Tackling the need for affordable housing through a local housing company

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Wokingham Borough Council
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Introduction

- Background to Wokingham Borough
- How/why we developed the idea of a LHC
- The LHC structure
- Funding
- Development Pipeline
- Top Tips



Some context

- Population 160,000 (2015)
- 1,876 people on Housing Register
- Homelessness increasing
- 612 local households interested in shared ownership
- High average house prices £416k at May 2017 57% higher than all England average.
- Small and high cost private rental sector
- 80% owner-occupiers in Borough (2011)
- Council stock of 2,650 bought out of HRA subsidy system
- 4 Strategic Development Locations in Borough 13,500 new homes by 2026 - 10,000 in SDLs
- 35% affordable housing (mix of on-site & commuted sums)





Background to Company

- Started to discuss in 2008 following the 2007 Housing Green Paper
- Worst funded LA in England
- Wanted to look at different ways to meet housing need that built up assets & created revenue stream
- Reviewed the following options:
 - Council-House Building (i.e. in HRA)
 - 50:50 Joint Venture
 - Commissioning through housing associations ("as is")
 - Wholly-owned company
- Wholly-owned company was preferred option



Wholly-Owned Company

- Greatest control over homes built
- Most responsive to local needs
- Ability to deliver mixed tenure
- Housing Companies allow you to:
 - Build up asset base
 - Create income stream
 - Borrow to build more
- BUT higher risk and investment requirements



Legal Advice

- A company limited by shares
- Established using "wellbeing powers"
- "State aid" considerations
- Need certain Secretary of State consents
- The LHC will pay corporation tax if it makes a profit and pay VAT on services such as housing management.
- Would be a 'contracting authority' so would be subject to EU procurement rules
- Assured or Assured Shorthold tenancies would apply



Wokingham Housing Limited

- Wokingham Housing Limited (WHL) was set up in June 2011
- Company limited by shares (WBC 100% shareholder)
- Initial business case small scale development programme on council-owned land (75 units over 5 years)
- BUT more ambitious plans!

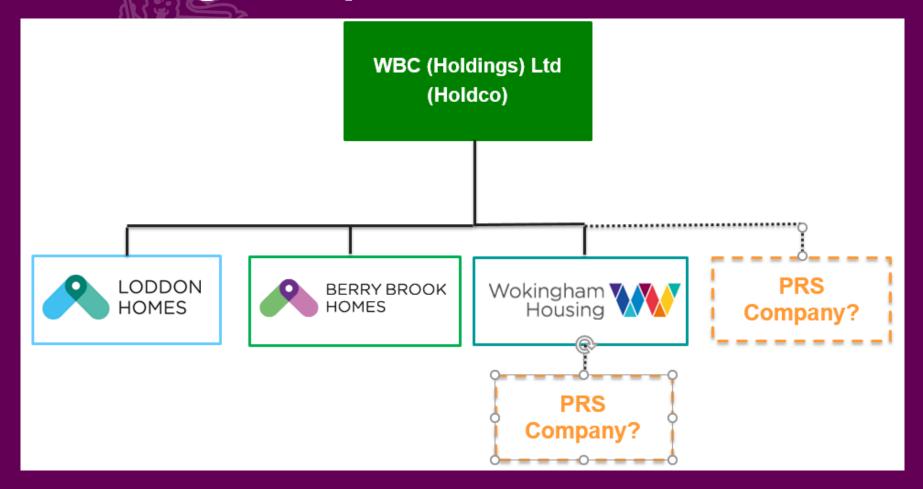


Our LHC Model





Housing Companies Structure





Company uses

Loddon Homes - For-Profit RP

 Stock with Government Grant funding e.g. Fosters, 52 Reading Road, Shared O/ship



Berry Brook Homes - Local Hsg Co

 All affordable – non Govt. Grant funded e.g. Phoenix Ave, Grovelands, Anson Wk



WHL - Development Co.

- Develops units for above + WBC HRA
- Funds/delivers private sale/private rented



Private Rented Sector (PRS) Co.



Current structure – outbound



Loans to Holdco from WBC*



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3.5% loan*

Loan to WHL - working capital @5.75%



* CS repays loan on completion



WBC/ LHL
'commission'
WHL to build
affordable
homes and sells
to Loddon



In-bound







Interest







Dividend

Council services funded thro' interest charges and future profit from Holdco

WOKINGHAM

BOROUGH COUNCIL



Interest



payment



Dividend





WHL create profit thro' transfer price (initial working capital from WBC)





Wokingham Commercial Approach Housing

- 2 key objectives: homes + profit
- Working capital loan c.£1.9m by mid 2017/18
- Tough business case appraisals that tests:
 - Notional profit/loss
 - GDV and ROI over NPV
 - VFM balanced against cost benefit analysis



- Challenging build costs
 - Quality/ maintenance costs/ customer
 - Build at an acceptable price per sq metre





How WHL operates

- WHL small team of 5 staff (2 PT)
- Small Board of 4 3 Cllrs + MD
- Board meet every 2 months
- WHL's business plan
 - Small sites < than 20 units 10-15%
 Overhead and Profit (OH&P) charge
 - Large sites > than 20 units 5-10%
- No capitalisation of costs transfer price of assets cover OH&P
- External expertise key
- EA & Small Contractors Frameworks
- WBC SLA for services esp. L/L









Setting up Loddon Homes

- Jan 2014 set up Loddon Homes registered June 16 as a For-Profit RP
- HCA registration process hard work persistent!
 - Concern about 'independence'
 - 1st wholly owned Council FPRP so potential to set 'precedent'
 - ... but strong governance as a result
- Financed from Commuted Sums/ Borrowing/HCA Grants





How Loddon Homes operates

- 3 staff MD, Business Finance Partner, Business Support Mgr
- Board of 8 3 Councillors, MD, 1
 WBC tenant, 3 Independents
- Board meets every 2 months
- SLA with the Council some Legal, HR, Property, ICT, but mainly landlord services – charged at cost + margin of 3-5%
- Brings in external expertise





HOMES

How Berry Brook operates

- Set up April 2017
- No staff
- Board of 4 1 Council Chair, MD, 2
 Independents
- Board meets every 2 months



- SLA with the Council for services
- Brings in external expertise



BERRY BROOK

HOMES

Currently...

- On-site at Phoenix (68) and Fosters
 Extra Care (34) + 3 other sites (17)
- Funding £17.2m (CS) + c.£10m (borrowing from WBC)
- 6 future pipeline sites (150+ units)
- Agent for planning/delivery of HRA schemes 11 units
- Profitable:
 - WHL in 2017/18 (& repay £1.9m debt)
 - Loddon Homes in 2018/19
 - Berry Brook Homes in 2019/20







Top Tips

- Be brave...
- Try to be clear about your objectives from the start.
- Don't reinvent wheel, but there won't always to be someone to copy...
- Invest in advice/ staff you can't do it as an add on to the day job...
- Get backing of Councillors and senior officers







Any Questions?





HMO Licensing – The Oxford Way

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Why Oxford?....















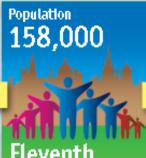
Oxford is a fast-growing international city



students enrolled for full-time studies in two universities

Largest

proportion of adults in full–time studies of any city in England and Wales

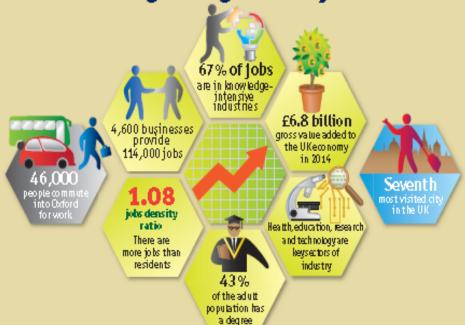


Eleventh fastest growing city

One third of population is aged 18 to 29 Third highest ethnic minority population in south-east England 28% of residents born outside of the United Kingdom

Oxford is not without its challenges 10 out of 83 After housing costs) neighbourhoods 1 in 4 children are amongst the 20% most deprived live below the poverty line in England Men in the most 22% of adults Attainment in de prived areas state schools is have no or low tive 9 years tess below the educational on average than those England average qualifications who tive in the least deprived

Oxford has a growing economy



Oxford is the least affordable city in the UK



their home in the

private sector

multi-occupied

dwellings

is over hatf

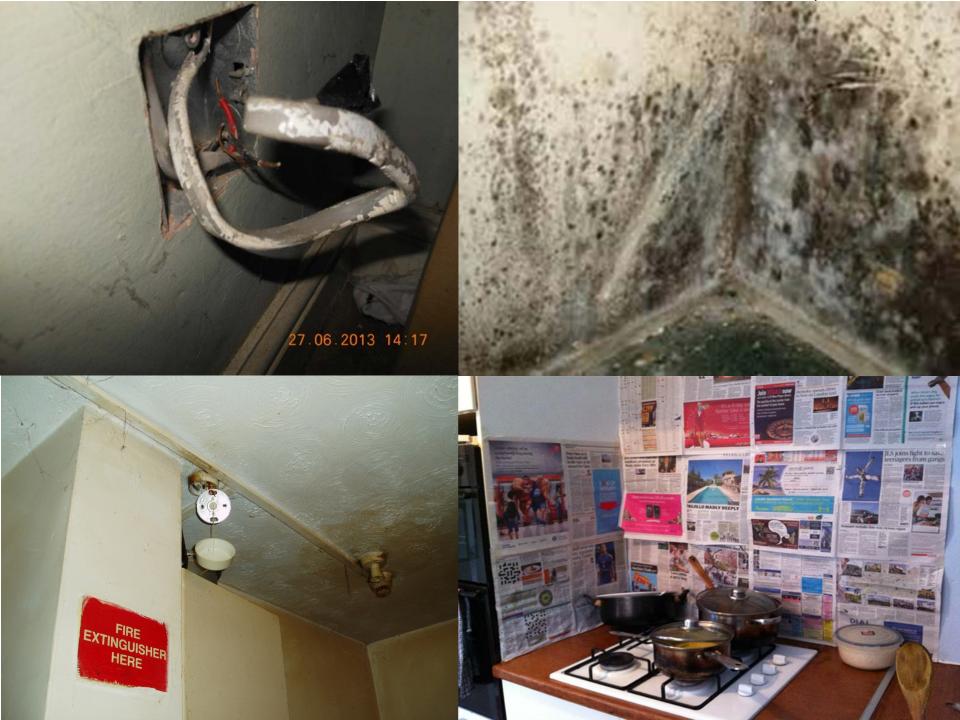
of median earnings

on the waiting list

for social housing









- Building a world-class city for everyone
 - More housing, better housing for all
- Improved private rented sector
 - Regulation is necessary to improve standards
 - HMOs are the priority
- Fully utilised existing powers
- Additional licensing identified as best tool to deliver significant improvements





- Mandatory licensing introduced in 2006
- Additional licensing bid made in 2008
- April 2010 new powers thanks to "General Consent"
- Scheme approved October 2010 with phased introduction
- Article 4 direction 2012 to help balance communities





- Scheme is self-funding
- Flexible fees and charges structure
- Provides mechanism to encourage landlords to co-operate
- Creates a level playing field, good landlords no longer being undercut by bad
- Additional powers to regulate/enforce





Benefits

- More regular income flow
- Makes fee more affordable for all landlords
- Links with property requirements e.g. gas certificates
- Regular contact ensures standards are maintained
- Decrease noise and refuse service requests

Downside

- Repeated applications (intensity)
- Inspection commitment
- Perceived as overly bureaucratic



- Council licensed some 3,440 HMOs
- Responded to 2,754 service requests relating to conditions in HMOs
- Carried out a total of 19,746 visits to HMOs
- Issued licences with over 80,000 conditions
 - 49,000 to deal with lack of acceptable minimum standards and management
 - 12,600 to deal with Fire Safety
 - 35,000 to address health and safety issues
 - 1,600 to address insufficient amenities and facilities





Impact on service requests

conditions



					COUNCIL
	July 2008 to Jan 2011	Jan 2011 to July 2013	July 2013 to Jan 2015	Change from July 2008 to Jan 2011	Change from Jul 2013 to Jan 2015
Tenancy Issues	1152	1221	811	Up 6%	Down 34%
Noisy parties	600	256	552	Down 57%	Up 54%
Rubbish	4822	1641	1518	Down 66%	Down 7%
Poor	2332	1459	674	Down 37%	Down 54%

- Est. £3.2m investment in improving HMOs
- Improvements recognised
- Compliance rates running at 48%
- Increased number of accredited landlords
- More professional approach to management



- Work with landlords
- Work with council colleagues
- Provide clear information to tenants
- Provide correct clearly labelled bins
- Education, education, education!







OXFORD CITY COUNCIL

- Enforcement is inevitable
- Fundamental element to licensing of HMO's
- Cracking down on "Rogue Landlords"
- Reactive and Proactive
- Educate and advise





