate.
94. This report has estimated the income required to afford First Homes and tested the implications of 30%, 40% and 50% discount levels. First homes become marginally affordable to average earners at a discount of 40%, and even at the highest discount of 50% would still be unaffordable to households of 2x LQ earners.
95. It is important to note that this evidence based on affordability does not provide a complete picture: evidence about the financial viability of development is also relevant. The question is whether demanding higher discount levels on First Homes will create a financial burden on developers that leads them to argue either that the discount level is not feasible or that the total amount of Affordable Housing may need to be decreased. This could effectively sacrifice the provision of affordable rented housing to provide a more attractive First Homes product. The issue of development viability is a specialist matter involving analysis of land values and build costs that is outside the scope of this

assessment. If the Wool Steering Group intend to set a higher First Homes discount level than that set at district level, further discussions with the LPA are advised.

96. Shared ownership appears to be more affordable than First Homes but is broadly accessible to the same groups. Government has recently announced that the minimum equity share for shared ownership will fall to 10% of the property value.⁴ If this is delivered in the NA, it will make shared ownership easier to access for more people. However, while the income threshold for a 10% equity shared ownership home is lower, this product may not necessarily be more attractive than the alternatives (such as shared ownership at higher equity shares and First Homes) for those who can afford them.
97. Rent to Buy provides households with the option to rent at a discount whilst saving for a deposit to buy their property within a set period (usually within 7 years). The income required to access Rent to Buy is assumed to be the same as that required to afford market rents. However, affordability to local households would depend on how rents are set. If Rent to Buy is offered at a discount to *entry level* rents, this would expand this route to home ownership quite significantly, average earning households. However, discounts on *average* rents would make Rent to Buy affordability, in terms of the household income required, comparable to First Homes and Shared Ownership. However, for some households, the availability of a deposit rather than income level per se is the key barrier to accessing home ownership. Rent to Buy may therefore offer a useful product to meet the needs of some households.
98. These three affordable home ownership products need to be considered in relation to what they offer occupants in the long term beyond simply being affordable to access or not:
 - First Homes allow for a greater ownership stake in the property, enabling occupiers to benefit from price appreciation over time. Monthly outgoings are also limited to mortgage costs alone, which tend to be cheaper than renting.
 - Shared ownership at high equity shares performs a similar function to First Homes, but there are additional costs associated with the rented portion.
 - Shared ownership at low equity shares can usually be accessed by lower earning households (than First Homes) and requires a smaller deposit. However, this is a potentially less attractive route to eventual ownership because monthly outgoings remain high. The occupant has to pay a significant monthly rent as well as service charges and other costs, so it can be harder for them to save funds to buy out a greater share in the property over time.
 - Rent to Buy requires no deposit, thereby benefitting those with sufficient incomes but low savings. It is more attractive than renting but results in a much slower

⁴ The previous minimum equity share was 25%. This change took effect from 28 June 2021 and transitional arrangements are in place for planning policy documents that are prepared during the implementation timeframe. Changes are also introduced to make the process of staircasing to full ownership more gradual with lower minimum increments of 1%. The ministerial statement confirming and detailing the changes is available here: <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-statements/detail/2021-05-24/hws48>.

accumulation of the funds that can provide an eventual route to ownership than the other tenures discussed above.

Affordable rented housing

99. Affordable rents set out in the table above are substantially below market rents. Whilst affordable rents can be set at up to 80% of market rents, in many locations Registered Providers (housing associations) set them to ensure that they are affordable to those claiming housing benefit, i.e., at or below Local Housing Allowance levels. This means that they are in practice below 80% of market levels. This appears to be the case in
100. Affordable rented housing is generally affordable to households with two lower earners depending on their household size (average earning households are unlikely to be eligible). However, households with a single lower earner appear unable to afford any of the tenures considered including the smallest socially rented units. Many such individuals will, if unable to secure a social rented dwelling require additional subsidy through Housing Benefit to access housing.
101. The evidence in this chapter suggests that the affordable rented sector performs a vital function in Wool as the only option for a large segment of those in the greatest need. Social rents are cheaper and would therefore leave households on lower earnings better off and better able to afford their other living costs, such as food and fuel etc. Where households are supported by housing benefit the difference in the cost of affordable and social rents may be irrelevant as the level of housing benefit flexes according to the rent. This means that households supported by housing benefit may be no better off in social rented accommodation because they receive a lower rate of housing benefit to cover their rent.

Estimates of the need for Affordable Housing

102. This section seeks to quantify the long-term potential need for Affordable Housing, which should be considered separately for affordable rented housing and affordable routes to ownership. The appropriate approach is taken based on the evidence available at Local Authority and NA scale.
103. An LHNA was undertaken for Dorset and Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Councils in 2021. This study estimates the need for affordable housing in the district/borough based on analysis of the Council's housing waiting list and analysis of other data sets in line with Planning Practice Guidance at the time,
104. Given the recency of the relevant LHNA, prorating the figures presented in this document represents the most appropriate basis for estimating the likely need for Affordable Housing in Wool. The LHNA identifies the net need for 75 additional units of social/affordable units per annum, and 58 units for affordable home ownership per annum in Purbeck.
105. When the LHNA figures are pro-rated to Wool based on its fair share of the sub area population (11.7% of the Purbeck population), this equates to 8.8 affordable/social rent units per annum, or 150 over the Neighbourhood plan period. For affordable home ownership, the pro-rated LHNA figure equate to 6.8 units per annum, or 116 over the plan period.

Affordable Housing policies in Neighbourhood Plans

106. This section outlines a common Neighbourhood Plan policy level around the tenure mix of affordable housing, provides a recommendation and summarises relevant considerations.

Application of Local Plan policies

107. Purbeck's emerging policy on this subject H11 requires 40% of all new housing to be affordable. It is not known how much Affordable Housing was delivered in Wool in the last decade. However, given the scale of development across three allocated sites proposed in Wool it would not be unreasonable to expect that this 40% target would be met.
108. The overall proportion of housing that must be affordable is not an area of policy that a Neighbourhood Plan can usually influence, but it is worth emphasizing that the HNA finds there to be robust evidence of need for Affordable Housing in the NA, and every effort should be made to maximise delivery where viable. Changing or influencing the overall proportion of housing that must be affordable is uncommon in Neighbourhood Plans and would demand a high standard of evidence to depart from the Local Plan. If this is of interest, it should first be discussed with the LPA to ensure their support and to determine what additional evidence (e.g., about development viability) would be needed.

109. How the Affordable Housing that comes forward through mainstream development sites is broken down into specific tenures – such as the balance between rented tenures and routes to home ownership – is specified in the Local Plan.

Affordable Housing at Neighbourhood level

110. The HNA can provide more localised evidence and this may be used to support Neighbourhood Plan policies. This section suggests an Affordable Housing tenure mix that might be suitable for Wool on the basis of identified housing need and a range of other considerations detailed in Appendix D.

111. The Key factors are summarised as follows:

- Drawing on the LHNA, this HNA demonstrates a robust need for both Affordable Rental and Ownership homes over the Neighbourhood Planning period.
- Wool have been provided with allocations on three different sites which total 470 new homes across three sites to be delivered between 2018 - 2034. Whilst this would not completely meet the need identified in this HNA, applying the 40% target to any development that came forward on these sites would significantly improve the provision of Social/Affordable housing in Wool.
- However, as expressed earlier in this chapter, affordability is a serious and worsening issue in the parish, so it is important that any future housing development is balanced to meet the full needs of the Wool population. Therefore, a diverse and balanced mix between affordable rental and affordable ownership would be recommended in any future housing delivered in the Wool.

112. Given the points raised above, both affordable rent and home ownership options should feature in the Affordable Housing tenure mix. If the pre-submission Purbeck Local Plan target for 40% of all housing to be affordable is applied, Wool might expect 188 new Affordable Homes over the neighbourhood plan period of 2021 - 2038.

113. Implementing the governments guidance on first homes outlined in Appendix D would not appear to prejudice the delivery of other affordable homes products in Wool. As such a bespoke tenure mix for Wool is suggested in Table 4-5 below, which recommends that 65% of Affordable Housing should be afforded to social/affordable rental and 35% as affordable home ownership.

114. Adopting this mix would allow for delivery of much need social/affordable homes which respond to the most acute affordability pressures in the parish, whilst also providing a reasonable supply and variety of affordable home ownership products for average and lower income households.

115. Where the Wool Steering Group wish to develop policy that deviates from that outlined in the Local Plan – either by differing from the headline split between renting and ownership or by specifying a greater level of detail around sub-tenures, it is important that they liaise with Dorset to determine what additional

evidence (notably about development viability) may be needed, and to ensure that departures from the local policy context have their support.

Table 4-5: Indicative tenure split (Affordable Housing)

Tenure	Indicative mix	Considerations and uncertainties
Routes to home ownership, of which	35%	
First Homes	25%	Product untested so uncertainties around viability, developer, lenders and buyer appetite etc.
Shared ownership	10%	Recently confirmed changes to the model to allow purchases of 10% share - impact on viability unknown. RPs business plans currently reliant on shared ownership model. Impact of displacement by First Homes unknown.
Rent to Buy	-	Emerging product with popularity and effectiveness as yet unknown. Impact of displacement by First Homes unknown.
Affordable Housing for rent, of which	65%	
Social rent	To be set by Registered Providers	Uncertain how much funding available to support this tenure in local area. Uncertain whether RPs willing to own/manage stock in this area.
Affordable rent	To be set by Registered Providers	Uncertain whether RPs willing to own/manage stock in this area.

Source: AECOM calculations

Conclusions- Tenure and Affordability

Current tenure profile

116. Wool has a tenure profile which is dominated by people who own their own homes (59%), a proportion which is a share that is smaller than the average in Dorset (70%) and nationally (61%). In turn, the NA has a larger Social and Private rental sector than can be typically found in Dorset.

117. The tenure profile in Wool has not changed dramatically since 2011.

Affordability

118. Currently, the median house price in Wool is £295,000, which has grown by 40% since 2012. Lower Quartile (25%) grew at a similar rate of 42% over the same time period.

119. The average household income in Wool is estimated to be £42,200. The lower quartile individual income was around £14,530 in 2020, so a household with two lower earners could be expected to earn around £29,060.
120. There is a clear issue of affordability in Wool, with the median house price requiring an income of £76,000, which is 80% higher than the average income. Moreover, both entry level and new build homes are generally out of reach for the average earning household.
121. Affordability is slightly better in the rental market, but the income thresholds for average rents are still higher than average earnings, lower earning households would struggle afford average rents.
122. Given the large gap between the affordability of renting and ownership, affordable home ownership products offer good potential to extend home ownership in the parish. First Homes would need to be offered at a minimum discount of 40% to become marginally within the income threshold of average earners. Shared Ownership homes at an equity share of 25% potentially represent a more accessible route to home ownership for average earners.
123. Generally, lower earning households would realistically struggle to access home ownership in the parish, with first homes at a discount of 50% and shared ownerships with an equity of 25% still being out of reach to households with two lower earners.
124. Private renting in the parish only appears affordable to average earners. As such, the affordable and social rental sector provides a vital role for those in the parish experiencing the most acute affordability pressures.

The need for Affordable Housing

125. A wider HNA was conducted for the Dorset, Bournemouth, and Christchurch and Poole in 2021 which considered the housing needs of the district and can be used to give an indication of the scale of need in Wool. This HNA suggests that there is an annual need for 9 units of social/affordable rental homes and 7 units for affordable home ownership in Wool over the Neighbourhood Plan period (cumulatively 150 for Affordable Rental and 116 for Affordable Home Ownership).
126. In practice, many of the households who are potential affordable homeowners may have other options in the market and may not take up affordable home ownership if it were available. This estimate is likely to represent the upper end of potential demand for these products.
127. This HNA would suggest a tenure mix in Wool of 65% affordable rented and 35% for affordable ownership accommodation. This is due to the particularly acute levels of unaffordability in the parish and an increase in the supply of social/affordable rental homes responds to the most acute affordability pressures in the parish. However, adopting the mix above would still increase the supply of affordable home ownership products while still prioritising the clear need for social/affordable rental homes.

Affordable Housing policy

128. Wool has been provided with a definitive housing requirement figure of 470 dwellings to be delivered over the Local Plan period (2018 - 2034). If this target were met and the Local Plan target of 40% Affordable Housing were applied in full, Wool might expect 188 new affordable homes over the neighbourhood plan period. Considering there are sites allocated with the capacity to deliver 470 new homes, whilst this would not fully satisfy the need identified in this HNA, it would significantly extend Affordable housing across a range of income groups in the parish. It should be noted that that target referenced above relates to the Purbeck pre-submission Local Plan target and not the Neighbourhood Plan period. It would be worthwhile for the Steering Group to consult with Dorset council on whether this might change in any emerging Local Plan.
129. Table 4-6 summarises Wool's position with regards to the expected delivery of Affordable Housing, and how this might ideally be apportioned among sub-categories of tenure to meet local needs over the Plan period. This exercise simply applies the housing requirement figure for the area to the Local Plan policy expectation, and shows the quantities of affordable housing for rent and sale that would be delivered if the tenure mix proposed in this HNA were to be rigidly enforced. In this sense it is hypothetical, and the outcomes in practice may differ, either as a result of measures taken in the neighbourhood plan (e.g., if the group plans for more housing (and therefore more affordable housing) than the local plan, or if the group decides to influence the tenure mix in other ways), or as a result of site-specific constraints.

Table 4-6: Estimated delivery of Affordable Housing in Wool

	Step in Estimation	Expected delivery
A	Sum of allocations	470
B	Affordable housing quota (%) in LPA's Local Plan	40%
C	Potential total Affordable Housing in NA (A x B)	188
D	Rented % (e.g., social/ affordable rented)	65%
E	Rented number (C x D)	122
F	Affordable home ownership % (e.g., First Homes, Rent to Buy)	35%
G	Affordable home ownership number (C x F)	66

Source: AECOM estimate based on LPA's affordable housing policies, AECOM's indicative tenure mix

130. Affordable housing is typically provided and made financially viable by its inclusion as a proportion of larger market developments, as guided by Local Plan policy. However, if the community wishes to boost the supply of affordable housing, there are other, more proactive routes available for its provision. For example, using

community development orders, identifying exception sites or developing community land trusts are all ways of boosting the supply of affordable housing.

5. Type and Size

Introduction

131. It is common for neighbourhood plans to include policies that influence what form new housing should take in terms of type and size. This requires evidence of what local people need.
132. This can be done using statistics to identify relevant trends and potential gaps in the market. That is the focus of this chapter of the HNA. The evidence gathered here can be used to justify planning policies either on its own or in combination with survey results expressing the specific wants and concerns of local residents. It will also build up a picture of the population and existing range of homes that may provide useful context for the neighbourhood plan.
133. This chapter has three aims, each given its own sub-section:
- To establish what **mix** of housing exists in the NA at present;
 - To describe characteristics of the local **population** that are relevant to housing need; and
 - To look to the **future**, considering how the population is likely to evolve and what mix of homes would be most appropriate to build.
134. It is important to keep in mind that housing need is not an exact science. To get from a set of facts about the population to an ideal mix of homes requires making assumptions. For example, there are clear patterns about what size of home families tend to live in at different stages of life. However, a variety of other reasons sit behind households' choices that are less easy to predict, including wealth, accessibility requirements and personal preference. Some trends can also change rapidly over time, such as the increasing preference for home working in certain professions and sectors.
135. The conclusions and recommendations given here are therefore not definitive. Rather, they are what the statistics suggest future needs will look like based on current trends. This is sufficient for justifying planning policies, but it is also appropriate to take into account other factors and evidence if desired.

Definitions

- **Dwelling type:** whether a home is detached, semi-detached, terraced, a flat, bungalow or other type. Which a household chooses to occupy tends to be more about wealth and preference than a specific need.
- **Dwelling size:** how many rooms or bedrooms a home contains. While this could also mean floor area or number of storeys, the number of bedrooms is most reliably recorded in housing statistics. Bedroom numbers are also closely linked to family size and life stage.
- **Household:** a unit of people who live together, commonly a family, couple or single person. Not all dwellings contain a household, including properties that are vacant and second homes, so the number of dwellings and the number of households in an area is usually different.

- **Household composition:** the specific combination of adults and children who form a household. The Census offers a number of categories, for example distinguishing between families with children who are dependent or non-dependent (i.e., adults). 'Other' households in the Census include house-sharers, groups of students, and multi-family households.
- **Household life stage:** the age of the lead member of a household – usually the oldest adult, or what used to be called the 'head of household'. Life stage is correlated with dwelling size as well as wealth.
- **Housing mix:** the range of home sizes and types in an area.
- **Over- and under-occupancy:** the degree to which the size and composition of a household lines up with the number of bedrooms in their home. If there are more bedrooms than the household would be expected to need, the home is considered under-occupied, and vice versa.

The current housing mix

136. This section establishes the current housing mix of Wool, highlighting recent changes to it and comparing the mix to wider averages.

137. Currently there are 2,047 households in the NA, and 2,155 dwellings. As an alternative, the 2011 Census there were 2,108 dwellings, Completions data provide by Dorset Council indicates that between 2011 and 2021 there were 19 new dwellings completed in the parish, taking the total to an estimated 2,127.

Dwelling type

138. Table 5-1 below shows that semi-detached dwellings (38%) are the most common housing type in the parish, followed by detached dwellings (30%), which cumulatively account for two thirds of the wool housing stock. In turn there are reasonable proportions of terraced dwellings and flats, and Wool generally has a well-balanced housing stock.

139. In terms of how the 2021 housing stock compares to the 2011 Census data, it does not appear that the Wool housing stock has changed dramatically in this time. However, it does appear that there has been a reduction in the absolute numbers for some of the housing categories.

Table 5-1: Accommodation type, Wool, 2011-2021

Dwelling type	2011	%	2021	%
Detached	596	28.3%	619	30.2%
Semi-detached	805	38.2%	791	38.6%
Terrace	518	24.6%	467	22.8%
Flat	189	9.0%	160	7.8%
Total	2,108	100%	2,047	100%

Source: ONS 2021 and 2011, VOA 2021, AECOM Calculations

140. Table 5-2 compares the NA mix to wider benchmarks. It shows that Wool has a somewhat unique housing profile when compared to Dorset. The NA has a smaller proportion of detached dwellings and flats, and in turn, has a larger proportion of semi-detached and terraced dwellings.

Table 5-2: Accommodation type, various geographies, 2021

Dwelling type	Wool	Dorset	England
Detached	30.2%	40.6%	22.9%
Semi-detached	38.6%	23.4%	31.5%
Terrace	22.8%	19.3%	23.0%
Flat	7.8%	15.7%	22.2%

Source: Census 2021, AECOM Calculations

Dwelling size

141. Table 5-3 below presents the current housing mix in terms of size. It shows Wool has a significant proportion of three-bed (45%) and two-bed (34%) homes, which cumulatively account for approximately four fifths of the total Wool housing stock. In turn, there is a scarcity of smaller one bed homes (4%).

Table 5-3: Dwelling size (bedrooms), Wool, 2011-2021

Number of bedrooms	2011	%	2021	%
1	99	4.9%	83	4.1%
2	712	35.3%	687	33.6%
3	864	42.9%	910	44.5%
4+	340	16.9%	367	17.9%
Total	2,015	100%	2,047	100%

Source: ONS 2021 and 2011, AECOM Calculations

142. Again, it is useful to look at the percentage breakdown of dwelling sizes in comparison with the wider district and country. The most notable variations appear to be in a smaller proportion of larger 4+ bedroom homes, and a higher proportion of 2 bed homes compared to Dorset and England.

Table 5-4: Dwelling size (bedrooms), various geographies, 2021

Number of bedrooms	Wool	Dorset	England
1	4.1%	8.8%	11.6%
2	33.6%	27.1%	27.3%
3	44.5%	40.2%	40.0%
4+	17.9%	24.0%	21.1%

Source: Census 2021, AECOM Calculations

Population characteristics

143. This sub-section examines key characteristics of the local population that have a bearing on what housing might be needed in future years. Where available, recent data is used. However, for some information it is necessary to fall back on the 2011 Census.

Age

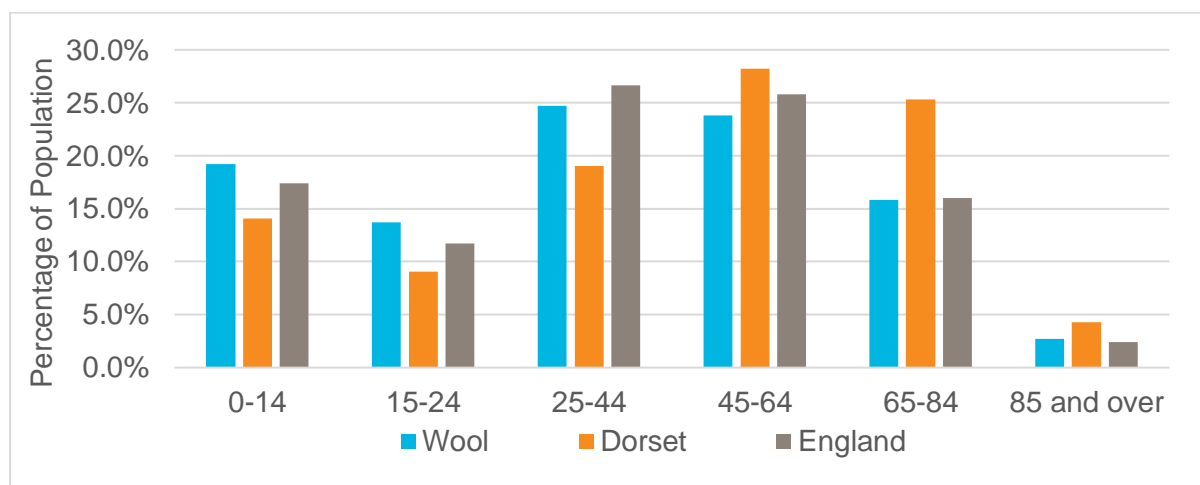
144. Table 5-5 shows the most recent age structure of the NA population, alongside 2011 Census figures. The table shows that Wool has a total population of 5,375, which has grown by 1% since the 2011 Census
145. In terms of changes to the population profile, the table shows quite stark growth in the older population, where the cohort aged 85+ grew by 41% and those aged between 65-84 grew by 16%. There has been a decrease in the population aged 25-44 (-13%). Although it's difficult to draw definitive conclusions from this data, a decrease in this population cohort can, in part, be the result of younger family aged residents moving out of the NA as they find it difficult to access housing in the parish.

Table 5-5: Age structure of Wool, 2011 and 2021

Age group	2011 (Census)		2021 (Census)		Change
0-15	1,089	20.5%	1,034	19.2%	-5.1%
16-24	710	13.4%	737	13.7%	3.8%
25-44	1,530	28.8%	1,328	24.7%	-13.2%
45-64	1,145	21.6%	1,279	23.8%	11.7%
65-84	732	13.8%	850	15.8%	16.1%
85 and over	104	2.0%	147	2.7%	41.3%
Total	5,310	100.0%	5,375	100%	-

Source: ONS 2011, ONS 2021, AECOM Calculations

146. For context, it is useful to look at the NA population structure alongside that of the district and country. Figure 5-1 (using 2021 Census data) shows that there is some significant variation across each of the population cohorts in how the Wool population compares to that across Dorset. Despite the decrease in the overall proportion of the population aged 25-44, it appears this group still represents a much larger proportion of the population than they do in Dorset. Generally, the figure below shows that Wool has a much younger population than can be typically seen in Dorset, and in turn, Dorset has a much older population. The larger private and social rented sectors are likely to be part of the explanation for this pattern as younger households are more likely to live in these sectors.

Figure 5-1: Age structure in Wool, 2021

Source: ONS 2021, AECOM Calculations

Household composition and occupancy

147. Household composition (the combination and relationships of adults and children in a dwelling) is an important factor in the kind of housing needed over the Neighbourhood Plan period. Table 5-6 shows that the Wool population is biased toward families, and families with dependent children make up 29.4% of the population. In turn, the population of one person households is smaller than Dorset and England.

148. It does appear that Wool has a bias toward younger families in comparison to the trend in Dorset. This is borne out by a smaller proportion of older Households and a higher proportion of families with dependent children.

Table 5-6: Household composition, Wool, 2021

Household composition		Wool	Dorset	England
One person household	Total	25.3%	30.6%	30.1%
	Aged 65 and over	13.4%	17.6%	12.8%
	Other	11.9%	13.0%	17.3%
One family only	Total	70.0%	64.9%	63.1%
	All aged 65 and over	13.4%	16.0%	9.2%
	With no children	18.4%	18.7%	16.8%
	With dependent children	29.4%	20.4%	25.8%
	With non-dependent children ⁵	9.7%	9.4%	10.5%
Other household types	Total	4.7%	4.5%	6.9%

Source: ONS 2021, AECOM Calculations

149. The tendency of households to over- or under-occupy their homes is another relevant consideration to the future size needs of the NA. A person is considered

⁵ Refers to households containing children who are older than 18 e.g students or young working people living at home.

to under-occupy their home when there are more bedrooms in their home than a family of their size and composition would normally be expected to need. This is expressed as an occupancy rating of +1 or +2, indicating that there is one surplus bedroom or at least two surplus bedrooms (respectively). Over-occupancy works in the same way, with a rating of -1 indicating at least one bedroom too few – essentially overcrowding.

150. The table below shows that the parish population is generally well housed, with only 3% of dwellings being over occupied (overcrowded). However, the data shows that households in the parish generally tend to have more bedrooms than they would typically need (74%). This dynamic appears to be most prevalent in the older population, but is also common with single persons.

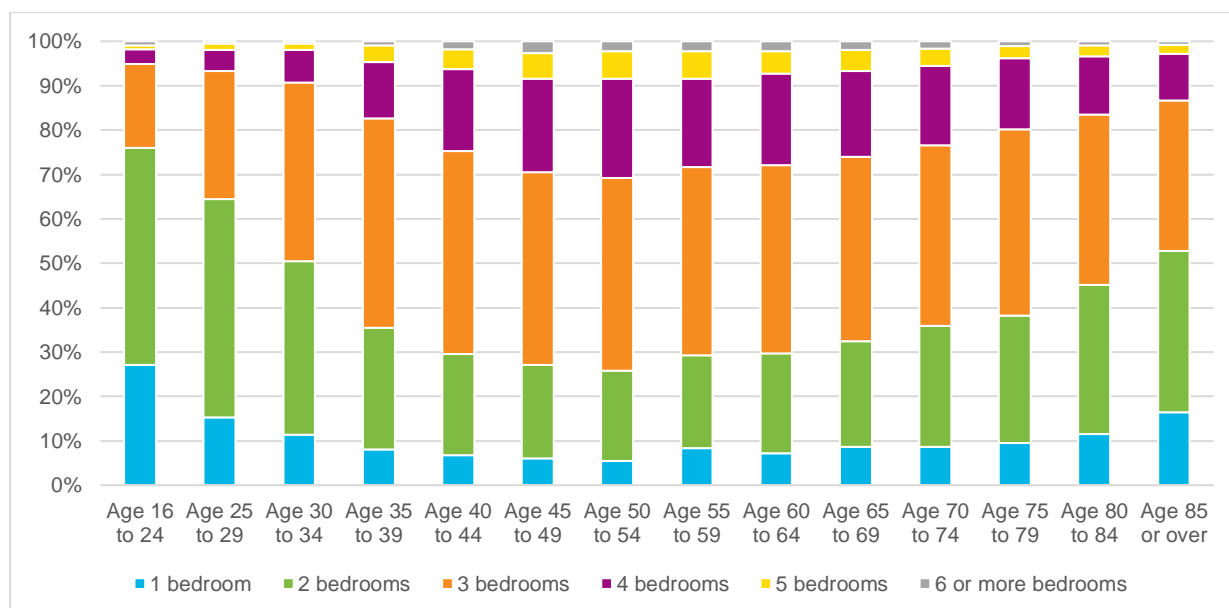
Table 5-7: Occupancy rating by age in Wool, 2011

Household type	+2 rating	+1 rating	0 rating	-1 rating
Family 65+	61.7%	35.8%	2.6%	0.0%
Single person 65+	34.9%	51.0%	14.1%	0.0%
Family under 65 - no children	57.2%	40.5%	2.3%	0.0%
Family under 65 - dependent children	10.4%	42.3%	43.4%	4.0%
Family under 65 - adult children	12.9%	52.1%	30.9%	4.1%
Single person under 65	28.3%	52.2%	19.6%	0.0%
All households	30%	44%	24%	3%

Source: ONS 2011, AECOM Calculations

151. As noted in the introduction to this chapter, the life stage of households is strongly correlated with the size of home they tend to occupy. Figure 5-2 sets out this relationship for Dorset in 2011 (because this data is not available at smaller scales). The graph shows how the youngest households tend to occupy the smallest dwellings, before rapidly taking up larger homes as their families expand, and then more gradually downsizing to smaller homes again as they age.

Figure 5-2: Age of household reference person by dwelling size in Dorset, 2011



Source: ONS 2011, AECOM Calculations

Future population and size needs

152. This section projects the future age profile of the population in Wool at the end of the Neighbourhood Plan period and then estimates the mix of dwelling sizes they may need.

Age

153. The result of applying Local Authority level household projections to the age profile of Wool households in 2011 is shown in Table 5-8. This makes clear that population growth can be expected to be driven by the oldest households, with households headed by persons aged 65+ expected to grow by 77% over the Neighbourhood Plan period. In turn the table shows a contraction in the younger population, most significantly in those aged 24 and under.

Table 5-8: Projected age of households, Wool, 2011 - 2038

Year	24 and under	25 to 34	35 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
2011	47	270	868	285	545
2038	31	245	725	304	967
% change 2011 - 2038	-35%	-9%	-16%	7%	77%

Source: AECOM Calculations

154. The demographic change discussed above can be translated into an indicative mix of dwelling sizes. This is achieved through a model that maps the dwelling size preferences by life stage shown earlier (in Figure 5-2 (rainbow bar graph)) onto the projected age profile for the NA in Table 5-8 immediately above. The resulting 'ideal' future mix of dwelling sizes can then be compared to the current stock of housing to identify how future development might best fill the gaps.

155. This approach has limitations, in that it embeds existing size preferences and does not anticipate changes in what people want from their homes. As such, it is appropriate for the results to be taken as a baseline scenario – what would occur if current trends persisted. It may well be the intention of the community to intervene to produce a different outcome more in line with their interpretation of emerging trends and their place- and community-shaping objectives. Layering these factors on top of the indicative picture provided by this model is appropriate for the purpose of drafting neighbourhood plan policies.

- The result of this exercise is presented in Table 5-9. It suggests that to diversify its housing mix, Wool might prioritise the delivery of larger 4+ bedroom and smaller 1-bedroom homes. It should be noted that this result is heavily influenced by the proportion of 2/3 bedroom homes currently in the parish, which currently constitute close to 80% of the house stock. Whilst larger homes may be desirable, they tend to be the most expensive dwellings on offer and may prove out of reach for average income households. If the neighbourhood plan is seeking to influence the future size mix of homes in the parish it would be worthwhile to consider these figures alongside the average price of housing

presented in the previous chapter. Policies on housing should reflect the lived experience of persons in parish and aim to deliver housing that meets the needs of the population, whilst also being within reach of average earners in terms of pricing.

Table 5-9: Suggested dwelling size mix to 2038, Wool

Number of bedrooms	Current mix (2011)	Suggested mix (2038)	Balance of new housing to reach suggested mix
1	4.9%	8.9%	27.5%
2	35.3%	28.9%	0.0%
3	42.9%	40.9%	15.7%
4+	13.3%	21.3%	56.8%

Source: AECOM Calculations

156. The following points sense-check the results of the model against other evidence and suggest ways to interpret them when thinking about policy options.

- The Wider LHNA conducted for the Dorset area (2021) recommends a slightly different size mix than the one presented above, with a stronger focus on the delivery of 2/3 bedroom homes in Purbeck.
- When planning the correct size of the future housing mix in Wool, it might be worthwhile to consider the findings of this HNA in comparison with the findings of the wider Dorset LHMA.
- Despite the high proportion of 2/3 bedroom homes in the parish, it may be the case that this size of homes would provide a balance between the size of homes the population require and the affordability of homes, particularly for the older population seeking to downsize, and younger people and newly arising families.
- The preceding chapter found that affordability is a serious and worsening challenge in the parish. While the provision of Affordable Housing (subsidised tenure products) is one way to combat this, another is to ensure that homes come forward which are of an appropriate size, type and density for local residents' budgets.
- Continuing to provide smaller homes with fewer bedrooms would help to address this situation, although it should be considered whether large numbers of 1-bedroom homes are suitable given the area's character and current density, given there is a small proportion of these dwellings currently on offer, this may be the case in the parish.
- To best meet the needs of the growing cohort of older households expected to be present by the end of the Plan period, it should also be considered whether the existing options are well tailored to older people's requirements in terms of space, flexibility, quality, location and accessibility.

- Variety should be sought within the mid-sized homes that are built in future to attract both newly forming households on lower budgets and older households with equity from their existing larger homes. While the number of bedrooms required may be similar, other preferences and levels of purchasing power could be very different. Facilitating downsizing among older households may also release those larger homes for use by families who need more bedrooms if their existing stock of larger homes is sufficiently affordable.

Tenure

157. The recommendation discussed immediately above applies to all housing in the NA over the Plan period. This is considered proportionate for devising policy at neighbourhood scale. However, in practice different size mixes may be appropriate for market housing and Affordable Housing. While this distinction may not be appropriate to make in Neighbourhood Plan policy, since Local Authorities tend to define the precise mix of Affordable Housing required on applicable sites, it is worth thinking through the factors at play.
158. Generally speaking, the size mix needed within affordable tenures, particularly affordable and social rent, is smaller than the size mix of market housing. This is because there tend to be higher proportions of single people and couples in need of affordable rented housing, and they are likely to be eligible only for 1 or 2 bedroom properties. In contrast, people buying their own homes tend to want more space than they technically 'need', such as spare rooms for guests, home working or other uses. This fact is established in the data on under-occupancy presented earlier in this chapter.
159. There are three key sources of information for thinking through the size needs of different categories. These are:
- The relevant LHNA for the Local Authority, which will (usually) set out the projected need by size within each tenure over the long-term. In this case, the LHNA indicates that Purbeck and the wider Dorset area should focus on the delivery of smaller 2/3 bedroom homes.
 - The waiting list for affordable rented housing, kept by the Local Authority. This provides a more current snapshot of the size needs of applicant households. As this changes over time, individual planning applications can be decided in ways that meet evolving needs.
 - Any relevant household survey or consultation work in the NA can also highlight any specific gaps in the market within particular segments of the population.
160. To summarise, the overall size mix recommendation presented above applies generally to new housing in the NA. Within this mix, Affordable Housing might require a greater weighting towards smaller sizes while market homes focus on mid-sized homes and some larger options. It is not necessary (and is potentially not appropriate) for Neighbourhood Plans to be prescriptive about the size mix within different tenures, but a range of data sources exist that indicate a

direction of travel, which Local Planning Authorities will draw upon when determining applications, and which it is possible for the neighbourhood planners to monitor.

Type

161. Planning policy also tends to be less prescriptive about the mix of dwelling types that are needed than the mix of home sizes. This is because the choice to occupy a terraced rather than a detached home, for example, is primarily a matter of wealth, personal preference, and the amount of outdoor space or other features sought than 'need' in the strict sense. This stands in contrast to the matter of dwelling size, where it can be more clearly established that a household with a certain number of members, closely correlated with age, requires a particular number of bedrooms.
162. The key distinctions when it comes to dwelling type are between flats and houses and, to a lesser extent, bungalows, each of which tend to appeal to occupants with different life circumstances. However, it remains difficult to generalise about this, particularly when drawing on demographic evidence.
163. The benefits of delivering a certain blend of dwelling types are more closely related to affordability, which is clearly established as an issue in Wool, and which favours more dense options (e.g., terraces and flats). This imperative to improve affordability is often in conflict with matters of character, which in rural areas tend to favour lower density options that blend in with the existing built environment. This is particularly relevant in the case of flats, a large block of which may not be a welcome proposition in the NA. That said, it is possible to deliver flats in the form of low-rise maisonettes that resemble terraces from street level, which can counter this issue.
164. In summary, there is a balance to be struck between, on the one hand, improving affordability and choice in the market by encouraging flats and terraces, and, on the other hand, preserving the distinctive character and other features that residents like about the NA today. How far the Neighbourhood Plan should guide on this issue, and in what direction, is a policy decision for the Wool Steering Group and community to consider.

Conclusions- Type and Size

The current housing mix

165. Currently there are 2,047 households in Wool (2021 Census) and 2,155 dwellings. The Wool housing stock is fairly well balanced, with a supply of detached/semi-detached/terraced dwellings. There is, however, a smaller proportion of flats.
166. In terms of size, Wool has a higher proportion of 2 and 3 bedroom homes, which is higher than the district and national averages. The proportion is higher than the district and national averages.

Population characteristics

167. Wool has a population of 5,375 people (2021 Census), which has grown by 1% since 2011. The parish has experienced a substantial growth in its older population (aged 85+) since 2011, which has grown by 44% since 2011.
168. In terms of how Wool compares to the wider district, the parish generally has a younger population, where in comparison there is a tendency toward an older population on average in Dorset.

Future population and size needs

169. This study provides an insight into the likely need for different sizes of homes based on projected demographic changes and gaps within the existing housing stock. To accommodate the future needs of Wool's population and to diversify its housing mix, AECOM's modelling suggests prioritising the provision of smaller one bed and larger 4+ bed homes.
170. It should be noted that this model is a fairly blunt indication of future needs, which does not reflect the preferences of individuals or their potential desire to live in larger dwellings than they 'need'. For this reason, it may not be advisable to restrict future housing delivery too strictly to smaller or larger dwelling sizes as the model suggests. For instance, larger 4+ bed homes tend to be the most expensive on the market, and whilst there may be a gap for these kind of homes in the size mix, they may prove unaffordable to the average buyer in the parish. In any case, when planning future housing delivery in the parish it is worthwhile to consider affordability alongside, the type and size of new housing developments.
171. An additional factor is the existing historic character and density of the built environment, which may not be well-suited to flats – which is the form that 1-2 bedroom dwellings typically tend to take. In summary, there are good reasons to depart from the results of the HNA model to allow for more balance – retaining the emphasis on smaller homes but to a lower degree – if this aligns with the objectives of the community.
172. Moreover, it is equally important to remember that other factors should be considered in determining the dwelling mix that is desirable in the parish or on any particular site. These include the specific characteristics of the nearby stock of housing (such as its condition and design), the role of the NA or site within the wider housing market area (linked to any Local Authority strategies or plans) and site-specific factors.

6. Specialist housing for older people

Introduction

173. It is relatively common for neighbourhood plans in areas with aging populations to include policies relating to specialist housing for older people. This chapter considers in detail the specialist housing needs of older people in Wool. It focuses on specialist forms of provision but recognises that the majority of older people will live in the mainstream housing stock. The approach is as follows:

- To review the **current provision** of specialist housing in the NA;
- To estimate the **potential demand** for this form of accommodation with reference to the projected growth in the older population and current rates of mobility limitation; and
- To discuss the potential for meeting this need through adaptations to the mainstream stock and other **additional considerations**.

174. Because of the wide variation in the level of support needed, as well as the financial capabilities of those affected, the estimates of need presented here should be viewed with caution – as an idea of the broad scale of potential need rather than an obligatory target that must be met.

175. It is important to note that the need for housing for particular groups of people may well exceed, or be proportionally high in relation to, the total housing need or requirement. This is because the needs of particular groups will often be calculated having consideration to the whole population of an area as opposed to the projected new households which form the baseline for estimating housing need overall.⁶

176. This study covers the need for housing, i.e., buildings that the planning system classifies as Use Class C3 (private dwellings).⁷ Residences that fall into Use Class C2 (institutions including prisons, boarding schools and some care homes for older people) are largely beyond the scope of this research. However, it is possible to estimate the likely need for residential and nursing care over the Neighbourhood Plan period.

177. The distinction between care homes for older people that fall into use class C2 and those where accommodation is counted as C3 is blurred. As such, the findings of this chapter may justify the provision of extra-care C3 housing and/or C2 care home units, but it is not possible to state definitively how much of each would be required. C3 specialist accommodation is typically self-contained with its own front door, made available on an individual basis with support provided in the home or not at all if the resident does not require it, and offered for sale or rent on the open market.

⁶ See Paragraph: 017 Reference ID: 2a-017-20190220, at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments>)

⁷ For a full description of Planning Use Classes, please refer to https://www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200130/common_projects/9/change_of_use

Definitions

- **Older people:** people over retirement age, ranging from the active newly retired to the very frail elderly. Their housing needs tend to encompass accessible and adaptable general needs housing as well as the full spectrum of retirement and specialised housing offering additional care.
- **Specialist housing for older people:** a wide range of housing types specifically aimed at older people, which may often be restricted to those in certain older age groups. This could include residential institutions, sheltered housing, extra care housing, retirement housing and a range of other potential types of housing which has been designed and built to serve the needs of older people, including often providing care or other additional services.
- **Sheltered Housing⁸:** self-contained flats or bungalows where all the residents are older people. Schemes on the whole provide independent, self-contained homes, either to rent or buy. Properties in most schemes have features like raised electric sockets, lowered worktops, walk-in showers, and so on, as well as being linked to an emergency alarm service. Some will be designed to accommodate wheelchair users. Managed schemes will also usually have some shared or communal facilities such as a lounge for residents to meet, a laundry, guest flats and gardens.
- **Extra Care Housing:** housing which usually consists of purpose-built or adapted flats or bungalows with a medium to high level of care available if required. Residents are able to live independently with 24-hour access to support services and staff, and meals are often also available. In some cases, these developments are included in retirement communities or villages - the intention is for residents to benefit from varying levels of care as time progresses.
- **Category M4(2):** accessible and adaptable dwellings.
- **Category M4(3):** wheelchair user dwellings.

Specialist housing for older people

178. There is a total of 23 units of specialist accommodation in the NA at present. The size profile of these dwellings is unknown, but all units are socially rented bungalows. Details are provided in Appendix E.

179. The 2021 Census suggests that there are currently around 496 individuals aged 75 or over in Wool. This suggests that current provision is in the region of 46 units per 1,000 of the 75+ population (a common measure of specialist housing supply).

⁸ See <http://www.housingcare.org/jargon-sheltered-housing.aspx>

Demographic characteristics

180. The starting point for estimating the need for specialist housing for older people is to project how the overall number of older people in Wool is likely to change in future. This is calculated by extrapolating population projections from the ONS Sub-National Population Projections for Dorset. The results are set out in Table 6-1.
181. If these projections are borne out in Wool, the proportion of the population aged 75+ will rise from around 9% to 14% in 2038, amounting to an additional 257 people in that age category.
182. A key assumption for the estimate given at the end of this section is that the older people living in the NA currently are already suitably accommodated, either because they occupy the existing stock of specialist accommodation, have made appropriate adaptations to their own homes or do not require support or adaptations. This is unlikely to be completely true, but it is not possible to determine how many such individuals are inadequately housed without evidence from a household survey (which itself may not give a complete picture). As such, the growth in the older population rather than the total at the end of the Plan period is the key output of this calculation.

Table 6-1: Modelled projection of older population in Wool and Dorset by end of Plan period

Age group	Wool		Dorset	
	2021	2038	2021	2038
All ages	5,375	5,697	379,579	402,320
75+	496	753	54,842	83,294
%	9.2%	13.2%	14.4%	20.7%

Source: ONS SNPP 2020, AECOM Calculations

183. The next step is to consider the need for different tenures of dwelling for older people. It is assumed that those currently occupying their own home will wish to do so for as long as practicably possible in future, even where downsizing or moving into specialist accommodation. Equally, those who currently rent, either in the private or social sectors, are projected to need affordable rented specialist accommodation.
184. The 2011 55-75 age bracket is considered the best proxy for the group likely to fall into need for specialist accommodation during the Plan period to 2038. The top row in Table 6-2 outlines the tenure mix among households aged 55-75 at Local Authority level, which indicates that a vast majority of the older Dorset population own their own homes, and in turn there are very few private renters.
185. The expected growth in the 75+ population in the NA is 257 additional individuals by the end of the plan period. This can be converted into 184 households based on the average number of people per household aged 75+ at Local Authority scale. Multiplying this figure by the percentages of 55–75-year-olds occupying each tenure gives a breakdown of which tenures Wool

households are likely to need in 2038, and is shown in the bottom row of Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: Tenure of households aged 55-75 in Dorset (2011) and projected aged 75+ in Wool (2038)

	All owned	Owned outright	Owned (mortgage) or Shared Ownership	All Rented	Social rented	Private rented	Living rent free
Dorset	83.8%	61.3%	22.5%	16.2%	9.8%	5.5%	0.9%
Wool	154	113	41	30	18	10	2

Source: Census 2011

186. It is also important to consider rates of disability by tenure. The tendency for people in rented housing to have higher disability levels is well established. It arises partly because people with more limiting disabilities tend to have lower incomes. It also reflects the fact that as people develop support and care needs they may find that the only suitable and affordable option to them is available in the social rented sector. Table E-2 in Appendix E presents this data for Wool from the 2011 Census.

Future needs for specialist accommodation and adaptations

187. Based on the evidence outlined above, the number of households falling into potential need for specialist accommodation over the Plan period is calculated to be 84.

188. AECOM's modelling, summarised in Table 6-3, is based on the assumption that those whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot may need housing with care (e.g. extra care housing, with significant on-site services, including potentially medical services), while those with their day to day activities limited only a little may simply need adaptations to their existing homes, or alternatively sheltered or retirement living that can provide some degree of oversight or additional services. However, it is important to note that, even those people who have high support or care needs can often be supported to live in their own homes. This is often reflected in policy of local authorities, with explicit aim to reduce the need to commission increasing numbers of care home beds.

Table 6-3: AECOM estimate of specialist housing need in Wool by the end of the Plan period

Type	Affordable	Market	Total
Housing with care	10	32	42
Adaptations, sheltered, or retirement living	5	37	42
Total	16	68	84

Source: Census 2011, AECOM Calculations

189. It is worth comparing these findings with the recommendations of the Housing Learning and Improvement Network (HLIN), one of the most simple and widely used models estimating for the housing needs of older people. Table 6-4 in Appendix E reproduces the key assumptions of HLIN's Strategic Housing for Older People (SHOP) toolkit. Applying those assumptions to the growth in the older population of Wool results in a total of 65 specialist dwellings that might be required to the end of the Plan period. This is set out in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4: HLIN estimate of specialist housing need in Wool by the end of the Plan period

Type	Affordable	Market	Total
Housing with care	8	10	18
Adaptations, sheltered, or retirement living	15	31	46
Total	23	41	65

Source: Housing LIN, AECOM calculations

Further considerations

190. The above estimates suggest that potential need for specialist accommodation could be in the range of 65-84 units over the Neighbourhood Plan period. However, it may not be possible or appropriate to deliver this scale of new accommodation. It is proportionally high in relation to the overall housing delivery expectation in the NA, and therefore should not necessarily be prioritised to the exclusion of other groups, such as those in need of Affordable Housing.
191. In addition, specialist housing for older people should only be provided in sustainable, accessible locations that offer services and facilities, public transport options, and the necessary workforce of carers and others.
192. Alongside the need for specialist housing to be provided in accessible locations, another important requirement is for cost effectiveness and economies of scale. This can be achieved by serving the specialist older persons housing needs arising from a number of different locations and/or Neighbourhood Areas from a single, centralised point (i.e., what is sometimes referred to as a 'hub-and-spoke' model).
193. It is considered that Wool is, in broad terms, a suitable location for specialist accommodation on the basis of the accessibility criteria and the considerations of cost-effectiveness above. As such, there is potential for such accommodation to be provided within the Neighbourhood Area (while noting there is no specific requirement or obligation to do so if there is potential to meet need arising from Wool in other suitable locations near to but outside the Plan area boundaries).
194. It is also important to emphasise that the potential need for specialist housing for older people overlaps with the need for care home bedspaces and the need

for adaptations to mainstream housing. These topics are considered in the sections below.

Care homes

195. Residential and nursing care homes are not defined as housing because they do not provide self-contained accommodation where an older person can live independently. Care home accommodation is defined as institutional accommodation rather than housing.
196. However, residents of care homes may be similar in terms of their care and support needs as those living in specialist housing, or even mainstream housing with appropriate care and support delivered in their homes. There may be some scope for older people who would otherwise have been accommodated in care homes to meet their needs within specialist or mainstream housing if sufficient appropriate accommodation can be provided. Nevertheless, there is likely to be continued need for care home accommodation to meet more acute and severe needs, and to offer choice to some older people and their families about how they are cared for and supported.
197. Given the overlap between people who might enter care home accommodation and those who might take up specialist housing or care and support in their own home if available, estimates of the future need for care home accommodation, as with estimates of the need for specialist housing above, are uncertain and depend on both local and national policies, delivery, and the appetite of private developers.
198. AECOM has estimated the likely need for care home accommodation over the plan period, based on the HLIN SHOP toolkit prevalence rates for residential and nursing care homes for older people (aged 75+). This estimate applied the prevalence rates in the 'More Choice, Greater Voice' 2008 report which informed the development of the HLIN toolkit. This report suggested that 65 residential care beds per 1,000 people aged 75+ was an appropriate rate. Based on this rate, applied to the growth in the older population for consistency with the calculations above, it is estimated that in 2038 there would be a need for 17 care homes beds in the NA. The Purbeck pre-submission local plan includes provision for a 65 bed care home in Wool. This provision is quite large in comparison to the need identified. As such, it is likely this provision is likely a target expected to meet a strategic need across the district.
199. It is important to note that as these estimates relate to care homes (or the population in institutions) rather than independent housing, these figures are in addition to the overall need for housing in the NA. However, as discussed in this section, some of the need for care home beds might be met by independent housing accommodation and vice versa.

The Role of Mainstream Housing

200. The majority of older people live in mainstream housing and will continue to do so all of their lives. Based on the estimated number of older people and the tally of the existing stock in Appendix E, around 95% of the Wool population aged 75 and over is likely to live in the mainstream housing stock⁹.
201. It is not possible to be precise about how well older people are accommodated within mainstream housing, in terms of whether their accommodation is suitable to their needs and whether adequate care or support is provided within the home when they need.
202. However, given that there are two large care homes expected in the parish over the Neighbourhood Plan period, it can be expected that some of the need identified within this HNA will be met through these developments. However, it is not known if there will be any other types of specialist accommodation expected in the NA.
203. It is relatively common for Local Plans to require that all or a majority of new housing meets Category M4(2) standards in response to the demographic shifts being observed nationwide. Government is considering mandating M4(2) on newly erected dwellings¹⁰, although changes to Building Regulations have not yet been made.
204. The current pre submission Local Plan policy H10 provides explicit encouragement for development to accommodate specific groups such as older people. The evidence gathered here may justify the Wool Steering Group approaching the LPA to discuss setting requirements on accessibility and adaptability at district level. It is unclear whether Neighbourhood Plans can set their own requirements for the application of the national standards of adaptability and accessibility for new housing and so discussions with the LPA are advised if this is a key priority.
205. The proportion of new housing that might accommodate those using wheelchairs is harder to define at small scales. Typically, at Local Authority scale, this might be set with reference to the proportion of Affordable Housing applicants in the Local Authority area falling into this category or to wider data from surveys and other sources where available.
206. Table 6-4 sets out the proportion of wheelchair users in England as a whole, either using a wheelchair all of the time (0.6% of the population) or part of the time (3% of the population). As a crude estimate, these percentages are applied to the expected level of housing delivery for Wool to suggest the number that might be encouraged to be wheelchair friendly or adaptable. This would imply a potential need for 16-161 wheelchair accessible dwellings over the Plan period. It is worth noting that these national figures are for all age categories,

⁹ 496 over 75s in 2020, of which 23 are accommodated in specialist housing, leaving 473 people living in mainstream housing. This is approximate since some people in specialist housing and care homes will be under the age of 75.

¹⁰ See [Raising accessibility standards for new homes: summary of consultation responses and government response - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/raising-accessibility-standards-for-new-homes)

not just older persons, although it is likely that a significant proportion of households using a wheelchair will be older persons.

Table 6-5: Wheelchair use Nationally Applied to Wool

	Percentage in England	% applied to NA housing requirement figure (2021 to end of plan period)
Households using wheelchair all the time	0.6%	3
Households using wheelchair either indoors or outdoors	3.0%	14

Source: Survey of English Housing 2018/19

Conclusions- Specialist Housing for Older People

207. Currently there are 496 people aged 75+ living in Wool which has grown from 365 in 2011 and is projected to rise to 753 by the end of the Neighbourhood Plan period (2039). These figures are indicative of a gradually aging population in the parish. There are no specialist accommodation facilities currently in the parish, and the older population are likely living in the mainstream housing stock.
208. A clear majority (84%) of Dorset's households aged 55-75 in 2011 (and therefore likely to reach the 75+ bracket by 2038) are owner occupiers and the remainder predominantly rent from a social landlord. This is important because those currently owning will generally want specialist accommodation for market purchase, being largely ineligible for subsidised housing, while those in private or social rent will need to rely on subsidised rented housing because they are unlikely to have the funds to buy.
209. The growth in the older population, which, rather than the total, is the focus of the estimates of need here, should be converted into households because some older people will be cohabiting in old age. The projected growth in the older population points to 184 new households inhabited by persons aged 75+ over the Neighbourhood Plan period.
210. The potential need for specialist housing with some form of additional care for older people can be estimated by bringing together data on population projections, rates of disability, and what tenure of housing the current 55-75 cohort occupy in the NA. This can be sense-checked using a toolkit based on national research and assumptions.
211. These two methods of estimating the future need in Wool produce a range of 65 to 84 specialist accommodation units that might be required during the Plan period. These estimates are based on the projected growth of the older population, thereby assuming that today's older households are already well accommodated. If this is found not to be the case, it would justify aspiring to exceed the range identified here. The Local Plan states that the type of care

home that will be provided is subject to the changing needs of the older population, so it could potentially meet some of the need identified in this study.

212. The emerging Local Plan introduces requirements for housing accessibility: that 10% of new homes should meet M4(2) accessible homes standards. The evidence gathered here would appear to justify achieving these targets as far as possible in Wool. It is unclear whether Neighbourhood Plans can set their own higher requirements so discussions with Dorset are advised if this is a key priority.

7. Next Steps

Recommendations for next steps

213. This Neighbourhood Plan housing needs assessment aims to provide Wool with evidence on a range of housing trends and issues from a range of relevant sources. We recommend that the neighbourhood planners should, as a next step, discuss the contents and conclusions with Dorset with a view to agreeing and formulating draft housing policies, bearing the following in mind:
- All Neighbourhood Planning Basic Conditions, but in particular Condition E, which is the need for the Neighbourhood Plan to be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the adopted development plan;
 - The views of Dorset;
 - The views of local residents;
 - The views of other relevant local stakeholders, including housing developers and estate agents; and
 - The numerous supply-side considerations, including local environmental constraints, the location and characteristics of suitable land, and any capacity work carried out by Dorset.
214. This assessment has been provided in good faith by AECOM consultants on the basis of housing data, national guidance and other relevant and available information current at the time of writing.
215. Bearing this in mind, it is recommended that the Wool Steering Group should carefully monitor strategies and documents with an impact on housing policy produced by the Government, Dorset or any other relevant party and review the Neighbourhood Plan accordingly to ensure that general conformity is maintained.
216. At the same time, monitoring on-going demographic or other trends over the Neighbourhood Plan period will help ensure the continued relevance and credibility of its policies.

Appendix A : Assessment geography

217. For Census purposes, the whole of England is divided into statistical units of similar population size called Output Areas (OAs) and their larger equivalents. OAs are the smallest units. They make up Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs), which in turn make up Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs). The NA equates to the following combination of OAs:

- E00103883
- E00103884
- E00103885
- E00103886
- E00103887
- E00103888
- E00103889
- E00103890
- E00103891
- E00103894
- E00103895
- E00166076
- E00166077
- E00166078
- E00166079

218. As noted in the analysis of affordability in the main body of the report, household income data for small areas is only provided down to the scale of MSOAs. The relevant MSOA, in which the NA is located and which will need to serve as a proxy for it, is:

- E02004266 (Wool sits roughly in the middle of this MSOA, and it extends beyond the parish boundary in each direction).

Appendix B : Local Plan context

Policies in the adopted local plan

219. Table B-1 below summarises adopted Local Plan policies that are relevant to housing need and delivery in Wool.

Table B-1: Summary of relevant adopted policies in the Purbeck Local Plan – Pre-Submission draft (2018 to 2034).

Policy	Provisions
Policy Spatial for sustainable communities	V1: To deliver the Councils vision for Purbeck, the Local Plan allocates Wool as a location for 470 new Homes. The Purbeck for sustainable ageing population will be catered for through the provision of two communities 65 bed care homes, one of which will be in Wool.
Policy H2: housing supply	The Purbeck expects to deliver a total of 2,688 dwellings over the land Plan period
Policy H5: Wool	The Purbeck Local Plan identifies four sites (Land west of Chalk Pit Lane and Oakdene Road; land northeast of Burton Cross Roundabout; and land north of the railway line) to accommodate the housing delivery outlined above.
Policy H10: Part M of the Building Regulations	10% of new homes should meet the Building Regulation M4(2)
Policy Affordable Housing	H11: Where housing delivery exceeds 10 units on greenfield sites 40% of those units should be delivered as affordable; the target is reduced to 20% on brownfield sites. On sites where the 40% target applies, Affordable Housing should consist of 10% social rented/ 65% affordable rented / 25% affordable home ownership. For sites delivering 30%, the tenure split is 10% social rented / 56% affordable rented / 34% affordable home ownership.

Appendix C : Affordability calculations

220. This section outlines how the affordability thresholds discussed in the Affordability and Affordable Housing have been calculated.

C.1 Market housing

221. Market housing is not subsidised and tends to be primarily accessible to people on higher incomes.

i) Market sales

222. The starting point for calculating the affordability of a dwelling for sale from the perspective of a specific household is the loan to income ratio which most mortgage companies are prepared to agree. This ratio is conservatively estimated to be 3.5. In practice this can be highly variable. Multipliers up to 4.5 or even above 5 times income increasingly available, although the actual average in practice tends to be lower, particularly where applicants are dual earning. The Financial Conduct Authority uses 3.5 or more as its standard assumption for single applicants and 2.75 or more for dual applicants.

223. To produce a more accurate assessment of affordability, the savings required for a deposit should be taken into account in addition to the costs of servicing a mortgage. However, unlike for incomes, data is not available for the savings available to households in Wool, and the precise deposit a mortgage provider will require of any buyer will be determined by their individual circumstances and the state of the mortgage market. An assumption is therefore made that a 10% purchase deposit is required and is available to the prospective buyer. In reality it is possible that the cost of the deposit is a greater barrier to home ownership than the mortgage costs.

224. The calculation for the purchase threshold for market housing is as follows:

- Value of a median NA house price (2021) = £295,000;
- Purchase deposit at 10% of value = £29,500;
- Value of dwelling for mortgage purposes = £265,000;
- Divided by loan to income ratio of 3.5 = purchase threshold of £75,900.

225. The purchase threshold for an entry-level dwelling is a better representation of affordability to those with lower incomes or savings, such as first-time buyers. To determine this threshold, the same calculation is repeated but with reference to the lower quartile rather than the median house price. The lower quartile average in 2021 was £250,000, and the purchase threshold is therefore £65,000.

226. It is also worth assessing the purchase threshold for new build homes, since this most closely represents the cost of the new housing that will come forward in future. Land Registry records 0 sales of new build properties in the NA in

2021. There were too few recent sales in the NA specifically to determine an accurate average for the cost of new build housing in Wool. It is, however, important to understand the likely cost of new housing because new housing is where the Neighbourhood Plan has most influence, and is the appropriate benchmark for understanding the costs of affordable home ownership tenures (considered below).

227. Therefore, an estimate has been calculated by determining the uplift between all house prices in 2021 across Dorset and new build house prices in 2021 in the same area. This percentage uplift (or 'new build premium') is then applied to the 2021 lower quartile house price in the NA to give an estimated NA new build entry-level house price of £280,000 and purchase threshold of £72,000.
228. In order to provide a comparison with the wider local authority area, it is helpful to also look at the cost of new build housing across Dorset in 2021. The median cost of new build dwellings in Dorset was £384,000, with a purchase threshold of £99,000.

ii) Private Rented Sector (PRS)

229. It is assumed here that rented housing is affordable if the annual rent does not exceed 30% of the household's gross annual income. The percentage of income to be spent on rent before the property is considered affordable varies considerably for individuals, and it is increasingly common for households to dedicate a larger proportion of their earnings to rent. When considering affordability, it is considered good practice to be conservative, and the 30% benchmark is used as ONS's current standard assumption.
230. This is an important assumption because it is possible that a household will be able to afford tenures that are deemed not affordable in this report if they are willing or able to dedicate a higher proportion of their income to housing costs. It is becoming increasingly necessary for households to do so. However, for the purpose of planning it is considered more appropriate to use this conservative lower benchmark for affordability on the understanding that additional households may be willing or able to access housing this way than to use a higher benchmark which assumes that all households can afford to do so when their individual circumstances may well prevent it.
231. The property website [Home.co.uk](https://www.home.co.uk) shows rental values for property in the Neighbourhood Area. Given the limited availability of rental properties in the NA, the best available data is derived from searching for properties within in a 5 mile radius of Wool. Although it covers a larger area than the Plan area itself it can be used as a reasonable proxy for it. Moreover, because it forms a larger geography with a greater number of rental properties offered, the larger sample size is likely to generate more robust findings.
232. According to [home.co.uk](https://www.home.co.uk), there were 8 properties for rent at the time of search in February, 2023 with an average monthly rent of £1,250. There were 2 one/two-bed properties listed, with an average price of £760 per calendar month.

233. The calculation for the private rent income threshold for entry-level (1/2 bedroom) dwellings is as follows:

- Annual rent = £760 x 12 = £9,120;
- Multiplied by 3.33 (so that no more than 30% of income is spent on rent) = income threshold of £30,400.

234. The calculation is repeated for the overall average to give an income threshold of £50,000.

C.2 Affordable Housing

235. There are a range of tenures that constitute the definition of Affordable Housing within the NPPF 2021: social rent and affordable rent, discounted market sales housing, and other affordable routes to home ownership. More recently, a new product called First Homes has been introduced in 2021. Each of the affordable housing tenures are considered below.

i) Social rent

236. Rents in socially rented properties reflect a formula based on property values and average earnings in each area, resulting in substantial discounts to market rents. As such, this tenure is suitable for the needs of those on the lowest incomes and is subject to strict eligibility criteria.

237. To determine social rent levels, data and statistical return from Homes England is used. This data is only available at Local Authority scale so must act as a proxy for Wool. This data provides information about rents and the size and type of stock owned and managed by private registered providers and is presented for [LA Name] in Table C-1.

238. To determine the income needed, it is assumed that no more than 30% of income should be spent on rent. This is an assumption only for what might generally make housing affordable or unaffordable – it is unrelated to the eligibility criteria of Affordable Housing policy at Local Authority level. The overall average across all property sizes is taken forward as the income threshold for social rent.

Table C-1: Social rent levels (£)

Size	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 beds	All
Average social rent per week	£88	£102	£112	£121	£105
Annual average	£4,575	£5,300	£5,825	£6,290	£5,460
Income needed	£15,250	£17,660	£19,400	£20,950	£18,180

Source: Homes England, AECOM Calculations

ii) Affordable rent

239. Affordable rent is controlled at no more than 80% of the local market rent. However, registered providers who own and manage affordable rented housing may also apply a cap to the rent to ensure that it is affordable to those on housing benefit (where under Universal Credit the total received in all benefits to working age households is £20,000).
240. Even an 80% discount on the market rent may not be sufficient to ensure that households can afford this tenure, particularly when they are dependent on benefits. Registered Providers in some areas have applied caps to larger properties where the higher rents would make them unaffordable to families under Universal Credit. This may mean that the rents are actually 50-60% of market levels rather than 80%.
241. Data on the most realistic local affordable rent costs is obtained from the same source as social rent levels for Dorset. Again, it is assumed that no more than 30% of income should be spent on rent, and the overall average is taken forward.
242. Comparing this result with the average 2-bedroom annual private rent above indicates that affordable rents in the NA are 80% of market rates, which may result in affordability pressures in the parish.

Table C-2: Affordable rent levels (£)

Size	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 beds	All
Average affordable rent per week	£108	£138	£161	£198	£143
Annual average	£5,600	£7,175	£8,375	£10,295	£7,440
Income needed	£18,700	£23,900	£27,900	£34,300	£24,750

Source: Homes England, AECOM Calculations

iii) Affordable home ownership

243. Affordable home ownership tenures include products for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels. The three most widely available are discounted market housing (a subset of which is the new First Homes product), shared ownership, and Rent to Buy. These are considered in turn below.
244. In paragraph 65 of the NPPF 2021, the Government introduces a recommendation that “where major development involving the provision of housing is proposed, planning policies and decisions should expect at least 10% of the total number of homes to be available for affordable home ownership.” The recently issued Ministerial Statement and updates to PPG state that 25% of all Affordable Housing should be First Homes – the Government’s new flagship discounted market sale product. When the NPPF is next updated, it is expected that the 10% affordable home ownership

requirement referenced above may be replaced by the First Homes requirement.

First Homes

245. Because First Homes are a new tenure product, it is worth explaining some of their key features:

- First Homes should be available to buy with a minimum discount of 30% below their full market value (i.e., the value of an equivalent new home);
- The discount level can be set higher than 30% – at 40% or 50% – where this can be suitably evidenced. The setting and justifying of discount levels can happen at neighbourhood as well as local authority scale;
- After the discount is applied the initial sale price must not exceed £250,000 (or £420,000 in Greater London), and lower caps can be set locally;
- Purchasers must be first-time buyers with an income less than £80,000 (or £90,000 in Greater London), and First Homes can be prioritised for local people and/or key workers;
- They will be subject to legal restrictions ensuring the discount is retained for future occupants, and renting out or sub-letting will not normally be permitted;
- In addition to setting the discount level, local authorities and neighbourhood planning groups can apply additional criteria, such as a lower income cap, local connection test or prioritisation for key workers through adopted plans, emerging policy or Supplementary Planning Documents.
- 25% of all homes delivered through section 106 developer contributions on sites enabled through the planning process should be sold as First Homes. In simpler terms, 25% of all subsidised Affordable Housing on mainstream housing developments should be First Homes. This is likely to mean that First Homes will take the place of shared ownership housing in many circumstances, and in some cases may also displace social or affordable rented homes.

246. The starting point for considering whether First Homes are affordable is the estimated cost of new build entry-level housing in the NA noted above of £278,600.

247. For the minimum discount of 30% the purchase threshold can be calculated as follows:

- Value of a new home (estimated NA new build entry-level) = £278,600;
- Discounted by 30% = £195,035;
- Purchase deposit at 10% of value = £19,500;
- Value of dwelling for mortgage purposes = £175,500;
- Divided by loan to income ratio of 3.5 = purchase threshold of £50,150.

248. The income thresholds analysis in the Affordability and Affordable Housing chapter also compares local incomes with the costs of a 40% and 50% discounted First Home. This would require an income threshold of £43,000 and £35,825 respectively.
249. All of the income thresholds calculated here for First Homes are below the cap of £80,000 above which households are not eligible.
250. Note that discounted market sale homes may be unviable to develop if the discounted price is close to (or below) build costs. Build costs vary across the country but as an illustration, the build cost for a 2 bedroom home (assuming 70 sq. m and a build cost of £1,750 per sq. m¹¹) would be around £122,500. This cost excludes any land value or developer profit. This would not appear to be an issue in Wool.
251. Table C-3 shows the discount required for First Homes to be affordable to the four income groups. The cost of a typical First Home is calculated using an estimate for new build entry-level housing in the NA. However, it is worth thinking about First Homes in relation to the cost of new build prices in the wider area, as well as median and entry-level existing prices locally to get a more complete picture. The discount levels required for these alternative benchmarks are given below.

Table C-3: Discount on sale price required for households to afford First Homes

House price benchmark	Mean household income	Single LQ earner	Dual LQ earning household
NA median house price	44%	81%	62%
NA estimated new build entry-level house price	41%	80%	59%
NA entry-level house price	34%	77%	55%
LA median new build house price	57%	85%	71%

Source: Land Registry PPD; ONS MSOA total household income

Shared ownership

252. Shared ownership involves the purchaser buying an initial share in a property, typically of between 25% and 75% (but now set at a minimum of 10%), and paying rent on the share retained by the provider. Shared ownership is flexible in two respects, in the share which can be purchased and in the rental payable on the share retained by the provider. Both of these are variable. The share owned by the occupant can be increased over time through a process known as 'staircasing'.
253. In exceptional circumstances (for example, as a result of financial difficulties, and where the alternative is repossession), and at the discretion of the provider, shared owners may staircase down, thereby reducing the share they own. Shared equity is available to first-time buyers, people who have owned a home

¹¹ It is estimated that in 2022, build costs for a house are between £1,750 and £3,000 per square metre - <https://urbanistarchitecture.co.uk/cost-to-build-a-house-uk/>

previously and council and housing association tenants with a good credit rating whose annual household income does not exceed £80,000.

254. To determine the affordability of shared ownership, calculations are again based on the estimated costs of new build housing as discussed above. The deposit available to the prospective purchaser is assumed to be 10% of the value of the dwelling, and the standard loan to income ratio of 3.5 is used to calculate the income required to obtain a mortgage. The rental component is estimated at 2.5% of the value of the remaining (unsold) portion of the price. The income required to cover the rental component of the dwelling is based on the assumption that a household spends no more than 30% of the income on rent (as for the income threshold for the private rental sector).
255. The affordability threshold for a 25% equity share is calculated as follows:
- A 25% equity share of £278,600 is £69,650;
 - A 10% deposit of £6,965 is deducted, leaving a mortgage value of £125,530;
 - This is divided by the loan to value ratio of 3.5 to give a purchase threshold of £17,900;
 - Rent is charged on the remaining 75% shared ownership equity, i.e. the unsold value of £209,000;
 - The estimated annual rent at 2.5% of the unsold value is £5,225;
 - This requires an income of £17,400 (annual rent multiplied by 3.33 so that no more than 30% of income is spent on rent).
 - The total income required is £35,325 (£17,900 plus £17,400).
256. The same calculation is repeated for equity shares of 10% and 50% producing affordability thresholds of £28,060 and £47,430 respectively.
257. All shared ownership options are comfortably below the £80,000 cap for eligibility.

Rent to Buy

258. Rent to Buy is a relatively new and less common tenure, which through subsidy allows the occupant to save a portion of their rent, which is intended to be used to build up a deposit to eventually purchase the home. It is therefore estimated to cost the same as private rents – the difference being that the occupant builds up savings with a portion of the rent.

Help to Buy (Equity Loan)

259. The Help to Buy Equity Loan is not an affordable housing tenure but allows households to afford market housing through a loan provided by the government. With a Help to Buy Equity Loan the government lends up to 20% (40% in London) of the cost of a newly built home. The household must pay a deposit of 5% or more and arrange a mortgage of 25% or more to make up the

rest. Buyers are not charged interest on the 20% loan for the first five years of owning the home.

260. It is important to note that this product widens access to market housing but does not provide an affordable home in perpetuity.

Appendix D : Affordable Housing need and policy

Affordable housing policy

261. The following table reviews the relevant factors in developing a policy on the Affordable Housing tenure mix, which inform the recommendation given in the main body of the report.

Table D-3: Wider considerations in developing Affordable Housing mix policy

Consideration	Local Evidence
<p>A. Evidence of need for Affordable Housing:</p> <p>The need for affordable rent and affordable home ownership is not directly equivalent: the former expresses the identified need of a group with acute needs and no alternative options; the latter expresses potential demand from a group who are generally adequately housed in rented accommodation and may not be able to afford the deposit to transition to ownership.</p>	<p>This HNA suggests that the NA requires around 150 units of affordable rented housing and 116 units of affordable home ownership homes over the Plan period. Both forms of Affordable Housing appear to be valuable in meeting the needs of people on various incomes.</p> <p>The relationship between these figures suggests that affordable rental housing should be prioritized over the NP period.</p>
<p>B. Can Affordable Housing needs be met in full?</p> <p>How far the more urgently needed affordable rented housing should be prioritised in the tenure mix depends on the quantity of overall housing delivery expected.</p>	<p>If the Local Plan target of 40% were achieved on every site, assuming the delivery of the NA's housing allocations for 470 homes overall, up to 188 affordable homes might be expected in the NA over Plan period.</p> <p>This level of potential affordable housing delivery would not be sufficient to fully meet all of the need identified in this HNA, but could still represent a significant injection of supply that would meet some of the identified need.</p>
<p>C. Government policy (e.g., NPPF) requirements:</p> <p>Current NPPF policy requires 10% of all homes to be delivered for affordable home ownership. There can be exceptions to this</p>	<p>For 10% of all housing to be affordable ownership in Wool, where 40% of all housing should be affordable, 25% of Affordable Housing should be for affordable ownership. This does comply with the</p>

requirement if it would prevent the delivery of other forms of Affordable Housing.	guideline tenure split sought in the Local Plan.
D. Local Plan policy:	The emerging Local Plan seeks a tenure split of 10% social rent, 65% affordable rent and 25% affordable home ownership.
<p>E. First Homes policy:</p> <p>The Government recently concluded a consultation on the introduction of First Homes (to provide at least 30% discount on new build home prices). The proposals have now been enacted through a ministerial statement. A minimum of 25% of all Affordable Housing secured through developer contributions are now required to be First Homes.</p> <p>After the 25% First Homes requirement has been met, the remaining 75% of Affordable Housing units should as a first priority protect the provision for social rent set out in the Local Plan. The remaining units should then be allocated to other tenure products in the relative proportions set out in the Local Plan.</p> <p>AECOM is aware that some Local Planning Authorities are considering ‘top slicing’ their affordable housing quota to provide 25% First Homes and then allocating the remaining proportion according to their existing policy tenure split. Some LPAs are considering this approach because of the existing business models of registered providers which have relied on shared ownership to cross subsidise affordable rented housing and uncertainty over whether First Homes could replace this model.</p>	<p>This new minimum requirement may have the effect of displacing other products in any established tenure mix, and will reduce the amount of social or affordable rent if this was proposed to be more than 75% of Affordable Housing.</p> <p>Building on point C, the Government Policy Requirement for 25% of all homes to be delivered as affordable would not displace the delivery of social/affordable rental homes, but would prejudice the delivery of other affordable home ownership products (e.g., Shared ownerships).</p>
F. Viability:	HNAs cannot take into consideration the factors which affect viability in the neighbourhood area or at the site-specific level. Viability issues are recognised in the Local Plan and it is acknowledged that this

	<p>may affect the provision of affordable housing, the mix of tenures provided and the discounts that can be sought on First Homes properties.</p>
<p>G. Funding:</p> <p>The availability of funding to support the delivery of different forms of Affordable Housing may also influence what it is appropriate to provide at a particular point in time or on any one site.</p>	<p>The Wool Steering Group may wish to keep this in mind so that it can take up any opportunities to secure funding if they become available.</p>
<p>H. Existing tenure mix in Wool:</p> <p>The current stock of homes in an area, in terms of balance between ownership, rented and affordable provision may be a consideration in the mix of tenures provided on new development sites.</p>	<p>Currently approximately 20% of the Wool housing stock is made up of Affordable Housing (Social Rent and Shared Ownerships), a proportion which is larger than the district average.</p>
<p>I. Views of registered providers:</p>	<p>It is not within the scope of this HNA to investigate whether it would be viable for housing associations (registered providers) to deliver and manage affordable rented homes in the parish. The funding arrangements available to housing associations will determine rent levels.</p>
<p>J. Wider policy objectives:</p>	<p>The Wool Steering Group may wish to take account of broader policy objectives for Wool and/or the wider district. These could include, but are not restricted to, policies to attract younger households, families or working age people to the NA. These wider considerations may influence the mix of Affordable Housing provided.</p>

Appendix E : Specialist housing for older people

Background data tables

Table E-1: Existing specialist housing supply, Wool

	Name	Description	Dwellings	Tenure	Type
1	Hyde Place	Retirement Housing	18	Social Rent	Bungalow
2	Knowlewood Knap	Retirement Housing	5	Social Rent	Bungalow

Source: <http://www.housingcare.org>

Table E-2: Tenure and mobility limitations of those aged 65+ in Wool, 2011 (65+ is the closest proxy for 75+ in this data)

Tenure	Day-to-day activities limited a lot		Day-to-day activities limited a little		Day-to-day activities not limited	
All categories	193	23.1%	190	22.7%	453	54.2%
Owned Total	141	20.6%	162	23.7%	380	55.6%
Owned outright	137	21.6%	150	23.7%	346	54.7%
Owned (mortgage) or shared ownership	4	8.0%	12	24.0%	34	68.0%
Rented Total	52	34.0%	28	18.3%	73	47.7%
Social rented	40	33.9%	21	17.8%	57	48.3%
Private rented or living rent free	12	34.3%	7	20.0%	16	45.7%

Source: DC3408EW Health status

HLIN calculations

Table E-3: Recommended provision of specialist housing for older people from the HLIN SHOP toolkit

FORM OF PROVISION	ESTIMATE OF DEMAND PER THOUSAND OF THE RELEVANT 75+ POPULATION
Conventional sheltered housing to rent	60
Leasehold sheltered housing	120
Enhanced sheltered housing (divided 50:50 between that for rent and that for sale) ³⁶	20
Extra care housing for rent	15
Extra care housing for sale	30
Housing based provision for dementia	6

Source: *Housing LIN SHOP Toolkit*

262. As Table E-3 in the main report shows, Wool is forecast to see an increase of 257 individuals aged 75+ by the end of the Plan period. According to the HLIN tool, this translates into need as follows:

- Conventional sheltered housing to rent = $60 \times 0.257 = 15$
- Leasehold sheltered housing = $120 \times 0.257 = 31$
- Enhanced sheltered housing (divided 50:50 between that for rent and that for sale) = $20 \times 0.257 = 10$
- Extra care housing for rent = $15 \times 0.257 = 4$
- Extra care housing for sale = $30 \times 0.257 = 8$
- Housing based provision for dementia = $6 \times 0.257 = 2$

Appendix F : Housing Needs Assessment Glossary

Adoption

This refers to the final confirmation of a local plan by a local planning authority.

Affordability

The terms 'affordability' and 'affordable housing' have different meanings. 'Affordability' is a measure of whether housing may be afforded by certain groups of households. 'Affordable housing' refers to particular products outside the main housing market.

Affordability Ratio

Assessing affordability involves comparing housing costs against the ability to pay. The ratio between lower quartile house prices and the lower quartile income or earnings can be used to assess the relative affordability of housing. The Ministry for Housing, Community and Local Governments publishes quarterly the ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings by local authority (LQAR) as well as median house price to median earnings by local authority (MAR) e.g., income = £25,000, house price = £200,000. House price: income ratio = $\frac{£200,000}{£25,000} = 8$, (the house price is 8 times income).

Affordable Housing (NPPF Definition)

Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers); and which complies with one or more of the following definitions:

a) Affordable housing for rent: meets all of the following conditions: (a) the rent is set in accordance with the Government's rent policy for Social Rent or Affordable Rent, or is at least 20% below local market rents (including service charges where applicable); (b) the landlord is a registered provider, except where it is included as part of a Build to Rent scheme (in which case the landlord need not be a registered provider); and (c) it includes provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. For Build to Rent schemes affordable housing for rent is expected to be the normal form of affordable housing provision (and, in this context, is known as Affordable Private Rent).

b) Discounted market sales housing: is that sold at a discount of at least 20% below local market value. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Provisions should be in place to ensure housing remains at a discount for future eligible households.

c) Other affordable routes to home ownership: is housing provided for sale that provides a route to ownership for those who could not achieve home ownership through the market. It includes shared ownership, relevant equity loans, other low-cost homes for sale (at a price equivalent to at least 20% below local market value) and

Rent to Buy (which includes a period of intermediate rent). Where public grant funding is provided, there should be provisions for the homes to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for any receipts to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision, or refunded to Government or the relevant authority specified in the funding agreement.

Affordable rented housing

Rented housing let by registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is not subject to the national rent regime but is subject to other rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable). The national rent regime is the regime under which the social rents of tenants of social housing are set, with particular reference to the Guide to Social Rent Reforms (March 2001) and the Rent Influencing Regime Guidance (October 2001). Local market rents are calculated using the Royal Institution for Chartered Surveyors (RICS) approved valuation methods¹².

Age-Restricted General Market Housing

A type of housing which is generally for people aged 55 and over and active older people. It may include some shared amenities such as communal gardens but does not include support or care services.

Annual Monitoring Report

A report submitted to the Government by local planning authorities assessing progress with and the effectiveness of a Local Development Framework.

Basic Conditions

The Basic Conditions are the legal tests that are considered at the examination stage of neighbourhood development plans. They need to be met before a plan can progress to referendum.

Backlog need

The backlog need constitutes those households who are eligible for Affordable Housing, on account of homelessness, over-crowding, concealment or affordability, but who are yet to be offered a home suited to their needs.

Bedroom Standard¹³

The bedroom standard is a measure of occupancy (whether a property is overcrowded or under-occupied, based on the number of bedrooms in a property and the type of household in residence). The Census overcrowding data is based on occupancy rating (overcrowding by number of rooms not including bathrooms and hallways). This tends to produce higher levels of overcrowding/ under occupation. A detailed definition of the standard is given in the Glossary of the EHS Household Report.

¹² The Tenant Services Authority has issued an explanatory note on these methods at <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1918430.pdf>

¹³ See <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-housing-survey-2011-to-2012-household-report>

Co-living

Co-living denotes people who do not have family ties sharing either a self-contained dwelling (i.e., a 'house share') or new development akin to student housing in which people have a bedroom and bathroom to themselves, but share living and kitchen space with others. In co-living schemes each individual represents a separate 'household'.

Community Led Housing/Community Land Trusts

Housing development, provision and management that is led by the community is very often driven by a need to secure affordable housing for local people in the belief that housing that comes through the planning system may be neither the right tenure or price-point to be attractive or affordable to local people. The principal forms of community-led models include cooperatives, co-housing communities, self-help housing, community self-build housing, collective custom-build housing, and community land trusts. By bringing forward development which is owned by the community, the community is able to set rents and/or mortgage payments at a rate that it feels is appropriate. The Government has a range of support programmes for people interested in bringing forward community led housing.

Community Right to Build Order¹⁴

A community right to build order is a special kind of neighbourhood development order, granting planning permission for small community development schemes, such as housing or new community facilities. Local community organisations that meet certain requirements or parish/town councils are able to prepare community right to build orders.

Concealed Families (Census definition)¹⁵

The 2011 Census defined a concealed family as one with young adults living with a partner and/or child/children in the same household as their parents, older couples living with an adult child and their family or unrelated families sharing a household. A single person cannot be a concealed family; therefore one older parent living with their adult child and family or an adult child returning to the parental home is not a concealed family; the latter are reported in an ONS analysis on increasing numbers of young adults living with parents.

Equity Loans/Shared Equity

An equity loan which acts as a second charge on a property. For example, a household buys a £200,000 property with a 10% equity loan (£20,000). They pay a small amount for the loan and when the property is sold e.g., for £250,000 the lender receives 10% of the sale cost (£25,000). Some equity loans were available for the purchase of existing stock. The current scheme is to assist people to buy new build.

¹⁴ See <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/annex-2-glossary>

¹⁵ See http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160107160832/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_350282.pdf

Extra Care Housing or Housing-With-Care

Housing which usually consists of purpose-built or adapted flats or bungalows with a medium to high level of care available if required, through an onsite care agency registered through the Care Quality Commission (CQC). Residents are able to live independently with 24 hour access to support services and staff, and meals are also available. There are often extensive communal areas, such as space to socialise or a wellbeing centre. In some cases, these developments are included in retirement communities or villages - the intention is for residents to benefit from varying levels of care as time progresses.

Fair Share

'Fair share' is an approach to determining housing need within a given geographical area based on a proportional split according to the size of the area, the number of homes in it, or its population.

First Homes

First Homes is another form of discounted market housing which will provide a discount of at least 30% on the price of new homes, introduced in 2021. These homes are available to first time buyers as a priority but other households will be eligible depending on agreed criteria. New developments will be required to provide 25% of Affordable Housing as First Homes. A more detailed explanation of First Homes and its implications is provided in the main body of the HNA.

Habitable Rooms

The number of habitable rooms in a home is the total number of rooms, excluding bathrooms, toilets and halls.

Household Reference Person (HRP)

The concept of a Household Reference Person (HRP) was introduced in the 2001 Census (in common with other government surveys in 2001/2) to replace the traditional concept of the head of the household. HRPs provide an individual person within a household to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to characteristics of the chosen reference person.

Housing Market Area

A housing market area is a geographical area defined by household demand and preferences for all types of housing, reflecting the key functional linkages between places where people live and work. It might be the case that housing market areas overlap.

The extent of the housing market areas identified will vary, and many will in practice cut across various local planning authority administrative boundaries. Local planning authorities should work with all the other constituent authorities under the duty to cooperate.

Housing Needs

There is no official definition of housing need in either the National Planning Policy Framework or the National Planning Practice Guidance. Clearly, individuals have their own housing needs. The process of understanding housing needs at a population scale is undertaken via the preparation of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (see below).

Housing Needs Assessment

A Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) is an assessment of housing needs at the Neighbourhood Area level.

Housing Products

Housing products simply refers to different types of housing as they are produced by developers of various kinds (including councils and housing associations). Housing products usually refers to specific tenures and types of new build housing.

Housing Size (Census Definition)

Housing size can be referred to either in terms of the number of bedrooms in a home (a bedroom is defined as any room that was intended to be used as a bedroom when the property was built, any rooms permanently converted for use as bedrooms); or in terms of the number of rooms, excluding bathrooms, toilets halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage. All other rooms, for example, kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, utility rooms, studies and conservatories are counted. If two rooms have been converted into one they are counted as one room. Rooms shared between more than one household, for example a shared kitchen, are not counted.

Housing Type (Census Definition)

This refers to the type of accommodation used or available for use by an individual household (i.e., detached, semi-detached, terraced including end of terraced, and flats). Flats are broken down into those in a purpose-built block of flats, in parts of a converted or shared house, or in a commercial building.

Housing Tenure (Census Definition)

Tenure provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation.

Income Threshold

Income thresholds are derived as a result of the annualisation of the monthly rental cost and then asserting this cost should not exceed 35% of annual household income.

Intercensal Period

This means the period between the last two Censuses, i.e., between years 2001 and 2011.

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. Homes that do not meet the above definition of affordable housing, such as 'low-cost market' housing, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes.

Life Stage modelling

Life Stage modelling is forecasting need for dwellings of different sizes by the end of the Plan period on the basis of changes in the distribution of household types and key age brackets (life stages) within the NA. Given the shared behavioural patterns associated with these metrics, they provide a helpful way of understanding and predicting future community need. This data is not available at neighbourhood level so LPA level data is employed on the basis of the NA falling within its defined Housing Market Area.

Life-time Homes

Dwellings constructed to make them more flexible, convenient adaptable and accessible than most 'normal' houses, usually according to the Lifetime Homes Standard, 16 design criteria that can be applied to new homes at minimal cost: <http://www.lifetimehomes.org.uk/>.

Life-time Neighbourhoods

Lifetime neighbourhoods extend the principles of Lifetime Homes into the wider neighbourhood to ensure the public realm is designed in such a way to be as inclusive as possible and designed to address the needs of older people, for example providing more greenery and more walkable, better connected places.

Local Development Order

An Order made by a local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a specific development proposal or classes of development.

Local Enterprise Partnership

A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.

Local housing need (NPPF definition)

The number of homes identified as being needed through the application of the standard method set out in national planning guidance (or, in the context of preparing strategic policies only, this may be calculated using a justified alternative approach as provided for in paragraph 60 of this Framework).

Local Planning Authority

The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. All references to local planning authority apply to the District Council, London Borough Council, County Council, Broads Authority, National Park Authority or the Greater London Authority, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities.

Local Plan

This is the plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current core strategies or other planning policies form part of the Local Plan and are known as 'Development Plan Documents' (DPDs).

Lower Quartile

The bottom 25% value, i.e., of all the properties sold, 25% were cheaper than this value and 75% were more expensive. The lower quartile price is used as an entry level price and is the recommended level used to evaluate affordability; for example for first time buyers.

Lower Quartile Affordability Ratio

The Lower Quartile Affordability Ratio reflects the relationship between Lower Quartile Household Incomes and Lower Quartile House Prices, and is a key indicator of affordability of market housing for people on relatively low incomes.

Market Housing

Market housing is housing which is built by developers (which may be private companies or housing associations, or Private Registered Providers), for the purposes of sale (or rent) on the open market.

Mean (Average)

The mean or the average is, mathematically, the sum of all values divided by the total number of values. This is the more commonly used "average" measure as it includes all values, unlike the median.

Median

The middle value, i.e., of all the properties sold, half were cheaper and half were more expensive. This is sometimes used instead of the mean average as it is not subject to skew by very large or very small statistical outliers.

Median Affordability Ratio

The Lower Quartile Affordability Ratio reflects the relationship between Median Household Incomes and Median House Prices and is a key indicator of affordability of market housing for people on middle-range incomes.

Mortgage Ratio

The mortgage ratio is the ratio of mortgage value to income which is typically deemed acceptable by banks. Approximately 75% of all mortgage lending ratios fell below 4 in recent years¹⁶, i.e., the total value of the mortgage was less than 4 times the annual income of the person who was granted the mortgage.

Neighbourhood Development Order (NDO)

An NDO will grant planning permission for a particular type of development in a particular area. This could be either a particular development, or a particular class of development (for example retail or housing). A number of types of development will be excluded from NDOs, however. These are minerals and waste development, types of development that, regardless of scale, always need Environmental Impact Assessment, and Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.

Neighbourhood plan

A plan prepared by a Parish or Town Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

Older People

People over retirement age, including the active, newly-retired through to very frail older people, whose housing needs can encompass accessible, adaptable general needs housing for those looking to downsize from family housing and the full range of retirement and specialised housing for those with support or care needs.

Output Area/Lower Super Output Area/Middle Super Output Area

An output area is the lowest level of geography for publishing statistics, and is the core geography from which statistics for other geographies are built. Output areas were created for England and Wales from the 2001 Census data, by grouping a number of households and populations together so that each output area's population is roughly the same. 175,434 output areas were created from the 2001 Census data, each containing a minimum of 100 persons with an average of 300 persons. Lower Super Output Areas consist of higher geographies of between 1,000-1,500 persons (made up of a number of individual Output Areas) and Middle Super Output Areas are higher than this, containing between 5,000 and 7,200 people, and made up of individual Lower Layer Super Output Areas. Some statistics are only available down to Middle Layer Super Output Area level, meaning that they are not available for individual Output Areas or parishes.

Overcrowding

There is no single agreed definition of overcrowding, however, utilising the Government's bedroom standard, overcrowding is deemed to be in households where there is more than one person in the household per room (excluding kitchens, bathrooms, halls and storage areas). As such, a home with one bedroom and one

¹⁶ See <https://www.which.co.uk/news/2017/08/how-your-income-affects-your-mortgage-chances/>

living room and one kitchen would be deemed overcrowded if three adults were living there.

Planning Condition

A condition imposed on a grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or a condition included in a Local Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Order.

Planning Obligation

A legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.

Purchase Threshold

Purchase thresholds are calculated by netting 10% off the entry house price to reflect purchase deposit. The resulting cost is divided by 4 to reflect the standard household income requirement to access mortgage products.

Proportionate and Robust Evidence

Proportionate and robust evidence is evidence which is deemed appropriate in scale, scope and depth for the purposes of neighbourhood planning, sufficient so as to meet the Basic Conditions, as well as robust enough to withstand legal challenge. It is referred to a number of times in the PPG and its definition and interpretation relies on the judgement of professionals such as Neighbourhood Plan Examiners.

Private Rented

The Census tenure private rented includes a range of different living situations in practice, such as private rented/ other including households living “rent free”. Around 20% of the private rented sector are in this category, which will have included some benefit claimants whose housing benefit at the time was paid directly to their landlord. This could mean people whose rent is paid by their employer, including some people in the armed forces. Some housing association tenants may also have been counted as living in the private rented sector because of confusion about what a housing association is.

Retirement Living or Sheltered Housing

Housing for older people which usually consists of purpose-built flats or bungalows with limited communal facilities such as a lounge, laundry room and guest room. It does not generally provide care services, but provides some support to enable residents to live independently. This can include 24 hour on-site assistance (alarm) and a warden or house manager.

Residential Care Homes and Nursing Homes

Housing for older people comprising of individual rooms within a residential building and provide a high level of care meeting all activities of daily living. They do not usually

include support services for independent living. This type of housing can also include dementia care homes.

Rightsizing

Households who wish to move into a property that is a more appropriate size for their needs can be said to be rightsizing. This is often used to refer to older households who may be living in large family homes but whose children have left, and who intend to rightsize to a smaller dwelling. The popularity of this trend is debatable as ties to existing communities and the home itself may outweigh issues of space. Other factors, including wealth, health, status and family circumstance also need to be taken into consideration, and it should not be assumed that all older households in large dwellings wish to rightsize.

Rural Exception Sites

Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. Small numbers of market homes may be allowed at the local authority's discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable dwellings without grant funding.

Shared Ownership

Housing where a purchaser part buys and part rents from a housing association or local authority. Typical purchase share is between 25% and 75% (though this was lowered in 2021 to a minimum of 10%), and buyers are encouraged to buy the largest share they can afford. Generally applies to new build properties, but re-sales occasionally become available. There may be an opportunity to rent at intermediate rent level before purchasing a share in order to save/increase the deposit level

Sheltered Housing¹⁷

Sheltered housing (also known as retirement housing) means having your own flat or bungalow in a block, or on a small estate, where all the other residents are older people (usually over 55). With a few exceptions, all developments (or 'schemes') provide independent, self-contained homes with their own front doors. There are many different types of scheme, both to rent and to buy. They usually contain between 15 and 40 properties, and range in size from studio flats (or 'bedsits') through to 2 and 3 bed roomed. Properties in most schemes are designed to make life a little easier for older people - with features like raised electric sockets, lowered worktops, walk-in showers, and so on. Some will usually be designed to accommodate wheelchair users. And they are usually linked to an emergency alarm service (sometimes called 'community alarm service') to call help if needed. Many schemes also have their own 'manager' or 'warden', either living on-site or nearby, whose job is to manage the scheme and help arrange any services residents need. Managed schemes will also

¹⁷ See <http://www.housingcare.org/jargon-sheltered-housing.aspx>

usually have some shared or communal facilities such as a lounge for residents to meet, a laundry, a guest flat and a garden.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is a document prepared by one or more local planning authorities to establish realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability and the likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the Plan period. SHLAAs are sometimes also called LAAs (Land Availability Assessments) or HELAAs (Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessments) so as to integrate the need to balance assessed housing and economic needs as described below.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (NPPF Definition)

A Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) is a document prepared by one or more local planning authorities to assess their housing needs under the 2012 version of the NPPF, usually across administrative boundaries to encompass the whole housing market area. The NPPF makes clear that SHMAs should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures the local population is likely to need over the Plan period. Sometimes SHMAs are combined with Economic Development Needs Assessments to create documents known as HEDNAs (Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessments).

Specialist Housing for Older People

Specialist housing for Older People, sometimes known as specialist accommodation for older people, encompasses a wide range of housing types specifically aimed at older people, which may often be restricted to those in certain older age groups (usually 55+ or 65+). This could include residential institutions, sometimes known as care homes, sheltered housing, extra care housing, retirement housing and a range of other potential types of housing which has been designed and built to serve the needs of older people, including often providing care or other additional services. This housing can be provided in a range of tenures (often on a rented or leasehold basis).

Social Rented Housing

Social rented housing is owned by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in Section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008.). Guideline target rents for this tenure are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with Homes England.¹⁸

¹⁸ See <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/doc/1980960.doc#Housing>

