Until there’s a home for everyone

Solutions for the housing shortage

How to build the 250,000 homes we need each year

Toby Lloyd
Head of Policy

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How bad is the housing shortage?

Since the 1960s, we’ve built fewer and fewer homes.
How bad is the housing shortage?

In 2010, we built the lowest number of homes in peace-time since WW1

![Bar chart showing total housing completions from 2006 to 2011.]
How bad is the housing shortage?

We calculate, that current plans mean we won’t build enough homes in any year for the foreseeable future.
How bad is the housing shortage?

Conclusion: the shortage is huge and growing.

- We need **250,000 homes per year** to meet need. People are living longer, relationships break down and new ones start. This means the number of households grows.

- Currently and into the future, the housing shortage is **100,000 to 150,000 homes per year**.

- This means, that at current building rates the shortage will grow by **1m homes every 7 years**.
Why aren’t we building homes?

(a) Public investment has declined. We spend far more on rent subsidies than on house building and the gap is set to grow.

Source: Budget 2013
Why aren’t we building homes?

(b) The private house builder market is **controlled by a few big builders**, who are very risk averse. It’s not very competitive...

Source: NHBC
Why aren’t we building homes?

(b) Plus, the historical record of recovery from recession is very poor for the private house builders...
Why aren’t we building homes?

(c) Not only is the house builder model dysfunctional, so is the land market.

Not enough land is made available for house building:

• A lot of prime land is protected: ‘Green Belt’

• It’s hard to buy land for small builders – hard to find out who owns what and make offers

• Major builders control much of the land market through private agreements which are not transparent. These are the long term ‘land banks’
Why aren’t we building homes?

Because so little land is released, land prices for building homes are a massive barrier to delivering homes
Main government solution is addressing the wrong problem

Govt’s Help to Buy scheme boosts mortgage availability. But this doesn’t deal with underlying problem
And won’t help middle earners...

Shelter analysis shows that even HTB won’t really help.
What are Shelter’s solutions?

We need both investment and reform to build enough homes

- Land Market Reform
- Development Market Reform
- Investment

250,000 homes per year
What are Shelter’s solutions?

We’ve looked closely at the options and it will take a balanced package of measures (investment and reform)

[Chart showing minimum number of homes needed each year and the breakdown of homes from different sources]
What are Shelter’s solutions?

Our recommendation on investment:

£12 billion

- Four year programme
- Delivers 52,000 homes per year
- Balance is towards social rented (genuinely affordable)

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<th>Key barriers</th>
<th>Potential solution</th>
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<td>Deficit</td>
<td>Off-balance sheet models</td>
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<td>Product must be politically appealing</td>
<td>Shared ownership models</td>
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<td>Priority versus other spending commitments (transport)</td>
<td>Shelter 2015 campaigning</td>
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What are Shelter’s solutions?

We need reform as well as investment, to make sure we build enough homes even when money is tight.

Some reforms could be ‘quick wins’:

- Letting councils have more powers to do Green Belt Swaps
  Could deliver 33,000 extra homes per year

- Giving councils more power to convert commercial buildings into residential
  Could deliver 10,000 extra homes per year

- Supporting rural affordable housing with ‘Exception Sites’
  Could deliver 1,500 extra homes per year
What are Shelter’s solutions?

Some reforms will take longer, but are crucial:

• **New ways of bringing together powers** over infrastructure, planning and housing to fix the land market.

• **This could be in the form of new Garden Cities.**

• **These new models must support smaller builders** to break the monopoly of the big house builders

• **They must also make sure land prices are controlled**, so that the homes are not unaffordable
What are Shelter’s solutions?

We’ve done this recently in a small corner of East London...
What are the options?

And there are plenty of international and UK local authority examples of transformative approaches:

Accordia, Cambridge

Self-build in Almere, Holland
What are Shelter’s solutions?

Overall, our package of measures could deliver 170,000 homes per year. Enough to close the housing shortage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action now</th>
<th>Homes/year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Boost direct central government investment</td>
<td>51,072</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green belt swaps</td>
<td>33,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raise the local authority borrowing caps</td>
<td>12,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial property conversions</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extending rural exception sites</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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<th>Longer-term reform</th>
<th>Homes/year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Garden cities and new towns</td>
<td>43,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting self-build</td>
<td>19,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local authority development management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restructuring local borrowing</td>
<td>17,000</td>
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But it will be an uphill struggle to convince politicians to act...

IPSOS MORI polling on ‘key issue facing Britain’
Until there’s a home for everyone