
Provision of Affordable Housing

March 2001
(Updated November 2004)



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

- The Council is strongly committed to the delivery of affordable housing within Herefordshire and will make effective use of its planning powers to secure affordable housing to satisfy local housing requirements.
- In accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance Note 12, this Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) has been produced by the Council to provide additional information to assist with the implementation of affordable housing policies contained within the five adopted development plans that apply currently in Herefordshire.
- The County of Herefordshire District Council was formed in 1998, as a Unitary Authority, following Local Government Reorganisation. This led to the amalgamation of five authorities including the Herefordshire part of the former County Council of Hereford and Worcester; the District Councils of Hereford City, South Herefordshire and Leominster, and the western part of the Malvern Hills District.
- Each of these outgoing authorities had their own development plan. These plans will continue to provide the statutory planning framework and the reference point for development control up until adoption of the emerging Unitary Development Plan. These Development Plans were prepared in the context of the former PPG3 of 1992 and several were adopted pre Circular 6/98.
- In producing this guidance the Council has also had regard to Central Government's advice contained in PPG3 (March 2000), Circular 6/98, the Council's Housing Investment Strategy and the Housing Needs Studies 1999 and 2001.
- A variety of bodies play a part in the provision of affordable housing. Within the Council the Planning Services and Strategic Housing Services have worked together to establish need and identify opportunities for provision. Within Herefordshire, a number of National and local Registered Social Landlords (RSL's) are involved in the provision of affordable housing, working in partnership with the Council, the Housing Corporation and the private sector, including developers and lending institutions.
- This document will be reviewed regularly to ensure it remains relevant reflecting the housing situation in Herefordshire. The SPG will also be reviewed once the UDP has been formally adopted ensuring the SPG is consistent and relates to the policies of this replacement plan.

1.2 AIMS

Affordable Housing will be negotiated with a range of housing providers including developers and RSL's in line with the requirements of C6/98. The SPG aims to:

- Improve the delivery and maximise the opportunities available for the provision of affordable housing to meet the County's housing needs.
- Reduce uncertainty, ensure a consistent approach and provide clear guidance for developers to follow, on the provision of affordable housing.
- Provide additional guidance on the interpretation of policies on affordable housing contained in the current District Plans.

1.3 SCOPE AND STATUS OF THIS GUIDANCE

- There are a number of different ways in which affordable dwellings can be provided. This guidance is only concerned with the provision of affordable housing specifically through the planning process, which includes dwellings provided through new development opportunities (i.e. on allocated, windfall, and exception sites).
- The updated SPG was approved for the purposes of consultation by the Planning Committee on 16th July 2004 and was then subject to a consultation exercise which resulted in a number of amendments.
- The contents of this guidance will be taken into account as a material planning consideration in determining planning applications.
- This SPG will be reviewed regularly to reflect changing circumstances within the authority area.
- A number of technical amendments and factual updates were made to the document in 2006.

1.4 CONSULTATION

- In line with the advice in PPG12, the updated SPG has been subject to a wide spread consultation prior to adoption. Circular 6/98 advises that landowners, developers, RSL's and the Housing Corporation are involved in the process of agreeing this SPG. The following organisations were invited to comment on the updated draft SPG:
 - Herefordshire Partnership Housing Ambition Group
 - Registered Social Landlords active in Herefordshire
 - Housing Corporation
 - Government Office
 - House Builders Federation
 - Age Concern
 - Confederation of Passenger Transport
 - CPRE
 - Friends of the Earth
 - Herefordshire Health Authority
 - Herefordshire Joint Charter Group
 - Community Council
 - Countryside Agency
 - County Association of Local Councils
 - Environment Agency
 - Herefordshire Market Towns Forum
 - Shelter
 - Private Landlords Forum

2. DEFINITION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

2.1 DEFINITION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

For the purposes of this SPG and in line with the West Midlands Local Government Association Housing and Environment Committee's definition published in 1999 and the Herefordshire's Housing Needs Study 1999:

Affordable housing is housing provided for rent or sale, at a price level which can be sustained by local people in housing need, where households are unable to access existing markets

Affordable housing can be categorised into two types:

- (a) Subsidised housing provided by an organisation allocating on the basis of need. While such dwellings will normally be made available for rent, they may also include subsidised home ownership, such as shared ownership, where an RSL or local authority retains a continuing interest;*
- and,*
- (b) Low-cost market housing, helping to meet the needs of first time buyers, single people, the elderly and other low income households, that cannot afford to rent or buy houses generally available on the open market.*

It is important to emphasise the distinctions between the roles of different categories of affordable housing mentioned above, and not to treat one as a substitute for another.

In Herefordshire, the Herefordshire Housing Strategy 2005-08 which was informed by the Herefordshire Housing Needs Assessment 2005 states that:

- Our top priority is to achieve a more balanced housing market, by providing a range of types of affordable housing, including rental and shared ownership, including low cost housing for sale to assist local people now priced out of the market.
- Our second priority is to address the increasing levels of homelessness by developing more high quality temporary accommodation for homeless households and the development of housing options
- Our third priority is to ensure that vulnerable people needing housing linked to support have their needs met in all parts of the area, as identified in the Supporting People Strategy 2005 – 2010

However, as a result of current market trends, an overall balance between tenures would be considered more appropriate to meet a variety of housing needs and to create more balanced communities and therefore have a flexible approach to deliver the affordable housing provision.

In addition, the key priorities for Herefordshire may change following subsequent revisions of the Housing Investment Strategy.

In order to justify low cost market housing, the developer must prove to the Local Authority that such housing will meet the needs of those who cannot afford market housing prevailing in the locality. The units must be made available to local people in housing need in perpetuity in line with the occupancy criteria as used for rural exception sites. The Council will also need to be satisfied that a legal mechanism is in place to ensure an objective assessment has been undertaken justifying that the prospective purchaser is in local need.

It is also important to note that in accordance with Para 1 of C6/98 that the provision of affordable housing is a material planning consideration and recognised as a planning gain in itself.

2.2 LOCAL NEED CRITERIA

A local need for an affordable home exists where an individual is able to:

- a) demonstrate that they are unable to secure a house on the open market due to a lack of available income and
- b) meet one of the following need criteria as identified below:
 - i) existing residents needing separate accommodation in the parish (e.g. newly emergent households, people leaving tied accommodation);
 - ii) people whose work provides important services to the parish and who need to live closer to the local community;
 - iii) people who are not necessarily resident locally but have long-standing links with the local community (e.g. elderly people who need to move back to a village for support);
 - iv) people with the offer of a job in the locality, who cannot take up the offer because of lack of affordable housing

Other indicators of local need may be provided using the criteria used for admitting people to the Council's housing register.

For the purpose of this SPG, local will be regarded as the parish within which a person or persons are resident or employed, or resident within any adjoining parishes.

2.3 LOCAL AFFORDABILITY LEVELS

For the purposes of this SPG certain assumptions have been used so that clearer guidance can be given to developers on the levels of affordability for the County. To assess affordability, both house prices and incomes have been taken into account to ensure that local households have the ability to access the properties being delivered. The figures provided will be updated on a regular basis to ensure that the data remains up to date. Developers are therefore advised to contact Strategic Housing Services for the most up to date figures.

- 2.3.1 The county generally has relatively low incomes, currently 13th out of the 14 County/unitary authorities in the West Midlands, with median incomes at 87% of those regionally and at 73% of those nationally. Many households will find it difficult to purchase on the open market. Therefore there will be a greater reliance to provide subsidised housing through working in partnership with registered social landlords' House Prices

In this document the term 'market price' refers to the average house prices which are reported in the Quarterly Economic Report published by the Herefordshire Partnership in conjunction with the Council. This data is derived from statistics received from HM Land Registry.

Actual average prices in Herefordshire for the period July – September 2005 were £112,907 for a flat or maisonette, £139,358 for a terraced house and £161,882 for a semi-detached house. (Land Registry figures)

Whilst the report provides the overall average house prices relative to house type, to ensure that local people are able to access the housing market, it was also considered appropriate to make assumptions on incomes and the likely occupancy of the various sizes of property.

2.3.2 Earnings

Figures on Herefordshire earnings are given by ASHE (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings) published by the Office for National Statistics in November 2005. This survey replaces the New Earnings Survey which was published annually prior to 2004. The median gross annual earnings for a full time worker on adult rates in Herefordshire is given as £18,313. (That is, 50% of workers earn

more than this figure, and 50% earn less). In assessing affordable house prices for the County, the following assumptions have been made based on research with Mortgage Lenders:

- The purchaser will obtain a 95% mortgage
- Where there is one earner in the household, the amount borrowed will be 3.75 times his/her gross earnings. This is the multiplier used in the report "Affordability & the Intermediate Housing Market" by Steve Wilcox, published October 2005 by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, reflecting current practice as researched for this report.
- Where there are two earners in the household, the amount borrowed will be 3.25 times their joint gross earnings. This is the multiplier used in the report "Affordability & the Intermediate Housing Market" as referenced above. A further assumption is that where there are 2 earners, the second earner works part time, earning half the full time amount (*census figures for Herefordshire show that in families with dependant children where there are 2 earners, in nearly three quarters of cases the second earner works part time*)
- However, where the dual earners are seeking 3 bed accommodation an assumption has been made that through natural progression, applicants are better able to secure a larger deposit. Therefore calculations for 3 bed have been based a 10% deposit.

Based on this information, the following occupancy assumptions will be made when considering the affordability of individual developments

- 1 bed Single-earner household with 5% deposit.
- 2 bed Dual earner household with 5% deposit.
- 3 bed Dual earner household with 10% deposit.

2.3.3 Affordability - Using the assumptions in 2.3.2 and based on the median incomes as at November 2005

- A single-earner household could afford to buy a dwelling of **£72,288**
 - A dual-earner household (first time buyer) could afford to buy a dwelling of **£93,975**
- A dual-earner household (moving up to a 3 bed house) could afford to buy a dwelling of **£99,195**

2.3.4 Low Cost Market Housing

Where it is considered appropriate to provide low cost market housing, the assumptions in 2.3.1 – 2.3.3 will apply. Therefore any discount should be sufficient to meet local housing needs. Where it is agreed between the developer and the council that the level of discount would not enable a viable scheme, alternative affordable housing options will need to be provided i.e. subsidised housing. It should be noted that no grant will be available to subsidise a scheme of this nature.

Where Low Cost Market Housing is provided, the house type should be developed to no less a standard than other market housing types being provided on the development.

2.3.5 Rented or Shared Ownership Housing

Where RSL's are providing dwellings available for rent, affordable rents are seen to be rents that are within Housing Corporation Guidelines for the County. An indication of affordable rents can be obtained by contacting the preferred RSL partners or the Council. The Council's expectation is that these rents will not exceed Housing Corporation target rents.

To ensure that developments are sustainable and provide a range of housing to meet various needs, subsidised housing in the form of shared ownership will be encouraged where the housing costs do not exceed 30% of the gross earnings using the assumptions in 2.3.1 – 2.3.3 above. Should this figure of 30% be exceeded, the subsidised housing (for rent) will be requested.

The figure of 30% of gross earnings has derived from

- the practice used by other authorities:
Borough of West Devon, Housing Strategy for 2003-2006,
South Norfolk Council, Research paper into the Need for Key Worker Housing in the Greater Norwich Sub-Region, October 2003.
- Looking at the Family Expenditure Survey 2000-2001 from the Office for National Statistics, a typical family with 2 children with income close to the median are shown as spending between 21% and 25% of their gross income on housing costs. Above 30% is already a relatively high percentage of gross income for this type of family.

Where developers seek the “best price” from the preferred RSL partners the Council will be seeking confirmation of the rent levels and shared ownership costs that are to be charged, and will monitor these levels to ensure they remain affordable as defined above

2.3.6 “Affordable Market” Housing for Rent (Intermediate)

The council is keen to provide a range of affordable housing types and is currently undertaking research into the provision of market housing for rent that can be sustained by local people in housing need. The Strategic Housing Services section of the Council should be contacted to gain the latest information on this piece of work.

3. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY BACKGROUND FOR THE PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

3.1 HOUSING ACT 1985

The local authority has a statutory duty under part II of the Housing Act 1985 to "consider housing conditions in their district and the needs of the district with respect to the provision of further housing accommodation"

3.2 SECTION 54A TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

The legislative background for the Council's affordable housing policies is based on Section 54A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The Act makes affordable housing policies, contained in the County's development plans, a material planning consideration in all planning applications. The Act states:

"Where, in making any determination under the Planning Acts, regard is to be had to the development plan, the determination should be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise."

(Note: The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 will be superseded by the Commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

3.3 PPG1 – GENERAL POLICY AND PRINCIPLES (February 1997)

PPG1 was published in February 1997 and provides guidance on considering affordable housing as a material consideration. In particular paragraph 24 states that: "In preparing their development plans, local planning authorities should consider the land use requirements of various types of social provision". One of the key objectives a local planning authority should consider is the need "to provide a mixture and range of types of housing to meet the increasingly varied types of housing requirements, including the need for affordable housing"

3.4 PPG 3 – HOUSING (March 2000)

The policies for the provision of affordable housing in the County's current development plans were prepared to comply with the requirements of the previous Planning Policy Guidance 3 – Housing (PPG3) dated 1992. This guidance has been updated in a revised PPG3 which was published by the DETR in March 2000.

PPG 3 sets out the Government's policy for planning and housing and includes guidance on the provision of affordable housing through the planning system. More specifically, PPG3 states that if there is a demonstrable lack of affordable housing to meet local needs then authorities may seek to negotiate with developers for the inclusion of an element of affordable housing on larger schemes, on both allocated housing sites and on other sites. In doing so, local authorities should:

- Assess and plan to meet the level of local housing need in their area
- Indicate their intentions to meet this need in local plan policies
- Give clear guidance on their definition of affordable housing
- Outline the arrangements to ensure that such housing is reserved in perpetuity for those in housing need

A revised PPG3 is expected imminently which, among other things, is expected to reduce the thresholds contained in Circular 6/98.

3.5 CIRCULAR 6/98: PLANNING AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING (April 1998)

This Circular supplements PPG3 by amplifying the Government's approach to planning and affordable housing. Although this Circular was produced after the adoption of many of the policies and proposals in the current development plans, the plans accord with its contents. This SPG takes full account of the Circular in offering guidance on the implementation of the policies and thresholds. The Circular as well as the revision to PPG3 will assist in updating those development plans which were adopted pre 6/98.

3.6 CIRCULAR 1/97 – PLANNING OBLIGATIONS (January 1997)

This Circular sets out Government policy for the use of planning obligations. Amongst other things, this circular specifies that planning obligations might appropriately be used "to secure the inclusion of an element of affordable housing in a larger residential or mixed use development".

3.7 REGIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE FOR THE WEST MIDLANDS (RPG 11, June 2004)

RPG 11 indicates that housing should be provided for those whose access to and choice of accommodation is restricted for reasons of affordability. Local authority housing and planning departments should plan for mixed and balanced communities in accordance with PPG3. It emphasises the importance of local authorities planning for affordable housing needs to be met where they arise.

3.8 DEVELOPMENT PLAN STATUS IN HEREFORDSHIRE

Since local government reorganisation in 1998, the development plans for each of the outgoing authorities will continue to provide land use guidance for their part of the County until such time as the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) is adopted.

The current development plans for the County are all adopted and include:

1. **Hereford City Local Plan (adopted 1996)**
2. **Leominster District Local Plan (adopted 1998)**
3. **Malvern Hills District Local Plan (adopted 1998)**
4. **South Herefordshire District Local Plan (adopted 1999)**

These development plans contain affordable housing policies relating to allocated sites, windfall sites and exception sites. These policies can be found at Appendix 3. They encourage the development of mixed and balanced communities in order to meet identified local housing needs and avoid areas of social exclusion. In addition, the Hereford and Worcester Structure Plan (approved 1993) has strategic policies relating to the delivery of affordable housing.

The UDP is currently at revised deposit stage and contains specific policies relating to the provision of affordable housing most notably Policies H2, H5, H6, H9, and H10. As the UDP progresses towards adoption increasing weight is being attached to its policies when considering planning applications.

The opportunities for the development of affordable housing are identified at section 5 of this SPG.

3.9 STRATEGIC HOUSING SERVICES POLICIES FOR THE PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- **Herefordshire Housing Strategy 2005-2008**

This document is revised annually and is available from Strategic Housing Services. In conjunction with the Housing Needs Studies it identifies priorities and directs scarce resources to the areas of greatest need.

- **Social Housing Agreement - September 1998**

This document is an agreement between the Council, the Housing Corporation and RSL's with stock in Herefordshire. It sets out the expectations of each partner, particularly with regards to the development of new affordable housing in the County. This document is currently being revised; a copy of the existing document is available from the Strategic Housing Services.

- **Herefordshire Housing Needs Assessment 2005**

In line with the Housing Act 1985, Circular 6/98 and PPG 3, the Council is committed to assessing local housing requirements within Herefordshire.

A comprehensive housing needs study for the whole of Herefordshire was produced in 1999 and updated in 2001 and an assessment was carried out in 2005. These studies identified significant need throughout Herefordshire for affordable housing.

Further studies continue to be undertaken to update and build on the findings of the 1999 and 2001 studies and the 2005 assessment. A list of completed surveys can be found in appendix 8.

4. EVIDENCE OF THE NEED FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

4.1 HEREFORDSHIRE HOUSING NEEDS STUDIES

- In line with the requirements of PPG 3, policies for the provision of affordable housing must be based on evidence of need.
- In 1999, a comprehensive assessment of housing need was undertaken by the Council (Herefordshire Housing Needs Study 1999). This study provides evidence of the amount and distribution of affordable and market housing required in the County by local people up until 2004. A further housing needs study was published in 2001 which adds to and updates the 1999 study.
- The estimated net housing need generated by Herefordshire residents over the period 1999 – 2004 was 1,400 dwellings.
- 769 of the 1,400 were needed as affordable dwellings. Projecting these figures forward into the Unitary Development Plan period there is an identified emergent need for 2,300 affordable dwellings within the County up until 2011
- A rolling programme of parish level and market town housing needs surveys is in progress to ensure housing needs data remains up to date and accurately reflecting the housing situation within the County.
- This SPG should be read in conjunction with the Housing Needs Studies to gain a full understanding of housing needs in Herefordshire to aid delivery.

4.2 HOME POINT HEREFORDSHIRE

Home Point Herefordshire is a choice based lettings agency set up to advertise and seek expressions of interest from registered applicants for the majority of all vacancies for affordable housing in the county.

Following a Register Review during August/September 2005, the number of applicants registered with Home Point dropped from over 7,000 to around 3,100, but as expected, it has been rising again since then as previously registered clients re-register. At the end of December 2005, the number on the register stood at 4,467. Looking at the quarter July to September 2005, 177 clients were housed, but over 4 times as many new clients joined the register. The table below shows that by far the majority of clients who are housed are categorised as “Gold” (highest category of need which includes homeless), and very few are in the lowest need category (“Bronze”), although over a third of new additions to the register are in the Bronze category.

July to September 2005 - % of clients in the different categories of need

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Breakdown of clients added to the register	16%	47%	37%
Breakdown of clients housed	66.7%	27.7%	5.6%

It is the experience of Home Point that, at any one time, about 8% of clients on their database have addresses outside Herefordshire and do not have a “local connection” to Herefordshire.

5. OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

5.1 OPPORTUNITIES

- The Housing Needs Studies detailed previously, have identified significant levels of housing need in the County. Affordable housing will be provided in accordance with
 - a. Current Development Plan policies used to secure affordable housing on sites proposed in the Development Plan,
 - b. other appropriate sites which meet the thresholds identified in section 5.3 of this SPG,
 - c. where other opportunities arise, for example through the exceptions policy.
- Landowners and/or developers should be aware that, affordable housing schemes brought forward through the identified Plan policies will not be supported by Grant funding. For more information see Paragraph 6.3. Land that is likely to be the subject of such affordable housing planning obligations should be valued accordingly as the land upon which the affordable housing is to be sited, will effectively reduce the overall value.
- It is acknowledged that the planning system will not be able to meet all the identified local housing need through new development. The Local Authority, via its housing enabling role, will therefore continue to work with RSL's to target scarce housing capital resources (Social Housing Grant and Affordable Housing Grant) to develop affordable dwellings on sites other than those negotiated with developers through the planning system and seek other/new mechanisms to do so.
- The information below provides guidance on which sites affordable housing will be required as part of an overall development scheme.

5.2 SITE SUITABILITY

- In order to meet the County's affordable housing need the Council will negotiate with developers to include affordable housing on suitable allocated sites and on windfall sites which meet the thresholds as identified in paragraph 10 of Circular 6/98 (or any successor document) and where identified within the current adopted development plans. The current development plans identify settlements where the provision of affordable housing would be appropriate. In relation to sites, some may be more suitably located for affordable housing than others. Not all sites may be suitable for affordable housing. A site in an area with little or no affordable rented housing, with close proximity to services and public transport, may be eminently suitable for a good proportion of affordable housing. Some sites, particularly those involving the development of previously developed land, will probably have some constraints on development. Normally these will be taken into account in the land purchase price. However, where the developer can prove that a particular development constraint(s) exist, such as contamination, access problems and unusually high site preparation costs, and where the development of housing would lead to significant improvements in the local environment, the Council will take these elements into account in negotiating the proportion of affordable housing to be delivered.
- The proportion of affordable housing will be based on the net developable site area and total number of units. The definition of net developable site area is taken from PPG3 and includes access roads within the site, private garden space, car parking areas, incidental open space and landscaping and children's play areas. The definition excludes major distributor roads, primary schools, open spaces serving a wider area and significant landscape buffer strips.

5.3 SITE THRESHOLDS (CIRC. 6/98)

Development Plan Thresholds

The Leominster, South Herefordshire and Malvern Local Plans have the following thresholds identified:

Leominster District Local Plan – Policy A49

‘Housing sites for 25 or more dwellings or over 1 ha in size within Leominster and more than 15 dwellings or over 0.5 ha elsewhere will be evaluated to determine their suitability in terms of accommodating an element of the affordable housing need for the settlement concerned and its surrounding area. This policy will be applied to both identified housing sites and windfall proposals.’

South Herefordshire Local Plan – Justification to Policy SH 12

‘In line with Circular 6/98, Policy SH12 will be applied to housing developments in or adjacent to Hereford City and Ross on Wye of 25 or more dwellings or residential sites of 1 hectare or more, irrespective of the number of dwellings. In settlements with a population of 3,000 or fewer, in accordance with the Circular the Council has adopted a threshold whereby the policy will be applied to housing developments of 10 dwellings or more.’

Malvern Hills District Local Plan – Housing Policy 12

Through Housing Policy 12 the Council seeks to reach agreement with developers of major housing schemes to include provision of a proportion of affordable housing. Major housing schemes refers to sites of 40 dwellings or 1.5 ha’s in Malvern, Bromyard and Ledbury, and 25 dwellings or 1 ha in Upton and the rest of the district.

It should be noted that the Malvern Hills Local Plan was adopted prior to the publication of Circular 6/98 and contains higher thresholds for the areas of Malvern, Bromyard and Ledbury than those provided in the Circular. This SPG considers that the details of Circular 6/98 and those of PPG3 supersedes and takes precedent over planning policies contained in the current development plan.

Hereford City Local Plan

The Hereford Local Plan pre dates Circular 6/98 and does not contain any threshold details. The thresholds contained within Circular 6/98 will therefore apply. These state:

‘ In assessing the suitability of sites to be identified in the plan and any sites that may come forward not allocated in the plan, the following criteria should be taken into account:

It will be appropriate to seek any affordable housing on some sites. In practice the policy should only be applied to suitable sites namely.

Housing developments of 25 dwellings or residential sites of 1 hectare or more, irrespective of the number of dwellings’.

In addition, the Circular allows appropriate thresholds to be applied to rural areas with a population of 3,000 or fewer. However these thresholds have to be adopted through the development plan process.

UDP Thresholds

Revised thresholds will be progressed through the emerging UDP. The Revised Deposit Draft Plan includes Policy H9.

H9 Affordable housing

The provision of affordable housing will be sought through negotiations with developers of both allocated and windfall housing sites. Such housing should, wherever possible, be provided as a mix of affordable housing types, having regard to needs, and contribute to a mixed and balanced scheme overall in terms of dwelling size, type and affordability.

Indicative targets for affordable housing have been set for specific sites identified in policies H2 and H5. Affordable housing will also be required on suitable windfall sites above the following size thresholds:

- 1. in Hereford and the market towns (excluding Kington) and settlements above 3,000 population, sites for 15 or more dwellings or more than 0.5 hectare in extent; or**
- 2. elsewhere in the County in settlements identified in policy H4 (including Kington) of less than 3,000 population, proposals for housing development on sites of 6 or more dwellings or more than 0.2 hectares in extent.**

In considering the suitability of sites above these thresholds to provide affordable housing, regard will be given to:

- 1. the proximity of local services and facilities and access to public transport;**
- 2. whether there will be particular costs associated with development of the site; and**
- 3. whether the provision of affordable housing would prejudice the realisation of other planning objectives that need to be given priority in development of the site.**

In all cases where affordable housing is to be provided, arrangements must be made to ensure that the benefits of affordable housing will be enjoyed in perpetuity by initial occupiers and subsequent occupants.

5.4 TARGETS

- When an application for housing development is submitted on a site that meets policy, the Council will determine an appropriate level of affordable housing provision for each individual site in negotiation with developers. The Council will also refer to the results of its own needs studies, the scale of development planned for the site, site conditions, other development requirements and likely development costs. The developer will be required to submit an up to date survey to support their application for an exception scheme. In all other cases information will be used from the Council's Housing Needs Study to justify and support an application. The current development plans do not specify targets. The SPG Provision of affordable Housing March 2001, includes a target of 36%. The emerging UDP has included an overall target of 35% based on the results of the Housing Needs Studies. The Council has successfully negotiated schemes using this target. This SPG incorporates the emerging UDP target of 35%
- In line with Circular 6/98, this SPG does not preclude developers from providing affordable housing on sites that are below the thresholds set above and this SPG encourages developers to consider such provision where they and /or the council think it feasible and appropriate.

5.5 EXCEPTION SITES

- In rural areas, where only limited housing development is permitted, development plan policies make provision for small affordable housing schemes to be developed on land either within or adjoining the village where housing would not normally be permitted as an exception to normal planning policy. More information on this can be found at Annex B of PPG3.
- The Council recognises that these small schemes help to maintain the viability of rural communities. Such development will, however, be subject to strict control as set out in the plan policies. Permission will only be granted where there is:
 - i) clear evidence of need, local to the parish provided by the developer/RSL, and
 - ii) a secure legal arrangement in place to ensure that the benefit of the affordable housing will be enjoyed by successive as well as initial occupiers of the properties.
- Schemes involving the development of general housing as well as affordable housing for local needs i.e. a mixed housing scheme will not be permitted on sites outside settlement/development boundaries.

6. NEGOTIATING FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

6.1 THE NEGOTIATION PROCESS

The process for negotiating the affordable housing element of a residential development should ensure that it causes the minimum delay in preparing and processing of the planning application and to ensure that the proposals are fully integrated in the overall development.

To ensure that each party has a clear understanding of the negotiation process it is outlined in appendix 4 and is detailed as follows.

6.1.1 Pre application Stage (outline or full)

Applicants should be aware that the provision of affordable housing will have an impact on the value of the land, as well as implications for housing mix and layout. It is therefore essential that an approach should be made to the local authority to establish the affordable housing policies and requirements pertaining to the development.

Planning Officers welcome early discussions on proposed developments prior to planning application stage to discuss the layout, house types, sizes, rents and sales prices together with any additional financial contributions and delivery mechanisms. Planning Officers will then be in a position to advise on the general planning policies for the proposed development

Where policy requires it, Strategic Housing Services, based on the information provided by the developer, will provide an Affordable Housing Brief, outlining the housing need, requirements and other considerations relating to the proposed development (see appendix 5). In terms of establishing need, the Council will refer to current housing need survey information and data from the Home Point Register. However, it may be necessary for the developer to undertake an up to date housing needs surveys to confirm the need for affordable housing and provide information on mix of dwelling types and sizes.

When planning applications forming part of an allocated site come forward, the applicant will be required to either

- Specify the proportion of affordable housing relative to their application or exceptionally
- Specify the financial contribution to enable a proportion of affordable housing to be built off site (please refer to chapter 8)

Where applicants do not seek the advice of the relevant officers at this early stage, it is likely to result in significant delay in progressing the application, whilst discussions are undertaken.

Should the affordable housing element require the involvement of an RSL, a preferred list of RSL providers is located at appendix one.

The initial site layout should be considered between the applicant and the RSL to ensure that the affordable housing element is integrated and can be accommodated within the overall proposed development (see para 6.2). With outline planning consents, it is appreciated that full details on units etc. may not be known. The local authority will, in these instances, seek to secure the percentage of affordable housing as outlined in the appropriate policy, with detailed negotiations to be contained in the S106 agreement.

If the developer chooses to provide the affordable homes without the involvement of a Registered Social Landlord, the council will require strong and detailed evidence that the dwellings will be available to those in local housing need, at an affordable cost and in perpetuity.

6.1.2 Submitting a scheme as part of a Planning Application

Once the developer has agreed a level of provision with the Planning Services and Strategic Housing Services, a proposal will need to be prepared which specifies:

1. the number of affordable housing units and the arrangements for their provision
2. the way in which the developer will ensure that the housing units are available in perpetuity
3. the distribution of the affordable houses to ensure a well integrated and designed scheme is provided with a good mix of house type, size and tenure.
4. the RSL that has been selected

The scheme should include details of house type, tenure and proposed costs to the occupier.

When the planning application is eventually submitted, the consultation process with Strategic Housing Services should be to confirm details already discussed in Stages one and two and should therefore take a relatively short time to complete.

6.1.3. Approval of the Planning Application

Planning permission for development will be granted subject to a S106 agreement, limiting the occupation of the dwellings to persons who have satisfied the council's local housing need criteria identified at 2.2 and 7.7 of this SPG.

Alternatively, the council may ask the applicant to execute planning obligations (see Circular 06/98, para 34). Where such an obligation or condition is attached, the landlord should contact Strategic Housing Services to agree a lettings policy and nomination procedures. In most circumstances advertising the properties through Home Point will be encouraged ensuring that local housing needs are met.

6.2 DESIGN STANDARDS

- Where the Registered Social Landlord is involved in the development of the affordable element, the council will expect the current Scheme Development Standards (or successive documents) produced by the Housing Corporation as a minimum standard of development for the affordable housing units. In addition, it is expected that the units be developed to Lifetime Homes Standards unless there are constraints on the overall proposed development. In these instances, the applicant will need to negotiate the standards on a case by case basis. Detailed guidance on housing layout, external space standards, general design principles, parking and highway standards, security and landscaping will be provided by the Planning Services Division. Please refer to the Design and Development Requirements SPG (June 2004).
- Developers will be encouraged to provide low cost market housing to Scheme Development Standards. Where low cost market housing is provided, as a minimum, these should be of no lesser standard than other market housing of the same house type across the proposed development.
- The objective is to provide a balanced and mixed scheme with no noticeable difference in the quality of the residential environment between the private market housing and the affordable element. The production of a local Village Design Statement or Parish Plans may assist in identifying issues around local distinctiveness.
- In order to help ensure that the affordable housing provided remains affordable the Council may withdraw permitted development rights.

-
- Whilst “pepper potting” is encouraged a minimum cluster would consist of between 6 and 8 units, which would be negotiated between the RSL, developer and Local Authority and based upon the overall scale of the development.

6.3 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

This section deals with the way in which affordable housing can be financed through the planning process. There are a number of ways in which affordable housing can be funded and in most cases more than one source of funding may be involved.

6.3.1 Public Subsidy

The provision of affordable housing should always be calculated on the basis that NO grant funding will be available through the Approved Development Programme (ADP) or the local authority’s own capital resources.

- The developers contribution towards affordable housing will normally be expected to reflect the total cost of the required affordable housing minus the capital element that can be serviced through the rents. This approach is in line with Housing Corporation policy as detailed within Circular F2 42/98 which states:

‘The basic objective of developer contributions whether or not the scheme also receives Social Housing Grant funding, is to provide additional affordable housing, either directly or by reducing SHG requirement. In some cases where a developer provides affordable housing directly on site for sale to an RSL, the price will be set at a level where no SHG is required’.

- In order to maximise the amount of affordable housing delivered in the County the available public resources will be used to fund the development of sites which fall below the stated thresholds in section 5.3 of this SPG. The ADP however, is increasingly being targeted at regional priorities and whilst the major focus is the regeneration of urban areas, there is currently an allocation for rural schemes.
- The provision of Local Authority Social Housing Grant (LASHG) was abolished from 1st April 2003. However, due to the recent transfer of social housing stock from the local authority to a newly formed housing company in 2002, the local authority is in receipt of a capital contribution for the provision of affordable housing. With the anticipated shortfall in housing provision, the capital receipt will be allocated to provide additional affordable units to meet a range of housing needs across the county to supplement those secured through the planning system.

Justification for Public Subsidy, for exceptional circumstances only

Public subsidy will only be considered where the developer can demonstrate through detailed financial evidence that there is/ are significant constraints and the economics of the development make it otherwise impossible to provide the affordable housing element.

However, it must be recognised that the application for funding from the Housing Corporation through the ADP will depend on the availability of resources and may result in a time delay whilst the application is processed.

Failure to provide the information necessary for such an assessment, or alternatively a failure to provide the required amount and type of affordable housing at an affordable cost, could justify the refusal of planning permission, in accordance with Circular 6/98 paragraph 24 which states

“Where a local planning authority considers, having regard to the policy in this Circular, that certain sites are suitable for an inclusion of an element of affordable housing and an applicant

does not make such provision as part of the proposed development, such a failure could justify the refusal of planning permission”

6.3.2 The RSL Contribution

Rented Properties

The amount that the RSL can contribute, from their own resources for the purchase of affordable rented properties, will be based on the sum they are able to borrow based on the rents permitted to repay the loan debt after allowing for their expenses. The amount that an RSL can pay on this basis will not usually be sufficient to cover the cost of construction.

It must also be noted that the rents RSL's are able to charge are unique to each scheme dependant on the property size, capital value based on 1999 values; and target rents set by the Housing Corporation which are currently calculated using the “rent calculator”.

Shared Ownership Properties

Shared ownership is the arrangement by which a purchaser acquires an equity share in the property, with an RSL acquiring or retaining the balance by borrowing and charging a suitable amount of rent currently not exceeding 2.75%. The purchaser will usually purchase a 50% share initially, but this may be as much as 75% or as little as 25%. At a subsequent date, the purchaser can acquire a further share of the equity, up to full ownership. However, where the provision has been subject to a S106 agreement or rural exception site, measures will be enforced to ensure the property remains affordable in perpetuity and is available on resale to those in need of such housing.

The amount the RSL will be able to contribute will be dependant on ensuring that the total housing cost to the prospective purchaser does not exceed 30% of gross median earnings.

6.3.3 The Landowner/Developer Contribution

The landowner/developer would be required to bear the cost of providing the affordable housing less any contribution from the RSL or purchaser designated as being in local housing need. This would be equivalent to the grant element usually secured from the Housing Corporation determined via the Corporation's grant rate calculator.

The contribution by the landowner/developer would be secured through the planning process by use of a Section 106 Agreement, otherwise planning permission will not be granted.

There may be specific site circumstances where the target for affordable housing is not achievable due to the economics of provision in relation to the site circumstances (such as particular costs associated with the development) or the need to achieve other planning obligations such as contributions towards improvements to infrastructure. In these circumstances, following negotiation with the council, a judgement will be made as to what alternatives would be acceptable e.g. a financial contribution for off site provision, a reduction in the amount of affordable housing to be provided, or an alternative tenure/housing mix.

6.3.4 Land Subsidy

Landowners/Developers should be aware that a planning obligation to provide affordable housing effectively reduces the value of the land upon which the affordable housing is sited and land should be valued accordingly. Costs of providing affordable housing should therefore be taken into account.

It should be noted that reviews relating to contributions from the various parties will be ongoing and up to date information can be obtained from Strategic Housing Services.

7. SECURING AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND CONTROLLING OCCUPANCY

- 7.1 Affordable housing provided in accordance with this guidance note will normally be secured by means of a condition or planning obligation in accordance with Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. When using obligations the Council will ensure that they are consistent with the general guidance in Circular 1/97. This ensures that the affordable housing will meet the identified local need and will remain available as affordable housing for local people in the future.
- 7.2 The wording and timing of these arrangements need care. Inappropriate conditions and planning obligations create uncertainty and may halt the progress of a scheme or could be the subject of attempted modification or discharge. To ensure that the planning obligation is effective, the Council will ensure that it is executed before granting planning permission.
- 7.3 However, in line with paragraph 16 of Circular 6/98, the Council will not normally impose additional occupancy controls where an RSL is to be responsible for the management of the affordable housing. However, on rural exception sites and on low cost market schemes the Council will ensure that adequate occupancy controls to reserve the housing in question for local needs in perpetuity exists and this may involve the use of conditions or planning obligations.
- 7.4 Where the affordable housing is to be provided within a larger development, which includes general market housing, the Council will require the affordable housing element to be built and made available for occupation well before all the general market housing is occupied. The legal agreement or condition will therefore include a restriction on the occupation of a proportion of the general market housing until the affordable housing is available for occupation. There will be flexibility on the proportion required dependent on the circumstances of individual sites and this will be considered on individual planning applications. In determining the proportion the Council will take into account factors such as the proposed layout, abnormally high development costs and the total number of dwellings to be provided, in its negotiations with developers.
- 7.5 The Council considers that the best way of ensuring that the affordable housing will be enjoyed by successive as well as initial occupiers of the property is by the involvement of a Registered Social Landlord. The landlord's continuing interest in the property will ensure control over subsequent changes of occupation. For this reason the involvement of an RSL will be sought by the Council in the provision of any element of affordable housing except for where the housing is low cost market or discounted low cost for sale.
- 7.6 Whilst arrangements should be legally binding and ensure that the housing is occupied as intended, the Council will also take account of the needs of the developers and Registered Social Landlords who must ensure that schemes are financially viable and who may need to operate within certain time limits. The overall aim is to ensure that arrangements will deliver the objectives of the policies set out in the development plans.
- 7.7 Where occupancy criteria are included as part of conditions or planning obligations, a cascade approach may be preferable. This will ensure that occupants will always be found for any accommodation, thus safeguarding an adequate stream of revenue for those managing the development whilst ensuring that people in local housing need take priority. Under this approach the eligibility criteria would initially be restricted to local residents, people employed locally or people with local connections as identified in section 2 of this SPG. If the housing remained unallocated for some time, the criteria would be widened to ensure that a suitable occupant was found. The Council will need to monitor conformity with occupancy criteria and take appropriate enforcement action where necessary.
- 7.8 To ensure that local housing needs are met, wherever possible, affordable housing units will be allocated through the Council's allocations policy i.e. currently through Home Point Herefordshire (choice based lettings)

8. FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN LIEU OF ON-SITE PROVISION OR OFF-SITE PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- 8.1 Circular 06/98 'Planning and Affordable Housing' introduced the concept of a 'financial or other contribution' towards the provision of affordable housing on another site in the local planning authority's area. However, where this is the case, Para 21 states that "it should be provided as part of the proposed development"
- 8.2 Circular 06/98 states that **both** the local planning authority and the developer should be in agreement as to whether or not a financial contribution may be made in lieu of on-site provision.
- 8.3 In Herefordshire, the shortage of suitable alternative sites is likely to restrict alternative provision elsewhere. In light of this the Council will only, in exceptional cases, consider financial contributions and in reaching this decision will assess the likelihood of alternative arrangements actually resulting in the provision of affordable housing. The developer will need to demonstrate robust reasons, if on site provision is not possible. Where both sides agree to off-site provision of affordable housing, the developer's contribution may take the form of either a financial contribution per unit or the provision of the units on an alternative identified site. In both cases, the financial contribution will be calculated so that the units can be provided with no requirement for additional public subsidy.
- 8.4 Where the affordable housing units are to be provided by the developer on an alternative identified site, the local planning authority will require details of the scheme as part of the application for the original site in the same way as if it were provided on site. The alternative site should generally be within the vicinity of the development site.
- 8.5 The arrangements for off-site provision of affordable housing, either by way of financial contribution or actual provision of dwellings, would form the basis of a planning obligation agreement to be drawn up between the developer and the Council in respect of the planning permission on the original application site (see Circular 06/98 Para 23)
- 8.6 Calculating the number of Affordable Housing Units to be provided off site, on an agreed alternative site.

The number of units to be provided off site should equate to the number to be provided had the site been "suitable" on the original application. It should not be provided on an alternative site that would also require the provision of affordable housing under planning policy.

- 8.7 In exceptional circumstances, where the Council and the developer agree to a financial or other planning contribution to be made towards the provision of affordable housing on another site the Council will draft obligations so they:
- allow the developer to make the contribution towards the costs of providing affordable housing on a different site, or
 - include a covenant to the effect that a sum or sums paid by the developer to the Council for the purpose of meeting or contributing towards the costs of affordable housing on a different site, shall be repaid to the developer on or by a specified date if such sums have not been used for that purpose after 10 years .
- 8.8 Calculating the financial calculation for providing additional affordable units
- The method of calculating the contribution is based on a formula recommended by the London Planning Advisory Committee (LPAC) whereby the developer's contribution equates to the amount of Social Housing Grant (SHG) which would normally be paid on each dwelling unit.
 - The formula takes into account the Housing Corporation's estimated total housing cost figures for houses of different types in a local authority area known as the Total Cost Indicator (TCI). (see appendix 6). The Housing Corporation has now stopped using this calculation system, but this authority will continue to use

it, but with the TCI figures updated annually in line with the RICS Building Cost Index figure for Social Housing, using April 2005 as the baseline.

It also takes into account the proportion of this cost, which is financed by Social Housing Grant – the Social Housing Grant rate.

Whilst the grant rate will vary depending on the house types to be provided, the current rate for general needs provision is approximately 60%. However, as the percentage varies it is advised that an approach is made to Strategic Housing Services for the most up to date figure.

In order to calculate the actual financial contribution for a particular proposal, the following information will be required from the Developer, by Strategic Housing Services

- ❑ Details of the original development proposals to calculate what the on site provision would have been
- ❑ The house types, sizes and tenures of the affordable housing to be provided to meet a local housing need in the area of the proposed development

Any financial contribution will be:

- ❑ provided through a Section 106 Agreement in accordance with para 23 of circular 6/98.
- ❑ Held by the Council for use by an RSL in lieu of or in addition to other public subsidy for the provision of additional affordable units
- ❑ Separately identifiable within the council's accounts
- ❑ Used within the period specified within the S106 agreement
- ❑ Returned to the developer (with interest calculated at the standard rate prescribed by the Council) should the Council fail to utilise the contribution within the time period for the provision of additional affordable units. In general, the time period allowed will be 10 years.

9. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 :

Local Authority's Preferred Registered Social Landlords with an active development programme in Herefordshire

Organisation	Name	Contact Details
South Shropshire Housing Association	George Stoyan Development Manager	Tel: 01584 877888 Mobile: 0781 3611230 Fax: 01584 877567 E Mail: george.stoyan@sshropsha.co.uk
Bromford Housing Group	David Owen Development Manager	Tel: 01242 544418 Fax: 01242 233090 E mail: David.Owen@bromford.co.uk
West Mercia Housing Group for Kemble Housing	Ms. Ann Harris Area New Business Manager	Tel: 01527 556409 Fax:01527 556401 E Mail: ann.harris@wmhousing.co.uk
Festival Housing Group	Gwenda Cope Head of Development	Tel: 01684 579391 Mobile: 07879 483382 Fax: 01684 579440 E Mail: gcope@festivalhousing.org
Herefordshire Housing Limited	Graham Parfitt Development Officer	Tel: 01432 384005 Mobile: 07870271856 Fax: E Mail: gparfitt@herefordshirehousing.org.uk
Marches Housing Association	Dave Palmer Development & Asset Manager	Tel: 01568 619618 Fax: 01568 615611 E mail: dave.palmer@marchesha.co.uk
Gloucestershire Housing Association	Darren Isbell Regional Development Manager	Tel:01452 529255 Fax: 01452 310520 E mail: isbelld@gloscha.co.uk
Forest of Dean Housing Association	Richard Finney Development Manager	Tel: 01594 838000 E mail: Richard.finney@fodh.org.uk

(Please note that in view of the continuous changes with the Housing Corporation Pilot Partnering, you are advised to contact Strategic Housing Services for up to date information.)

Appendix 2 : Glossary

ADP	Approved Development Programme – is the funding made available to the housing corporation to provide affordable housing to targeted areas of need.
LGA	Local Government Association
RPG 11	Regional Planning Guidance for the West Midlands
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance issued by the Government
RSL	Registered Social Landlord – usually a Housing Association but not exclusively. Registered with the Housing Corporation as a provider of social housing and able to bid for public funds
SHG	Social Housing Grant – refers to monies allocated by the Housing Corporation to enable social landlords to develop new housing schemes
LASHG	Local Authority Social Housing Grant – abolished 1 st April 2003 and refers to monies funded by government but co-ordinated by Councils to enable social landlords to develop new housing schemes

Affordable Housing Grant refers to the councils own capital resources available to provide affordable housing

Low Cost Market refers to the provision of accommodation subject to a resale covenant. The principle is that the accommodation is available at a fixed discount below the open market value to households in need. The level of discount will depend on the individual circumstances of each case and will need to be negotiated with the Council prior to any determination of a planning application. However, the level of discount will normally be up to 30% of the market price and will be subject to an absolute minimum of 20%. The discount will apply on initial and all subsequent re-sales thus ensuring that the accommodation is retained affordable.

Shared Ownership - is a government-backed scheme to help people who are unable to secure a full mortgage to purchase a home of their own. The scheme allows someone to purchase a share in their prospective home, usually 50% and then pay rent on the remaining share (in ownership of a RSL).

UDP:	Unitary Development Plan – a strategic land use development plan for Herefordshire which will guide and inform future planning development during the period 1996-2011
Exception Schemes:	Affordable housing for local needs in perpetuity built on small sites within or adjoining existing villages on land that would not normally gain planning permission for housing
Commitments:	Housing sites with planning permission or allocated in a Development Plan
Completions:	Dwellings which have obtained planning permission and have been built, i.e. completed
Windfall Site:	Land which is suitable for development within the terms of planning policies and detailed settlement criteria, but are not specifically identified and the development of which is unpredictable

Section 106 Agreement: An agreement by a local authority with a landowner / developer restricting or regulating the development or use of land either permanently or temporarily in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Existing household A group of people who constitute a household at the time a need is recognised who may or may not lose or be joined by one or more members over the study period. The residual and additional members of the household continue to constitute the existing household eg a new baby.

Emergent household
Need A new household formed, needing a separate dwelling from an existing household.

Appendix 3 : Development Plan Policies

1. Hereford City Local Plan 1991 – 2001 (adopted 1996)

Affordable housing:

Policy H8

"The city council will encourage a reasonable mix and balance of house types and sizes within new residential developments. Proposals for the development of affordable dwellings suitable for people not easily able to compete in the housing market will be particularly encouraged. The city council will seek the provision of affordable housing by:

- (a) continuing to engage in collaborative schemes with housing associations, private developers and other agencies involved in housing provision;
- (b) seeking to negotiate with private developers for the inclusion of an element of affordable housing provision in suitable schemes. Arrangements should be made to ensure that affordable provision will be enjoyed by successive as well as initial occupiers of the properties concerned.

Where the provision of affordable housing leads to relatively high densities being proposed, special attention should be given to design to ensure that proposals respect their wider setting and that residential amenity is not adversely affected."

2. Leominster District Plan 1991 – 2001 (adopted 1998)

Policy A.48: Affordable housing for local needs in rural areas

"Exceptionally, within or adjoining rural settlements planning permission may be granted for low cost affordable housing on land that would not normally be released for development where a local need has been justified. Primarily, households occupying such accommodation will be restricted to those which are residents within the ward; have strong local family connections; or are employed within the relevant ward.

Where such proposals are advanced the local planning authority will need to be satisfied that:

- (1) the criteria set out in policy a.1 can be met;
- (2) the local need is shown to be genuine and quantifiable, to the local planning authority's reasonable satisfaction, and there is a reasonable expectation that this need will be long term;
- (3) it is evident that local housing market conditions could not satisfy the housing need;
- (4) arrangements are made to ensure that the benefits of low cost housing will be enjoyed in perpetuity by subsequent occupants as well as by the initial occupiers, for example, by making the housing available through a registered social landlord;
- (5) the site's location should afford reasonable access to facilities and, where possible, public transport;
- (6) proposals do not involve mixed developments consisting of open market housing to offset the lower return on low cost housing on the same site.

Should a vacancy occur which cannot be filled by a household in the relevant ward meeting the local need, the council may permit the property to be occupied by residents of an immediately adjoining ward (or such other definition as can be agreed between the parties) who would otherwise meet the terms of the local need."

Policy A49: Affordable Housing on larger sites

The local planning authority will negotiate for the inclusion of an element of affordable housing on suitable sites where a lack of affordable housing can be demonstrated.

Arrangements should be made to ensure that the benefits of low cost housing will be enjoyed in perpetuity by subsequent occupants as well as by the initial occupiers

Housing sites for 25 or more dwellings or over 1 ha in size within Leominster and more than 15 dwellings or over 0.5 ha elsewhere will be evaluated to determine their suitability in terms of accommodating an element of the affordable housing need for the settlement concerned and its surrounding area. This policy will be applied to both identified housing sites and windfall proposals.

3. Malvern Local Plan 1991- 2001 (adopted 1998)

Housing Policy 11

Affordable housing for local people in rural areas

"The district council may, in exceptional circumstances, and in addition to Hereford and Worcester Structure Plan housing land requirements, permit small scale residential developments on land in or adjoining identified settlement boundaries which would not otherwise be released for development. To be given favourable consideration the district council will require to be satisfied that:

- a) there is a genuine need in the area for low cost housing of the type and tenure proposed by the applicant which cannot be met in any other way, and
- b) satisfactory arrangements will be made for ensuring, in perpetuity, that:
 - i) occupancy of the dwellings will be restricted to those persons who are in housing need and who have a previous family connection with the locality or are employed locally,
 - ii) the dwellings will be available for occupation at a tenure appropriate to and at a price which is and which will remain affordable by persons on low incomes, in conjunction with a housing association or other suitable agency, and
 - iii) the dwellings will continue to be available to subsequent occupiers on the same terms as are mentioned in (ii) in perpetuity; proposals which may potentially only benefit the initial occupier will not be acceptable, and
- c) cross-subsidy by providing some houses on the same site for sale on the open market is not involved, and
- d) it is of a scale, character and density appropriate to the character of the area,
- e) adequate site conditions and services exist or can be readily and economically provided,
- f) satisfactory vehicular and pedestrian access can be provided, and
- g) it would not have a significantly adverse affect on neighbouring properties or result in overlooking or loss of residential amenity.
- h) In defining local need the district council will take into account:
 - 1) existing residents needing separate accommodation in the area;
 - 2) people whose work provides important services and who need to live closer to the local community;
 - 3) people who are not necessarily resident locally but have long-standing links with the local community.
 - 4) people with the offer of a job in the locality, who cannot take up the offer because of the lack of affordable housing."

Major housing developments and affordable housing

Housing policy 12

Major housing development

"The district council will, where site and market conditions are appropriate, seek to reach agreement with developers of major housing schemes to include the provision of a proportion of housing for sale or rent at affordable prices in perpetuity. Some properties may be made available at a low cost market value to meet a specified local need. Major housing schemes refers to those over 40 dwellings or 1.5 hectares in Malvern, Bromyard and Ledbury or over 25 dwellings or 1 hectare in Upton-upon-Severn and the remainder of the district. Criterion b) of housing policy 11 will apply where a housing association is not involved or there has been some special planning concession."

South Herefordshire Local Plan 1991- 2001 (adopted 1999)

Policy SH.12

Cross-subsidisation schemes

"In future housing schemes within settlements, Ross-on-Wye, and on housing land around Hereford City, the council will negotiate with developers for a reasonable amount of affordable housing to meet local needs in order to meet an identified need."

Policy SH.13

Affordable housing in/adjacent to settlements

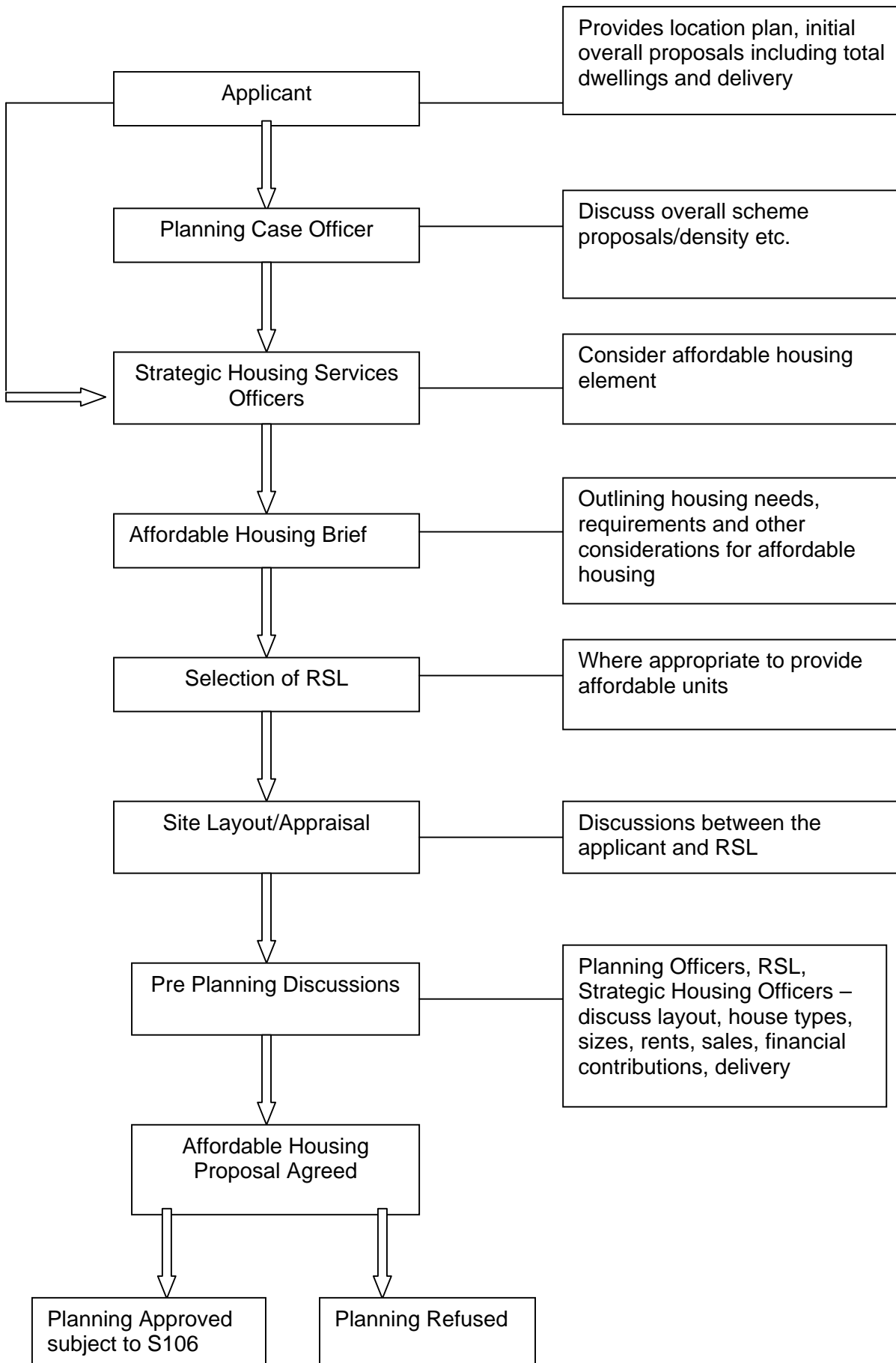
"As an exception to policy, affordable housing schemes may be permitted on suitable sites within, or adjacent to larger villages and smaller settlements, which would not normally be released for development, provided that:-

- (i) the developments satisfy a clearly demonstrated and genuine local need for affordable housing which cannot be reasonably accommodated elsewhere;
- (ii) the developments are small-scale, well designed, environmentally acceptable, capable of being served by a safe vehicular access, satisfying the criteria of policies GD.1 and C.3 where appropriate;
- (iii) adequate arrangements are made to ensure that the affordable element of the developments will be enjoyed by successive as well as by initial occupiers of the properties."

NB: Policy GD1 - General Development Criteria

Policy C3 - Criteria for exceptional development outside settlement boundaries

APPENDIX 4 : Negotiating affordable housing



APPENDIX 6 : TCI Base Table 2004/5

1TCI Base Table 2004/05 and 2005/06: Self-Contained Accommodation

Total Unit costs Unit floor area m ²	Probable Occupancy (Persons)	Self-contained accommodation - £ per unit Cost Group C1
Up to 25	1	49,900
Exceeding/not exceeding		
25/30	1	55,200
30/35	1 and 2	60,600
35/40	1 and 2	65,900
40/45	2	71,200
45/50	2	76,600
50/55	2 and 3	81,900
55/60	2 and 3	87,200
60/65	3 and 4	92,500
65/70	3 and 4	97,900
70/75	3, 4 and 5	103,200
75/80	3, 4 and 5	108,500
80/85	4, 5 and 6	113,900
85/90	4, 5 and 6	119,200
90/95	5 and 6	124,500
95/100	5 and 6	129,800
100/105	6 and 7	135,200
105/110	6 and 7	140,500
110/115	6, 7 and 8	145,800
115/120	6, 7 and 8	151,200

For Herefordshire, there is a 9% uplift on these figures for 2004/5 and 2005/6

Figures to be enhanced annually in line with the RICS/Building Costs Index for Social Housing, using April 05 as the baseline.

Appendix 7 :

Herefordshire Council Contacts

1. **Planning Services Division**

Forward Planning,

PO Box 144,
Hereford,
Herefordshire,
HR1 2YH.

Mr Kevin Singleton
Team Leader Strategic Planning

Tel:01432 260137
Fax: 01432 260289

2. **Planning Services, Development Control,**

PO Box 230,
Hereford,.
HR1 2ZE

Central Division: Planning Officers
Bernie Eacock
Kevin Bishop

Tel: 01432 260756
Tel: 01432 261946

Northern Division: Planning Officers
Andrew Banks
Duncan Thomas

Tel: 01432 261803
Tel:01432 383093

Southern Division: Planning Officers
Andrew Prior
Steve Holder

Tel: 01432 261932
Tel: 01432 260479

3. **Strategic Housing Services**

Garrick House,
Widemarsh Street,
Hereford,
HR4 9EU.

Miss Jane Thomas
Enabling Manager

Tel: 01432 261910
Fax: 01432 261591

4. **Legal Services,**

Brockington,
35, Hafod Road,
Hereford,
HR1 1SH

Christine Wright
Principal Lawyer

Tel: 01432 260472
Fax: 01432 260206

APPENDIX 8 : List of Completed Housing Need Studies

Copies of the Surveys can be obtained by contacting Ruth Lovelace, Housing Market Research Officer, Plough Lane, PO Box 4, Hereford HR4 0XH or by downloading on <http://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/housing/23462.asp>

April 2000 - April 2001	Hereford City Bodenham Colwall Leintwardine Longtown Withington
April 2001 - April 2002	Cusop Wellington
April 2002 - April 2003	Orcop
April 2003 - April 2004	Bishops Frome Orleton Ross Upper Sapey (North Bromyard group parish) Pembridge Leominster Staunton-on-Wye Marden
2004 – 2005	Kington Cradley Bartestree/Lugwardine Sutton St Nicholas Shobdon Ledbury Bromyard and Winslow Clehonger Lea
2005-2006	Fownhope Much Dewchurch Canon Pyon & Kings Pyon Credenhill Walford Kingsland
Proposed for 2006-2007	Burghill Colwall Linton (including Gorsley) Upton Bishop Weobley Whitchurch Review of Hereford City

Appendix 9: References

1. **Herefordshire's Local Plans – Written Statement**
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