

Baildon

Housing Needs Assessment (HNA)

February 2024

Quality information

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List of acronyms used in the text:

BMDC	Bradford Metropolitan District Council
BNDPWG	Baildon Neighbourhood Development Plan Working Group
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. Baildon is a Neighbourhood Area (NA) located in the metropolitan borough of Bradford. The NA boundary covers the areas administered by Baildon Town Council.
2. The 2021 Census recorded 17,052 individuals in Baildon, indicating an increase of 326 people since the 2011 Census.
3. There has been significant development in Baildon in recent years. Bradford Metropolitan District Council has provided data showing that 200 new homes have been built since 2011. However, it is not known precisely what proportion of these are market/affordable, what dwelling type they are and how many bedrooms they have. This number of additional dwellings is slightly higher than that indicated in the 2021 Census, due to development continuing past March 2021
4. This Executive Summary details the conclusions of each chapter of this Housing Needs Assessment (HNA), addressing each of the themes agreed with the Baildon Neighbourhood Development Plan Working Group at the outset of the research.

Tenure and Affordability

Current tenure profile

5. Baildon has a larger percentage of owned properties (75.5%) compared to Bradford (61.7%) and England (61.3%). Whilst a small proportion in all three geographies, Baildon has a smaller percentage of properties owned through shared ownership (0.3%) compared to Bradford (0.5%) and England (1.0%).
6. Both social rent and private rent account for smaller proportions of tenures in Baildon, when compared to Bradford and England as a result of the higher proportion of owned properties in the NA.
7. Since 2011, there has only been a 1.0% increase in the number of owned properties in the NA. This could be as a result of unaffordable house prices in the NA. This is compared to a 25.0% increase in shared ownership (although only a small increase in the absolute number of shared ownerships) and 42.4% increase in private rented properties. There has also been an 8.0% increase in social rented properties, compared to 2.6% across England. These changes, particularly the increase in private rented, could indicate deepening affordability challenges in the NA, or they reflect the tenure offering associated with recent developments.

Affordability

8. The median, which is the middle number when you sort the data from smallest to largest has steadily increased by 47.6% between 2013 and 2022 to £257,500. The mean, the average of all the house prices, both high and low, has again steadily increased by 46.3% between the same period, to £298,289.

9. The lower quartile is the middle figure of the lowest 50% of prices and a good representation of entry-level housing. This has increased steadily by 35.2% during the period shown, to £185,000.
10. The median house price in Baildon in 2022 is 40.5% higher than the median house price in Bradford. The mean house price is 29.9% higher whilst the lower quartile house price is 43.2% higher. This suggests that the neighbourhood area is a higher value area compared to the Local Authority.
11. 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 34.6% higher than the current average.
12. 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.
13. First Homes with a 40% or 50% discount are affordable to those on the mean income of £49,200, whilst the purchase threshold for First homes with a 30% discount is marginally below the average income and may be affordable to those with a large deposit available. However, no First Homes options are affordable for those on individual lower quartile earnings. As such, the discount level of 40% appears most suitable in this location.
14. Shared ownership appears to be more affordable than First Homes but is broadly accessible to the same groups. The purchase threshold for Shared Ownership with a 25% equity share is marginally below the average income of double lower quartile earners, and may be affordable for those with a larger deposit.
15. Discounts on average rents would make Rent to Buy affordability, in terms of the household income required, comparable to First Homes and Shared Ownership.
16. 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 to only be able to afford social rent. The income required for affordable rented housing is marginally higher than that of an individual lower quartile earner. Individuals who are unable to secure a social rented dwelling will require additional subsidy through Housing Benefit to access housing.

The need for Affordable Housing

17. The SHMA identifies the need for 441 additional affordable homes each year in the Bradford as a whole, with a tenure split of 65% affordable rented homes and 35% affordable home ownership. This need is largely for social/affordable rent as it relates to households who live in unsuitable housing and who cannot afford to access market rents. A small proportion of these households may be able to afford shared ownership because

in some cases it is more affordable than market rents, especially when available at a share of 25%.

18. When the SHMA figures are pro-rated to Baildon based on its fair share of the population (3.12% of the district's population (Census 2021), this equates to 14 homes per annum or 196 homes over the Neighbourhood Plan period (2024-2038). Using the tenure split outlined in the SHMA, this equates to 9 affordable rented homes and 5 affordable ownership homes per annum (126 affordable rented homes and 70 affordable ownership homes over the plan period).

Affordable Housing policy

19. Bradford's adopted policy on this subject HO11 requires 20% of all new housing to be affordable. The adopted Local Plan states that the exact mix should be based both on market demand and evidence of local need within the District's SHMA together with any other robust local evidence or information.
20. Of the 50% affordable ownership, a split of 25% First Homes, 25% Shared Ownership and 0% Rent to Buy is suggested.
21. Table 4-8 summarises Baildon'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.
22. This expected level of delivery does not meet the quantity of demand identified in the HNA estimates of the need for affordable housing. The recommendation is therefore that the policy requirement be met wherever possible, and for further avenues for delivering greater quantities of Affordable Housing (such as exception sites) to be explored.
23. 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 neighbourhood 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

24. The current mix of dwelling type in Baildon is predominantly semi-detached properties (40.9%), followed by detached properties (26.1%). Terraced dwellings and flats both make up a smaller proportion of dwellings in the neighbourhood area. Whilst some slight changes

have taken place, it can be seen that the dwelling type split is roughly the same in Baildon in 2021 as it was in 2011.

25. 3-bedroom dwellings account for the largest proportion of properties (37.1%), followed by 2 (26.6%) and 4+ (26.0%) bedroom properties. 1-bedroom properties make up the smallest proportion of dwellings in the NA (10.3%). This overall trend is also seen in Bradford, albeit with a smaller proportion of 4+ bedroom properties and slightly larger proportion of 1-3 bedroom properties.

Population characteristics

26. The overall population in the NA has increased 1.9% between 2011 and 2021. This is a smaller population increase than seen across Bradford (4.6%).
27. In 2021, the largest proportion of the population in Baildon is ages 45-64, followed by 65-84 and 25-44. Between 2011 and 2021, there has been a decrease in people aged 15-24, 25-44 and 45-64. In particular the largest decrease can be seen in the 15-24 age group, decreasing by 15.9%. There are smaller proportions of people ages 0-14, 15-24 and 25-44 living in Baildon compared to Bradford and England. There is a larger proportion of people aged 45-64 and 65-84 living in the NA compared to Bradford and England.
28. In Baildon, there is a higher proportion of one person households (32.1%), compared to Bradford (30.8%) and England (30.1%). In particular, there is a higher proportion of one person households aged 66 and over in Baildon (16.7%) compared to Bradford (11.9%) and England (12.8%). There are higher proportions of one family only households in Baildon aged 66 and over or with no children compared to Bradford and England. Further, there is a lower proportion of one family only households with dependent and non-dependent children compared to Bradford and England. This is as a result of the ageing population in the NA and lack of dwellings of a suitable size and affordability for younger families.
29. In Baildon, 77.7% of dwellings are under-occupied by at least one bedroom, whilst 44.3% of dwellings are under-occupied by at least two bedrooms. Whilst under-occupancy is high across all household types, it is particularly high in families under 66 with no children and families 66+, at 95.4% and 93.5% respectively. There is some over-occupancy in the NA, with 3.1% of families under 66 with dependent children and 2.5% of families under 66 with adult children over-occupying their homes.

Future population and size needs

30. Future population growth can be expected to be driven by the oldest households, with a 54.0% increase expected in the 65 and over category. This increase is much higher than the next largest increase of 17.0% for the 55 to 64 age group. The proportion of age groups 24 and under, 25 to 34 and 35-54 are expected to decrease by 2038, decreasing by 22.0%, 15.0% and 1% respectively. Therefore, Baildon can be said to have a clearly ageing population and a need for smaller dwellings for both the ageing population to downsize and for young starter families to remain in the area.
31. In order to reach the suggested housing mix, priority should be given to 3-bedroom properties, equating to 50.3% of the dwelling size mix, followed by 1 bedrooms (26.9%)

and 2 bedrooms (19.0%). This suggested dwelling size mix is diversification away from a relatively current mix which is slightly biased toward larger dwellings. Improving the supply of 1-3 bedroom dwellings would allow the older population to downsize and new families to purchase their first properties.

32. It is important to remember that other factors should be considered in determining the dwelling mix that is desirable in the NA 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

33. There is a total of 220 units of specialist accommodation in the NA at present, all of which is retirement/age exclusive housing available for social rent.
34. In 2021 there was 1,971 individuals aged 75 or over in Baildon, equating to 11.6% of the total population in the NA. This is expected to increase to 2,951 by the end of the plan period, which will equate to 16.9% of the population.
35. 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.
36. These two methods of estimating the future need in Baildon produce a range of 246 to 326 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.
37. Of the 326 specialist housing units needed by the end of the plan period it is suggested that 149 (45.7%) should be for housing with care, of which 59 (39.6%) should be affordable and 90 (60.4%) should be market housing. It is also suggested that 177 (54.3%) are delivered as sheltered housing, of which 47 (26.6%) should be affordable and 130 (73.4%) should be market housing.
38. As noted above, the main unmet need in the NA is for market sheltered housing. This could be satisfied by making sure all new housing is accessible and adaptable for people with lower support needs. The current adopted Local Plan policy HO8 and emerging Local Plan policy HO4 both provide explicit encouragement for development to accommodate specific groups such as older people. However, it does not set specific targets for the proportion of new housing that might be required to meet national standards for accessibility and adaptability (Category M4(2)), or for wheelchair users (Category M4(3)). A policy specific to the NA could set a requirement in order to meet the need for market sheltered housing, though this would require discussion with BMDC. The Working Group may also be able to encourage the adaptation of existing properties through grant schemes

and other means (though it is acknowledged that Neighbourhood Plans may have limited influence over changes to the existing stock).

39. It is considered that Baildon 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 Baildon in other suitable locations near to but outside the Plan area boundaries).

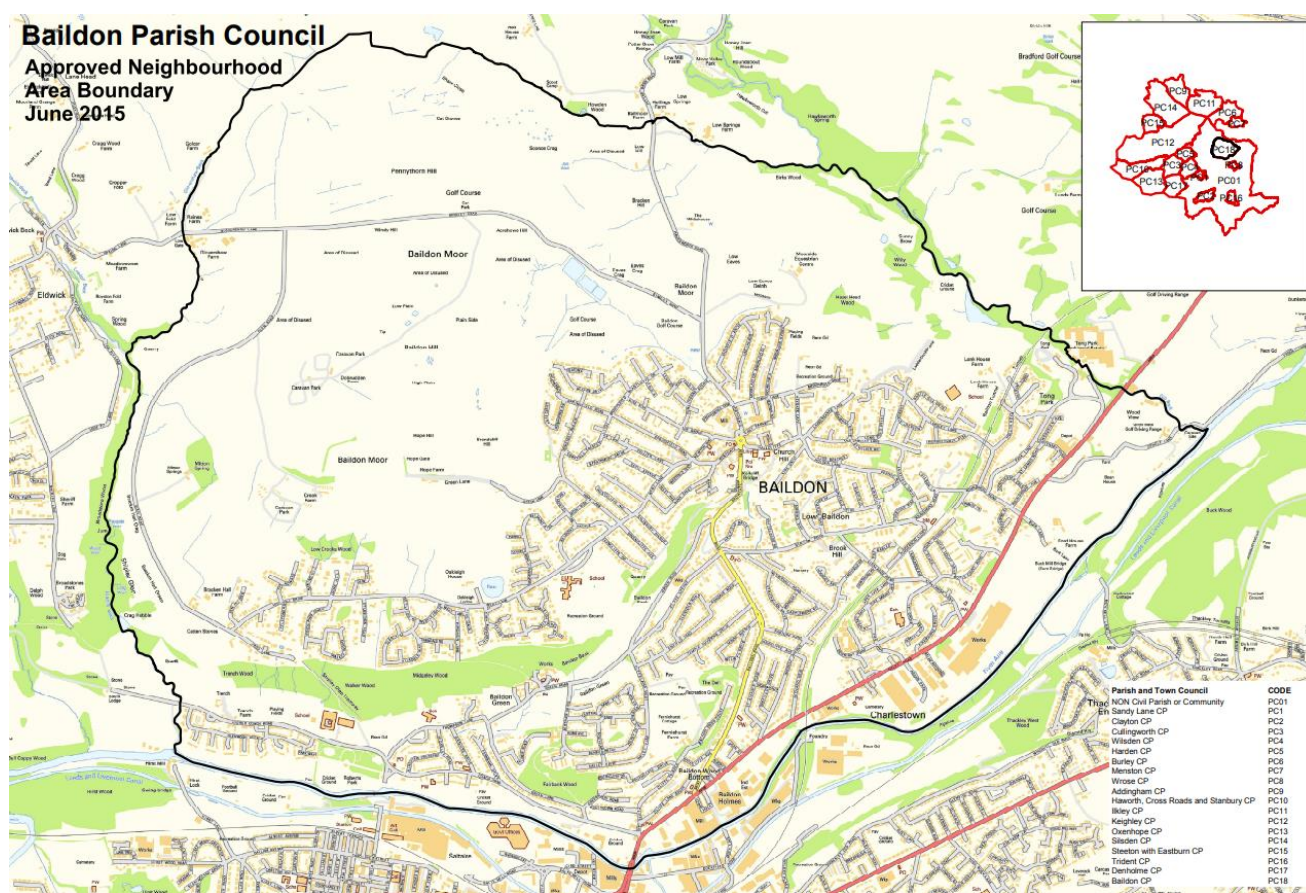
2. Context

Local context

40. Baildon is a Neighbourhood Area (NA) located in the metropolitan borough of Bradford in West Yorkshire. The NA boundary is the same as the existing parish boundary and was designated in June 2015.
41. The Neighbourhood Plan is envisaged to start in 2023 and extend to 2038, therefore covering a period of 15 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.
42. Baildon is located approximately 6.5km north of Bradford and 15km north-west of Leeds. The residential area is concentrated to the south and south-east of the NA, whilst the north and north-west of the NA is predominantly rural, and includes the Baildon Moor and Baildon Golf Club. Baildon Train Station is located within the NA. The NA is connected to Bradford via the A6038 and the A650 and to Leeds via the A657. There are a range of services in Baildon, including two medical practices (Cliffe Avenue Surgery and Baildon Medical Practice) and four primary schools (Baildon Church of England Primary School, Hoyle Court Primary School, Baildon Glen Primary School and Sandal Primary School). Titus Salt Secondary School is the only secondary school located within the NA.

The NA boundary and key statistics

43. A map of the Plan area appears below in Figure 2-1.

Figure 1: Map of the Baildon Neighbourhood Area

Source: BMDC¹

44. At the time of the 2011 Census the NA was home to 16,726 residents, formed into 7,449 households and occupying 7,703 dwellings. The 2021 Census indicates population growth of around 326 individuals (or 1.9%) since 2011, recording a total of 17,052 residents, 7,767 households and 7,761 dwellings. The average household size fell slightly from 2.25 in 2011 to 2.2 in 2021.
45. Comparing 2011 and 2021 Censuses suggests that the overall housing stock in Baildon grew by 58 dwellings in the last decade. Completions data has been provided by Bradford Metropolitan District Council (BMDC), indicating that there have been 200 completions between 2013 and 2023. However, it is not known what proportion of these are market/affordable. The increase in homes broadly align with the population change mentioned above. The number of additional dwellings is slightly higher than that indicated in the 2021 Census. It is likely that this is because some dwellings were either unoccupied or building had not been completed during the counting of the 2011 Census. Therefore, the current housing stock in Baildon is 7,903 (Census 2011 + completions since).

The housing market area context

46. Whilst this HNA focuses on Baildon 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

¹ Available at [2. Approved Baildon Neighbourhood Area boundary map - 23 June 2015.pdf \(bradford.gov.uk\)](#)

boroughs. This is because housing market areas are inherently linked to the labour market, employment patterns and travel to work areas.

47. In the case of Baildon, the NA sits within a housing market area which covers the City of Bradford.^[1] This means that when households who live in these authorities move home, the vast majority move within this geography. The housing market area also has links to other neighbouring areas however, including Leeds and Huddersfield.
48. At the neighbourhood scale it is not possible to be definitive about housing need and demand because neighbourhoods, including Baildon, are closely linked to other areas. In the case of Baildon, changes in need or demand in settlements nearby is likely to impact on the neighbourhood. For example, large neighbouring towns and cities such as Leeds and Huddersfield which are not included in the SHMA.
49. In summary, Baildon functions within a wider strategic area. As well as fostering good working relationships with the local planning authority Bradford Metropolitan District Council, 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

50. Neighbourhood Plans are required to be in general conformity with adopted strategic local policies.² In the case of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, the relevant adopted Local Plan consists of:
 - Core Strategy Development Plan Document (July 2017)
 - Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (December 2017)
 - Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan (December 2017)
 - Waste Management Development Plan Document (October 2017)
 - Replacement Unitary Development Plan (October 2005)
 - Made Neighbourhood Plans
 - Burley-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan (May 2018)
 - Addingham Neighbourhood Plan (January 2020)
 - Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Neighbourhood Plan (June 2021)
 - Steeton-with-Eastburn and Silsden Neighbourhood Plan (June 2021)
 - Ilkley Neighbourhood Plan (June 2022)
 - Oxenhope Neighbourhood Plan (June 2022)

^[1] City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2019

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>

- Harden Neighbourhood Plan (September 2023)

51. The Bradford Local Plan was adopted in June 2017 and sets out the strategic planning framework and policies to guide development within the District up to 2030.
52. Bradford Metropolitan District Council is currently preparing a new Local Plan which sets out how the District will grow sustainably between 2020 and 2038. A Preferred Options (Regulation 18) consultation took place between February and March 2021. The Council is currently working on producing the Submission Draft Local Plan (Regulation 19) which is due for publication for late 2023.
53. 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 Local Plan:
 - Emerging Local Plan Policy SP8 identifies an overall housing target of 1,704 homes per year for the district;
 - In Policy SP3 Hierarchy of Settlements, Baildon is designated as a Local Service Centre, where the emphasis will be on a smaller scale of development comprising both market and affordable housing, together with the protection and enhancement of those centres as attractive and vibrant places and communities, providing quality of place and excellent environmental, economic and social conditions;
 - Policy HO5 Affordable Housing states that 20% of all new dwellings on Brownfield sites and 25% of all new dwellings on Greenfield sites are expected to be delivered as Affordable Housing on sites larger than 10 homes. The suggested tenure mix within Affordable Housing is 65% affordable rent to 35% affordable home ownership;
 - Policy HO9 Housing Standards sets out an expectation that 100% of new homes will be built to Category M4(2) accessibility standards.

Quantity of housing to provide

54. The NPPF 2023 (paragraphs 67 and 68) 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.
55. Bradford has fulfilled that requirement by providing Baildon with an indicative figure of 250 dwellings to be accommodated within the NA by the end of the Plan period. This figure has been allocated to the neighbourhood area in the Emerging Local Plan.

3. Objectives and approach

Objectives

56. 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 Baildon Neighbourhood Development Plan Working 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

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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

60. 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.

61. 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.

62. In addition to the direction of travel revealed by statistics, a variety of reasons sit behind the housing choices of households 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

63. It may be appropriate for neighbourhood plans in areas with aging populations to include policies relating to specialist housing for older persons.
64. 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**.
65. 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

66. 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 Censuses and a range of other data sources, including:
- 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
 - City of Bradford Metropolitan District Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2019.
67. Data from the 2021 Census continues to be released throughout 2023. At present, the available data covers population, households, tenure, and dwelling stock characteristics. Some data 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 other sources where needed to build up evidence at the neighbourhood level.

4. Affordability and Affordable Housing

Introduction

68. 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.
69. 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.
70. 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

71. This section uses a range of technical terms which are useful to define at the outset:
- **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).
 - **Affordability** refers to the relationship between the cost of housing to buy or rent and the incomes and earnings of households.
 - 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.
 - 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

- **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

72. 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.

73. Table 4-1 presents data on tenure in Baildon and wider averages from the 2021 Census. It shows that home ownership is the dominant tenure in Baildon (75.5%) compared to Bradford (61.7%) and England (61.3%). There is a smaller proportion of both social rent and private rent in Baildon compared to Bradford and England. Baildon also has a smaller proportion of homes owned through shared ownership when compared to district and national averages.

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

Tenure	Baildon	Bradford	England
Owned	75.5%	61.7%	61.3%
Shared ownership	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%
Social rented	10.8%	14.6%	17.1%
Private rented	13.4%	23.1%	20.6%

Sources: Census 2021, AECOM Calculations

74. 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 most striking change over the last decade is the 42% increase in the overall number of private renters in the NA, which equates to approximately 300-unit real term increase on 2011. Given that there has been relatively small growth in the number of owner occupiers over the same time period (+ 1.0%), this could point toward deepening affordability challenges in the NA, as people are unable to buy new homes and are in turn forced into the rental market. However, it may also be the case that some of the new properties built in the last decade were purpose built rented homes. There has also been an 8.0% increase in social rented properties, compared to 2.6% across England.

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>.

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

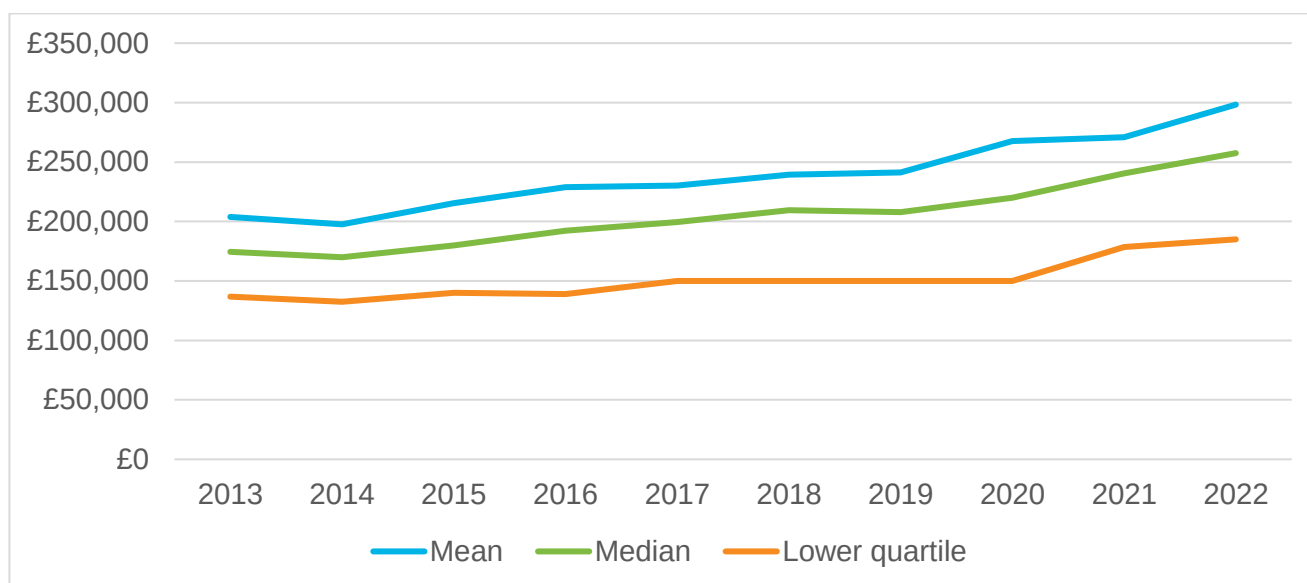
Tenure	2011	2021	% change
Owned	5,803	5,862	1.0%
Shared ownership	20	25	25.0%
Social rented	777	839	8.0%
Private rented	731	1,041	42.4%

Sources: Census 2021 and 2011, AECOM Calculations

Affordability

House prices

75. 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.
76. Figure 4-1 looks at the average and lower quartile house prices in Baildon based on sales price data published by the Land Registry. It shows that the mean, median and lower quartile have experienced relatively steady upward growth over the period shown.
77. The median, which is the middle number when you sort the data from smallest to largest has steadily increased by 47.6% between 2013 and 2022 to £257,500. The mean, the average of all the house prices, both high and low, has again steadily increased by 46.3% between the same period, to £298,289.
78. The lower quartile is the middle figure of the lowest 50% of prices and a good representation of entry-level housing. This has increased steadily by 35.2% during the period shown, to £185,000.
79. The median house price in Baildon in 2022 is 40.5% higher than the median house price in Bradford. The mean house price is 29.9% higher whilst the lower quartile house price is 43.2% higher. This suggests that the neighbourhood area is a higher value area compared to the Local Authority.

Figure 4-1: House prices by quartile in Baildon, 2013-2022

Source: Land Registry PPD

80. Table 4-3 breaks down house prices by type, presenting the median within each type. It shows that the most significant price growth can be seen in detached dwellings (59.8%), followed by terraced dwellings (55.7%) and flats (54.1%). Semi-detached properties have seen the smallest price growth (43.7%). This may be due to a larger proportion of completions in the NA being semi-detached dwellings, thus a lesser demand for this dwelling type.
81. It should be noted that the annual average by dwelling type is derived from a small sample size of homes sold each year (NAs tend to have small numbers of sales recorded each year) which has the potential for expensive sales in each category to skew the overall average.

Table 4-3: Median house prices by type in Baildon, 2013-2022

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Growth
Detached	£270K	£273K	£290K	£299K	£324K	£325K	£325K	£360K	£377K	£432K	59.8%
Semi-detached	£167K	£166K	£168K	£180K	£190K	£196K	£190K	£201K	£232K	£240K	43.7%
Terraced	£137K	£136K	£160K	£148K	£170K	£160K	£155K	£174K	£180K	£212K	55.7%
Flats	£73K	£78K	£80K	£91K	£81K	£83K	£83K	£95K	£95K	£113K	54.1%
All Types	£174K	£170K	£180K	£192K	£199K	£210K	£208K	£220K	£240K	£258K	47.6%

Source: Land Registry PPD

Income

82. 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.
83. 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 £49,200 in 2020 (the most

recent year for this dataset). Discussion about the area to which this data applies is provided in Appendix A.

84. 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 not household incomes. 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. Bradford's gross individual lower quartile annual earnings were £17,225 in 2022. To estimate the income of households with two lower quartile earners, this figure is doubled to £34,450.
85. 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

86. 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.
87. AECOM has determined thresholds for the income required in Baildon 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.
88. 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.
89. 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 Baildon (income required, £)

Tenure	Mortgage value (90% of price)	Annual rent	Income required	Affordable on average incomes? £49,200	Affordable on LQ earnings (single earner)? £17,225	Affordable on LQ earnings (2 earners)? £34,450
Market Housing						
Median House Price	£231,750	-	£66,214	No	No	No
Estimated NA New Build Entry-Level House Price	£247,822		£70,806	No	No	No
LQ/Entry-level House Price	£166,500	-	£47,571	Yes	No	No
LA New Build Median House Price	£205,290	-	£58,654	No	No	No
Average Market Rent	-	£12,060	£40,200	Yes	No	No
Entry-level Market Rent	-	£10,140	£33,800	Yes	No	Yes
Affordable Home Ownership						
First Homes (-30%)	£173,475	-	£49,564	Marginal	No	No
First Homes (-40%)	£148,693	-	£42,484	Yes	No	No
First Homes (-50%)	£123,911	-	£35,403	Yes	No	No
Shared Ownership (50%)	£123,911	£3,442	£46,876	Yes	No	No
Shared Ownership (25%)	£61,955	£5,163	£34,911	Yes	No	Marginal
Shared Ownership (10%)	£24,782	£6,196	£27,732	Yes	No	Yes
Affordable Rented Housing						
Affordable Rent	-	£5,385	£17,931	Yes	Marginal	Yes
Social Rent	-	£4,364	£14,532	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: AECOM Calculations

90. 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

91. 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 34.6% higher than the current average.
92. 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

93. There is a relatively large group of households in Baildon who may be able to afford to rent privately but cannot afford home ownership. They are typically earning between around £33,800 per year (at which point entry-level rents become affordable) and £47,571 (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.
94. 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.
95. This report has estimated the income required to afford First Homes and tested the implications of 30%, 40% and 50% discount levels. First Homes with a 40% or 50% discount are affordable to average earning households, whilst the purchase threshold for First homes with a 30% discount is only marginally higher than the average income. However, no First Homes discount options are affordable for those on individual lower quartile earnings. As such, the discount level of 40% appears most suitable for Baildon, noting that it will be affordable. Discounts of 50% would be required for households with 2 lower earners, however in practice this level of discount could experience viability issues.
96. 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 Working Group intend to set a higher First Homes discount level than that set at district level, further discussions with the LPA are advised.
97. Shared ownership appears to be more affordable than First Homes but is broadly accessible to the same groups. The purchase threshold for Shared Ownership with a 25% equity share is marginally below the average income of households with two LQ earners. Meaning this option may be affordable for those lower earning households who may have access to a larger deposit. 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.

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/hlws48>.

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.

98. 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, including to households with two LQ earners. 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.
99. 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 accumulation of the funds that can provide an eventual route to ownership than the other tenures discussed above.

Affordable rented housing

100. 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 Baildon.
101. 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). The income required for affordable rented housing is marginally higher than that of an individual lower quartile earner, meaning households with a single lower earner appear only to be able to afford the social rent thresholds. Individuals who are unable to secure a social rented dwelling will require additional subsidy through Housing Benefit to access housing.

102. The evidence in this chapter suggests that the affordable rented sector performs a vital function in Baildon 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

103. 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.

Evidence in the SHMA

104. A SHMA was undertaken for Bradford in 2019. This study estimates the need for affordable housing in the district based on analysis of the Council's housing waiting list other data sets in line with Planning Practice Guidance at the time. The SHMA identifies the need for 441 additional affordable homes each year in the Bradford as a whole, with a tenure split of 65% affordable rented homes and 35% affordable home ownership. This need is largely for social/affordable rent as it relates to households who live in unsuitable housing and who cannot afford to access market rents. A small proportion of these households may be able to afford shared ownership because in some cases it is more affordable than market rents, especially when available at a share of 25%.
105. When the SHMA figures are pro-rated to Baildon based on its fair share of the population (3.12% of the district's population (Census 2021), this equates to 14 homes per annum or 196 homes over the Neighbourhood Plan period (2024-2038). Using the tenure split outlined in the SHMA, this equates to 9 affordable rented homes and 5 affordable ownership homes per annum (126 affordable rented homes and 70 affordable ownership homes over the plan period).
106. However, pro-rating district/borough level estimates of affordable housing need to rural areas presents problems in practice. The Local Authority level figures are likely to represent higher needs in urban areas where there is a large social housing stock and larger numbers of households living in private rented homes on housing benefit. Both of these factors tend to generate higher needs. By contrast, in rural parishes like Baildon the lack of social housing means there is no need generated from households already living in the sector. Similarly, households who may need social housing often move away to areas where their needs are more likely to be met (either because there is social housing available or more private rented housing). This means it is difficult to identify need for social/affordable rented housing within Baildon.

Additional evidence of Affordable Housing needs

107. Local Authority waiting list data shows that in 2021, there were 20,036 households in need of affordable rented housing in Bradford. When pro-rated to the NA, at 3.12% of the population of Bradford, this suggests that 625.12 households are in need of affordable housing.

Affordable Housing policies in Neighbourhood Plans

108. 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

109. Bradford's adopted policy on this subject HO11 requires 20% of all new housing to be affordable. BMDC's completion data does not show what percentage of completions in the NA over the past decade were made up of affordable housing.
110. 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.
111. 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 based both on market demand and evidence of local need within the District's SHMA together with any other robust local evidence or information.

Affordable Housing at Neighbourhood level

112. 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 Baildon on the basis of identified housing need and a range of other considerations detailed in Appendix D.
113. Given that affordable rented housing responds to the most acute housing needs in an area there may be justification for tilting the indicative mix suggested below in favour of affordable rented housing. However, this mix accounts for national and local level policy on affordable housing and if the neighbourhood plan seeks to deviate from this guidance, it should be left as a matter to be discussed between the Steering group and BMDC.
114. For 10% of all housing to be affordable ownership in Baildon (government policy), where 20% of all housing should be affordable (local policy), 50% of Affordable Housing should be for affordable ownership.
115. Assuming it can be offered at the appropriate discount level, national policy that First Homes should represent 25% of the affordable mix is suitable here. In the interests of diversity and maximizing choice, a further 25% is allocated to shared ownership rather than more First Homes as this option is more affordable for dual lower quartile earners. Rent to Buy does not feature in the recommended mix as

Rent to Buy affordability, in terms of the household income required, comparable to First Homes and Shared Ownership.

116. Where the Neighbourhood Plan Working 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 BMDC 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 4-7: Indicative tenure split (Affordable Housing)

Tenure	Indicative mix	Considerations and uncertainties
Routes to home ownership, of which	50%	
First Homes	25%	Product untested so uncertainties around viability, developer, lenders and buyer appetite etc.
Shared ownership	25%	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	0%	Emerging product with popularity and effectiveness as yet unknown. Impact of displacement by First Homes unknown.
Affordable Housing for rent, of which	50%	
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

117. Baildon has a larger percentage of owned properties (75.5%) compared to Bradford (61.7%) and England (61.3%). Whilst a small proportion in all three geographies, Baildon has a smaller percentage of properties owned through shared ownership (0.3%) compared to Bradford (0.5%) and England (1.0%).

118. Both social rent and private rent account for smaller proportions of tenures in Baildon, when compared to Bradford and England as a result of the higher proportion of owned properties in the NA.
119. Since 2011, there has only been a 1.0% increase in the number of owned properties in the NA. This could be as a result of unaffordable house prices in the NA. This is compared to a 25.0% increase in shared ownership (although only a small increase in the absolute number of shared ownerships) and 42.4% increase in private rented properties. There has also been an 8.0% increase in social rented properties, compared to 2.6% across England. These changes, particularly the increase in private rented, could indicate deepening affordability challenges in the NA, or they reflect the tenure offering associated with recent developments.

Affordability

120. The median, which is the middle number when you sort the data from smallest to largest has steadily increased by 47.6% between 2013 and 2022 to £257,500. The mean, the average of all the house prices, both high and low, has again steadily increased by 46.3% between the same period, to £298,289.
121. The lower quartile is the middle figure of the lowest 50% of prices and a good representation of entry-level housing. This has increased steadily by 35.2% during the period shown, to £185,000.
122. The median house price in Baildon in 2022 is 40.5% higher than the median house price in Bradford. The mean house price is 29.9% higher whilst the lower quartile house price is 43.2% higher. This suggests that the neighbourhood area is a higher value area compared to the Local Authority.
123. 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 34.6% higher than the current average.
124. 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.
125. First Homes with a 40% or 50% discount are affordable to those on the mean income of £49,200, whilst the purchase threshold for First homes with a 30% discount is marginally below the average income and may be affordable to those with a large deposit available. However, no First Homes options are affordable for those on individual lower quartile earnings. As such, the discount level of 40% appears most suitable in this location, noting that it will be affordable for average earners.
126. Shared ownership appears to be more affordable than First Homes but is broadly accessible to the same groups. The purchase threshold for Shared Ownership

with a 25% equity share is marginally below the average income of double lower quartile earners, and may be affordable for those with a larger deposit.

127. Discounts on average rents would make Rent to Buy affordability, in terms of the household income required, comparable to First Homes and Shared Ownership.
128. 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 to only be able to afford social rent. The income required for affordable rented housing is marginally higher than that of an individual lower quartile earner. Individuals who are unable to secure a social rented dwelling will require additional subsidy through Housing Benefit to access housing.

The need for Affordable Housing

129. The SHMA identifies the need for 441 additional affordable homes each year in the Bradford as a whole, with a tenure split of 65% affordable rented homes and 35% affordable home ownership. This need is largely for social/affordable rent as it relates to households who live in unsuitable housing and who cannot afford to access market rents. A small proportion of these households may be able to afford shared ownership because in some cases it is more affordable than market rents, especially when available at a share of 25%.
130. When the SHMA figures are pro-rated to Baildon based on its fair share of the population (3.12% of the district's population (Census 2021), this equates to 14 homes per annum or 196 homes over the Neighbourhood Plan period (2024-2038). Using the tenure split outlined in the SHMA, this equates to 9 affordable rented homes and 5 affordable ownership homes per annum (126 affordable rented homes and 70 affordable ownership homes over the plan period).

Affordable Housing policy

131. Bradford's adopted policy on this subject HO11 requires 20% of all new housing to be affordable. The adopted Local Plan states that the exact mix should be based both on market demand and evidence of local need within the District's SHMA together with any other robust local evidence or information.
132. Of the 50% affordable ownership, a split of 25% First Homes, 25% Shared Ownership and 0% Rent to Buy is suggested.
133. Table 4-8 summarises Baildon'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 4-8: Estimated delivery of Affordable Housing in Baildon

	Step in Estimation	Expected delivery
A	Residual housing requirement figure	250
B	Affordable housing quota (%) in LPA's Local Plan	20%
C	Potential total Affordable Housing in NA (A x B)	50
D	Rented % (e.g. social/ affordable rented)	50%
E	Rented number (C x D)	25
F	Affordable home ownership % (e.g. First Homes, Rent to Buy)	50%
G	Affordable home ownership number (C x F)	25

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

134. This expected level of delivery does not meet the quantity of demand identified in the HNA estimates of the need for affordable housing. The recommendation is therefore that the policy requirement be met wherever possible, and for further avenues for delivering greater quantities of Affordable Housing (such as exception sites) to be explored.
135. 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 neighbourhood 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

136. 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.
137. 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.
138. 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.
139. 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 people's housing 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.
140. 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

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

Dwelling type

142. Table 5-1 below shows the current mix of dwelling type in Baildon is predominantly semi-detached properties (40.9%), followed by detached properties (26.1%). Terraced dwellings and flats both make up a smaller proportion of dwellings in the neighbourhood area. Whilst some slight changes have taken place, it can be seen that the dwelling type split is roughly the same in Baildon in 2021 as it was in 2011.
143. Large proportions of detached and semi-detached properties could imply affordability issues in the NA, as larger properties are likely to be more unaffordable to average income earners, and in particular lower quartile earners.
144. Census data does not capture bungalows as a separate category and this is incorporated in to the categories below. However, Valuation Office Agency (VOA) does provide data on bungalows and shows that 14.9% of dwellings in the NA are bungalows, compared to 7.3% in Bradford and 9.2% in England.

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

Type	2011	%	2021	%
Detached	1,964	25.5%	2,027	26.1%
Semi-detached	3,129	40.6%	3,174	40.9%
Terrace	1,286	16.7%	1,250	16.1%
Flat	1,147	14.9%	1,133	14.6%
Total	7,703		7,761	

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

145. Table 5-2 compares the NA mix to wider benchmarks. It shows that in Baildon, there is a larger proportion of detached and semi-detached properties compared to Bradford and England, whilst there is a lower proportion of terraced houses and flats compared to the wider geographies.

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

Type	Baildon	Bradford	England
Detached	26.1%	14.7%	22.9%
Semi-detached	40.9%	36.7%	31.5%
Terrace	16.1%	33.0%	23.0%
Flat	14.6%	15.4%	22.2%

Source: Census 2021, AECOM Calculations

Dwelling size

146. Table 5-3 below presents the current housing mix in terms of size. It shows that in 2021 3-bedroom dwellings accounted for the largest proportion of properties (37.1%), followed by 2 bedroom (26.6%) and 4+ bedroom (26.0%) properties. 1-bedroom properties make up the smallest proportion of dwellings in the NA (10.3%). The table also shows that between 2011 and 2021 there have been completions in properties of all dwelling sizes, but the proportion of dwelling sizes have remained the same.

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

Number of bedrooms	2011	%	2021	%
1	750	10.1%	799	10.3%
2	2,103	28.2%	2,065	26.6%
3	2,783	37.4%	2,884	37.1%
4+	1,803	24.2%	2,020	26.0%
Total	7,449		7,768	

Source: ONS 2021 and 2011, AECOM Calculations

147. Again, it is useful to look at the percentage breakdown of dwelling sizes in comparison with the wider district and country. Table 5-4 shows that Baildon has a larger proportion of 4+ bedroom properties compared to Bradford and England. The proportion of 1- and 3-bedroom properties in the NA is slightly lower than that of Bradford and England. The proportion of 2-bedroom properties is significantly lower in Baildon than in Bradford, however only slightly lower than the national average.

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

Number of bedrooms	Baildon	Bradford	England
1	10.3%	11.4%	11.6%
2	26.6%	36.7%	27.3%
3	37.1%	40.0%	40.0%
4+	26.0%	23.0%	21.1%

Source: Census 2021, AECOM Calculations

Population characteristics

148. This 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

149. Table 5-5 shows the most recent age structure of the NA population, alongside 2011 Census figures. It can be seen that in 2021, the largest proportion of the population in Baildon is aged between 45-64, followed by 65-84 and 25-44. Table 5-5 shows that between 2011 and 2021, there has been a decrease in people aged 15-24, 25-44 and 45-64. In particular the largest decrease can be seen in the 15-24 age group, decreasing by 15.9%, perhaps suggesting there could be affordability issues in the NA and people within this age cohort are moving elsewhere. There have been large increases in the proportion of those aged 65-84 and 85+ between 2011 and 2021. This pattern would suggest a general ageing of the Baildon population.

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

Age group	2011 (Census)		2021 (Census)		Change
0-14	2588	15.5%	2,723	16.0%	5.2%
15-24	1676	10.0%	1,410	8.3%	-15.9%
25-44	3995	23.9%	3,658	21.5%	-8.4%
45-64	5098	30.5%	4,914	28.8%	-3.6%
65-84	2916	17.4%	3,789	22.2%	29.9%
85 and over	453	2.7%	558	3.3%	23.2%
Total	16,726	100.0%	17,052	100.0%	1.9%

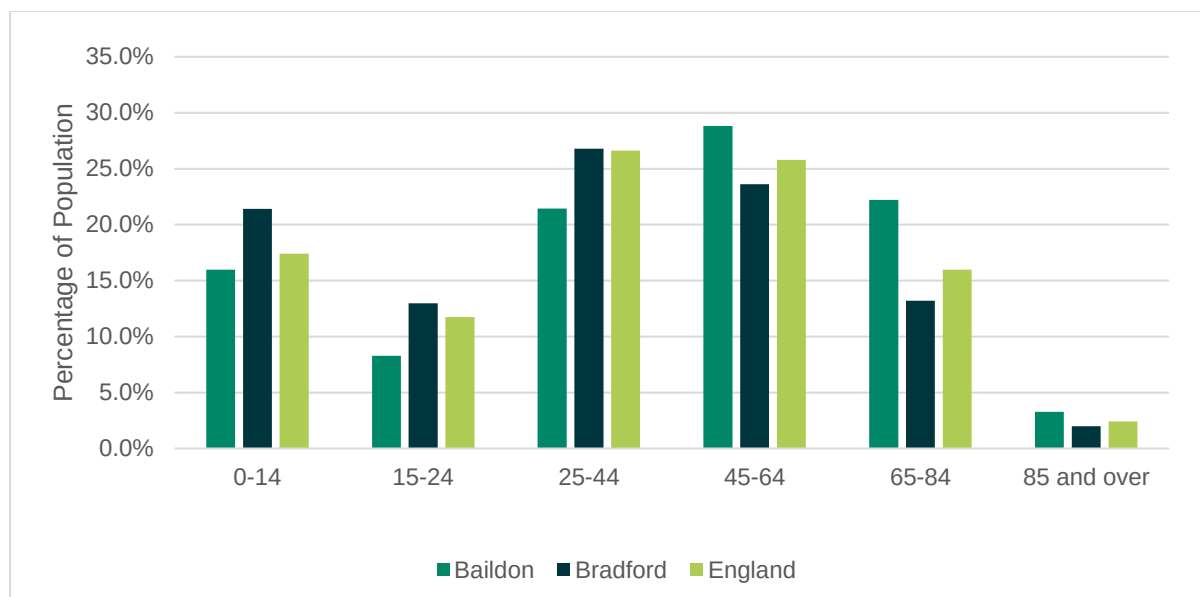
Source: ONS 2011, ONS 2021, AECOM Calculations

150. The overall population in the NA has increased by 1.9% between 2011 and 2021. This is a smaller population increase than seen across Bradford (4.6%), and could be as a result of the large numbers of young people moving away from the NA.

151. 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 are smaller proportions of people ages 0-14, 15-24 and 25-44 living in Baildon compared to Bradford and England, whilst Bradford is either equal to or higher

than the national average. It also shows that there is a larger proportion of people aged 45-64 and 65-84 living in the NA compared to Bradford and England, whilst Bradford is either equal to or lower than England. Therefore, it can be said that the NA has an ageing population compared to the wider district.

Figure 5-1: Age structure in Baildon, 2021



Source: ONS 2021, AECOM Calculations

Household composition and occupancy

152. Household composition (the combination and relationships of adults and children in a dwelling) is an important factor in the kinds of housing needed over the Neighbourhood Plan period. Table 5-6 shows that in Baildon, there is a slightly higher proportion of one person households (32.1%), compared to Bradford (30.8%) and England (30.1%). In particular, there is a higher proportion of one person households aged 66+ in Baildon (16.7%) compared to Bradford (11.9%) and England (12.8%). This points toward an ageing of the population in the NA.
153. There is also a higher proportion of one family only households in Baildon (64.6%) compared to Bradford (62.1%) and England (63.1%). In particular, there are higher proportions of one family only households in Baildon aged 66 and over or with no children compared to Bradford and England. Further, there is a lower proportion of one family only households with dependent and non-dependent children compared to Bradford and England. Again, this points toward an ageing population in the NA and may also suggest a lack of suitably sized and priced dwellings for younger families.
154. Between 2011 and 2021, there has been a 67.9% increase in the proportion of one family households aged 66 and over as well as a 19.7% increase in one person households aged 66 and over, whilst all other categories have seen a small level of growth or decline.

Table 5-6: Household composition, Baildon, 2021

Household composition		Baildon	Bradford	England
One person household	Total	32.1%	30.8%	30.1%
	Aged 66 and over	16.7%	11.9%	12.8%
	Other	15.4%	18.9%	17.3%
One family only	Total	64.6%	62.1%	63.1%
	All aged 66 and over	16.7%	7.3%	9.2%
	With no children	18.8%	14.5%	16.8%
	With dependent children	23.5%	29.7%	25.8%
	With non-dependent children ⁵	8.9%	10.0%	10.5%
Other household types	Total	3.3%	7.1%	6.9%

Source: ONS 2021, AECOM Calculations

155. 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 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.
156. Table 5-7 shows that in Baildon, 77.7% of dwellings are under-occupied by at least one bedroom, whilst 44.3% of dwellings are under-occupied by at least two bedrooms. Whilst under-occupancy is high across all household types, it is particularly high in families under 66 with no children and families 66+, at 95.4% and 93.5% respectively. As is common in most neighbourhoods across England, larger housing isn't being occupied by households with the most family members, but by the people with the most wealth or by older people who have not chosen or able to move to smaller properties. People may also be over-occupying their homes by using bedrooms for offices if they work from home. There is some over-occupancy in the NA, with 3.1% of families under 66 with dependent children and 2.5% of families under 66 with adult children over-occupying their homes.

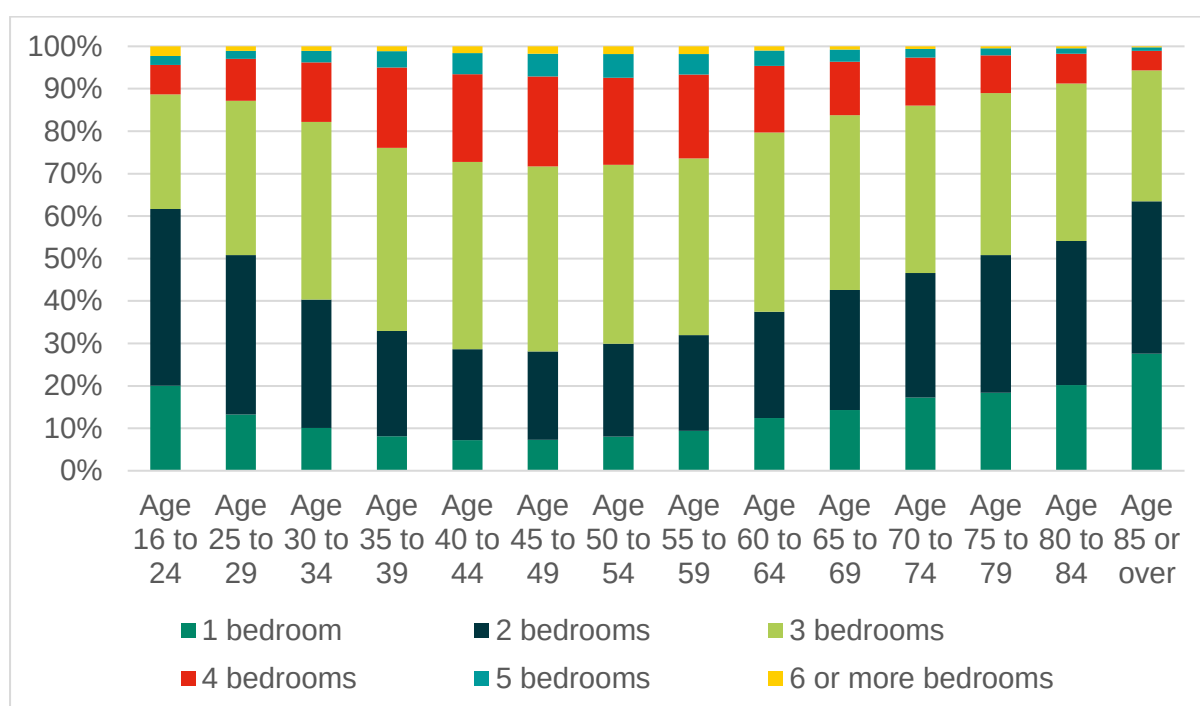
⁵ Refers to households containing children who are older than 18 e.g students or young working people living at home.

Table 5-7: Occupancy rating by age in Baildon, 2021

Household type	+2 rating	+1 rating	0 rating	-1 rating
Family 66+	68.9%	24.6%	6.5%	0.1%
Single person 66+	40.6%	32.7%	26.6%	0.0%
Family under 66 - no children	69.4%	26.0%	4.6%	0.0%
Family under 66 - dependent children	29.5%	38.2%	29.2%	3.1%
Family under 66 - adult children	30.9%	39.0%	27.7%	2.5%
Single person under 66	34.0%	40.1%	26.0%	0.0%
All households	44.3%	33.4%	20.8%	1.5%

Source: ONS 2021, AECOM Calculations

157. 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 Bradford 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 Bradford, 2011

Source: ONS 2011, AECOM Calculations

Future population and size needs

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

Age

159. The result of applying Local Authority level household projections to the age profile of Baildon 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 a 54.0% increase expected in the 65 and over category. This increase is much higher than the next largest increase of 17.0% for the 55 to 64 age group. Table 5-8 shows that the proportion of age groups 24 and under, 25 to 34 and 35-54 are expected to decrease by 2038, decreasing by 22.0%, 15.0% and 1% respectively. Therefore, Baildon can be said to have a clearly ageing population and a need for smaller dwellings for both the ageing population to downsize and for young starter families to remain in the area.

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

Year	24 and under	25 to 34	35 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
2011	122	796	2,774	1,503	2,254
2038	95	679	2,737	1,765	3,468
% change 2011-2038	-22%	-15%	-1%	17%	54%

Source: AECOM Calculations

160. The demographic change discussed above can be translated into an ideal 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) 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.
161. 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.
162. The result of this exercise is presented in Table 5-9. It suggests that in order to reach the suggested housing mix over the Neighbourhood Plan period, priority should be given to 3-bedroom properties, equating to 50.3% of the dwelling size mix, followed by 1 bedrooms (26.9%) and 2 bedrooms (19.0%). This suggested dwelling size mix is diversification away from a relatively large current mix, with a need for 1-3 bedroom dwellings to allow for the elderly to downsize and new families to purchase their first properties.

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

Number of bedrooms	Current mix (2011)	Suggested mix (2038)	Balance of new housing to reach suggested mix
1	10.1%	13.2%	26.9%
2	28.2%	27.3%	19.0%
3	37.4%	40.4%	50.3%
4	19.7%	14.7%	0.0%
5+	4.5%	4.4%	3.7%

Source: AECOM Calculations

163. 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 Bradford SHMA states that for new dwellings being built in Bradford, 16.3% should be 1-bedroom, 28.6% should be 2-bedroom, 36.6% should be 3-bedroom and 18.5% should be 4 bedroom. Whilst the SHMA and AECOM size mixes both conclude that priority should be given to 3-bedroom properties, the percentage of all sizes do differ. This may be due to the different starting mix used for the SHMA.
- The findings of the SHMA/survey may justify rebalancing the HNA recommendation if this is in line with the objectives of the community, for example seeking fewer 1 bedroom and more 2 bedroom homes. One potential approach would be to combine the size categories and allow for greater flexibility between them, for example by requiring 40% of new homes to have 1-2 bedrooms rather than specifying percentages for each.
- The preceding chapter found that affordability is a serious and worsening challenge in the NA. 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.
- 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 the existing stock of larger homes is sufficiently affordable.

Tenure

164. 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.
165. 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.
166. There are three key sources of information for thinking through the size needs of different categories. These are:
 - The suggested mix in the SHMA for affordable ownership and affordable renting lessens the amount of 1 and 3-bedroom properties and increased the amount of 2 and 4-bedroom properties. However, the SHMA mix and AECOM mix both prioritise 3-bedroom properties.
 - 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. In this case the LPA waiting list data shows that most of the need is for 1-bedroom properties, followed by 2 bedroom properties.
 - 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. A survey has not been carried out in Baildon.
167. 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

168. 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.
169. 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.
170. The benefits of delivering a certain blend of dwelling types are more closely related to affordability, which is clearly established as an issue in Baildon, 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.
171. 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 Working Group and community to consider.

Conclusions- Type and Size

The current housing mix

172. The current mix of dwelling type in Baildon is predominantly semi-detached properties (40.9%), followed by detached properties (26.1%). Terraced dwellings and flats both make up a smaller proportion of dwellings in the neighbourhood area. Whilst some slight changes have taken place, it can be seen that the dwelling type split is roughly the same in Baildon in 2021 as it was in 2011.
173. 3-bedroom dwellings account for the largest proportion of properties (37.1%), followed by 2 (26.6%) and 4+ (26.0%) bedroom properties. 1-bedroom properties make up the smallest proportion of dwellings in the NA (10.3%). This overall trend is also seen in Bradford, albeit with a smaller proportion of 4+ bedroom properties and slightly larger proportion of 1-3 bedroom properties.

Population characteristics

174. The overall population in the NA has increased 1.9% between 2011 and 2021. This is a smaller population increase than seen across Bradford (4.6%).
175. In 2021, the largest proportion of the population in Baildon is ages 45-64, followed by 65-84 and 25-44. Between 2011 and 2021, there has been a decrease in people aged 15-24, 25-44 and 45-64. In particular the largest decrease can be seen in the 15-24 age group, decreasing by 15.9%. There are smaller proportions of people ages 0-14, 15-24 and 25-44 living in Baildon compared to Bradford and England. There is a larger proportion of people aged 45-64 and 65-84 living in the NA compared to Bradford and England.
176. In Baildon, there is a higher proportion of one person households (32.1%), compared to Bradford (30.8%) and England (30.1%). In particular, there is a higher proportion of one person households aged 66 and over in Baildon (16.7%) compared to Bradford (11.9%) and England (12.8%). There are higher proportions of one family only households in Baildon aged 66 and over or with no children compared to Bradford and England. Further, there is a lower proportion of one family only households with dependent and non-dependent children compared to Bradford and England. This is as a result of the ageing population in the NA and lack of dwellings of a suitable size and affordability for younger families.
177. In Baildon, 77.7% of dwellings are under-occupied by at least one bedroom, whilst 44.3% of dwellings are under-occupied by at least two bedrooms. Whilst under-occupancy is high across all household types, it is particularly high in families under 66 with no children and families 66+, at 95.4% and 93.5% respectively. There is some over-occupancy in the NA, with 3.1% of families under 66 with dependent children and 2.5% of families under 66 with adult children over-occupying their homes.

Future population and size needs

178. Future population growth can be expected to be driven by the oldest households, with a 54.0% increase expected in the 65 and over category. This increase is much higher than the next largest increase of 17.0% for the 55 to 64 age group. The proportion of age groups 24 and under, 25 to 34 and 35-54 are expected to decrease by 2038, decreasing by 22.0%, 15.0% and 1% respectively. Therefore, Baildon can be said to have a clearly ageing population and a need for smaller dwellings for both the ageing population to downsize and for young starter families to remain in the area.
179. In order to reach the suggested housing mix, priority should be given to 3-bedroom properties, equating to 50.3% of the dwelling size mix, followed by 1 bedrooms (26.9%) and 2 bedrooms (19.0%). This suggested dwelling size mix is diversification away from a relatively current mix which is slightly biased toward larger dwellings. Improving the supply of 1-3 bedroom dwellings would allow the older population to downsize and new families to purchase their first properties.

180. It is important to remember that other factors should be considered in determining the dwelling mix that is desirable in the NA 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

181. 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 Baildon. 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**.

182. 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.

183. 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

184. 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.

185. 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

186. There is a total of 220 units of specialist accommodation in the NA at present, all of which is retirement/age exclusive housing available for social rent. Details are provided in Appendix E.
187. At the time of writing, it is understood that there has been a proposal for 44 Macarthy Stone Retirement Living apartments on the former Ian Clough Library site in Baildon. However, this currently cannot be included in the above figure of 220 units of specialist accommodation in the NA as it currently does not have Planning Permission and is not built.
188. In 2021 there was 1,971 individuals aged 75 or over in Baildon, equating to 11.6% of the total population in the NA. This suggests that current provision is

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

in the region of 112 units per 1,000 of the 75+ population (a common measure of specialist housing supply). It is relevant to note that the national average for England is 136 units per 1,000 of the 75+ population⁹, so provision in the NA lower than the national average.

Demographic characteristics

189. The starting point for estimating the need for specialist housing for older people is to project how the overall number of older people in Baildon is likely to change in future. This is calculated by extrapolating population projections from the ONS Sub-National Population Projections for Bradford. The results are set out in Table 6-1. It can be seen that in 2021, 11.6% of the total population for Baildon were aged 75+, significantly higher than 6.7% in Bradford. It can also be seen that in 2038, this pattern is expected to continue, with 16.9% of people in Baildon aged 75+ and 9.8% of people in Bradford aged 75+.
190. 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 Baildon by end of Plan period

Age group	2021		2038	
	Baildon	Bradford	Baildon	Bradford
All ages	17,052	546,412	17,480	560,133
75+	1,971	36,505	2,951	54,664
%	11.6%	6.7%	16.9%	9.8%

Source: ONS SNPP 2020, AECOM Calculations

191. 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.
192. The 2021 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 75.5% of people in Baildon aged 55-

⁹ Table 22, 'More Choice Greater Voice' (2008), published by Housing LIN for CLG (now DLUHC) and the Care Services Improvement Partnership

75 own their property, compared to 24.5% who rent. Of the 75.5% who own their property, 52.1% own it outright whilst 23.4% own it through a mortgage. Of the 24.5% who rent, 15.7% is social rented, 7.6% private rented and 1.2% live rent free.

193. The expected growth in the 75+ population in the NA is 980 additional individuals by the end of the plan period. This can be converted into 700 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 Baildon 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 Bradford (2011) and projected aged 75+ in Baildon (2038)

	All owned	Owned outright	Owned (mortgage) or Shared Ownership	All Rented	Social rented	Private rented	Living rent free
Bradford (2011 mix)	75.5%	52.1%	23.4%	24.5%	15.7%	7.6%	1.2%
Baildon (2038 projection)	528	365	163	172	110	53	9

Source: Census 2011

194. 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 Baildon from the 2011 Census.

Future needs for specialist accommodation and adaptations

195. 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 326.
196. 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.

197. Of the 326 units of specialist housing for older people estimated by AECOM to be needed by the end of the plan period, the majority of the need identified (220) is for market homes, and the model suggests 106 affordable homes are required. There is a slight lean towards the need for adapted, sheltered or retirement living, 177 dwellings, compared to the need for 149 units of housing with care.

Table 6-3: AECOM estimate of specialist housing for older people need in Baildon by the end of the Plan period

Type	Affordable	Market	Total
Housing with care	59	90	149
Adaptations, sheltered, or retirement living	47	130	177
Total	106	220	326

Source: Census 2011, AECOM Calculations

198. It is worth comparing these findings with the recommendations of the Housing Learning and Improvement Network (HLIN), one of the simplest and widely used models estimating for the housing needs of older people. Table E-3 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 Baildon results in a total of 246 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 for older people need in Baildon by the end of the Plan period

Type	Affordable	Market	Total
Housing with care	30.39	39.22	70
Adaptations, sheltered, or retirement living	59	118	176
Total	89	157	246

Source: Housing LIN, AECOM calculations

Further considerations

199. The above estimates suggest that potential need for specialist accommodation could be in the range of 246-326 units over the Neighbourhood Plan period. However, it may not be possible or appropriate to deliver this scale of new accommodation during the Neighbourhood Plan period. It is proportionally high in relation to the overall housing need in the NA, and therefore should not necessarily be prioritised to the exclusion of other groups, such as those in need of Affordable Housing.

200. In addition, specialist housing for older people should only be provided in sustainable, accessible locations that offer services and facilities within walking distance, frequent public transport options including weekends and the necessary workforce of carers and others.
201. 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).
202. It is considered that Baildon 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 Baildon in other suitable locations near to but outside the Plan area boundaries).

Care homes

203. 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.
204. 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.
205. 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.
206. 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 an additional 64 care homes beds in the NA, increasing from 128 in 2011 to 192 in 2038.

207. 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 theoretically 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

208. 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 89% of the Baildon population aged 75 and over is likely to live in the mainstream housing stock¹⁰.
209. 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.
210. However, given that there is unlikely to be a large volume of additional specialist supply during the Plan period, another key avenue to addressing those with relevant needs is to discuss the standards of accessibility and adaptability in new development to be met in the Local Plan with Bradford.
211. 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 dwellings¹¹, although changes to Building Regulations have not yet been made.
212. The current adopted Local Plan policy HO8 and emerging Local Plan policy HO4 both provide explicit encouragement for development to accommodate specific groups such as older people. However, it does not set specific targets for the proportion of new housing that might be required to meet national standards for accessibility and adaptability (Category M4(2)), or for wheelchair users (Category M4(3)). The evidence gathered here may justify the Neighbourhood Plan Working 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.

¹⁰ 1971 over 75s in 2021, of which 220 are accommodated in specialist housing and a further 0 in care homes, leaving 1,751 people living in mainstream housing. This is approximate since some people in specialist housing and care homes will be under the age of 75.

¹¹ See [Raising accessibility standards for new homes: summary of consultation responses and government response](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/raising-accessibility-standards-for-new-homes) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

213. 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.
214. Table 6-5 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 Baildon to suggest the number that might be encouraged to be wheelchair friendly or adaptable. This would imply a potential need for 2-8 wheelchair accessible dwellings over the Plan period. It is worth noting that these national figures are for all age categories, 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 Baildon

	Percentage in England	% applied to NA housing requirement figure (250 to end of plan period)
Households using wheelchair all the time	0.6%	1.5
Households using wheelchair either indoors or outdoors	3.0%	7.5

Source: Survey of English Housing 2018/19

Conclusions- Specialist Housing for Older People

215. There is a total of 220 units of specialist accommodation in the NA at present, all of which is retirement/age exclusive housing available for social rent.
216. In 2021 there was 1,971 individuals aged 75 or over in Baildon, equating to 11.6% of the total population in the NA. This is expected to increase to 2,951 by the end of the plan period, which will equate to 16.9% of the population.
217. 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.
218. These two methods of estimating the future need in Baildon produce a range of 246 to 326 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.
219. Table 6-3 shows that of the 326 specialist housing units needed by the end of the plan period it is suggested that 149 (45.7%) should be for housing with care, of which 59 (39.6%) should be affordable and 90 (60.4%) should be market

housing. It is also suggested that 177 (54.3%) are delivered as sheltered housing, of which 47 (26.6%) should be affordable and 130 (73.4%) should be market housing.

220. As noted above, the main unmet need in the NA is for market sheltered housing. This could be satisfied by making sure all new housing is accessible and adaptable for people with lower support needs. The current adopted Local Plan policy HO8 and emerging Local Plan policy HO4 both provide explicit encouragement for development to accommodate specific groups such as older people. However, it does not set specific targets for the proportion of new housing that might be required to meet national standards for accessibility and adaptability (Category M4(2)), or for wheelchair users (Category M4(3)). A policy specific to the NA could set a requirement in order to meet the need for market sheltered housing, though this would require discussion with BMDC. The Working Group may also be able to encourage the adaptation of existing properties through grant schemes and other means (though it is acknowledged that Neighbourhood Plans may have limited influence over changes to the existing stock).
221. It is considered that Baildon 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 Baildon in other suitable locations near to but outside the Plan area boundaries).

7. Next Steps

Recommendations for next steps

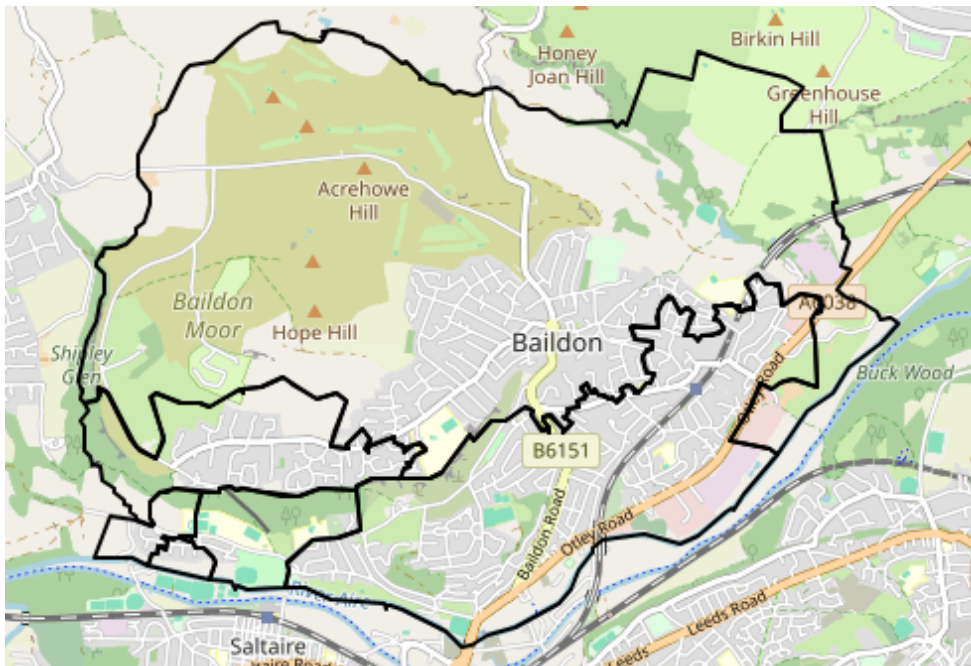
222. This Neighbourhood Plan housing needs assessment aims to provide the Neighbourhood Plan Working Group with evidence on a range of housing trends and issues from a range of relevant sources. We recommend that the neighbourhood planners should, as a next step, discuss the contents and conclusions with Bradford Metropolitan District Council 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 Bradford Metropolitan District Council;
 - 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 Bradford Metropolitan District Council.
223. 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.
224. Bearing this in mind, it is recommended that the Neighbourhood Plan Working Group should monitor carefully strategies and documents with an impact on housing policy produced by the Government, Bradford Metropolitan District Council or any other relevant party and review the Neighbourhood Plan accordingly to ensure that general conformity is maintained.
225. 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

226. 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 LSOAs/MSOAs and OAs:

- E01010570
- E02002195
- E02002198
- E00053406
- E00053432
- E00053436

A-1: LSOA/MSOA/OA combination to create the Baildon Parish boundary

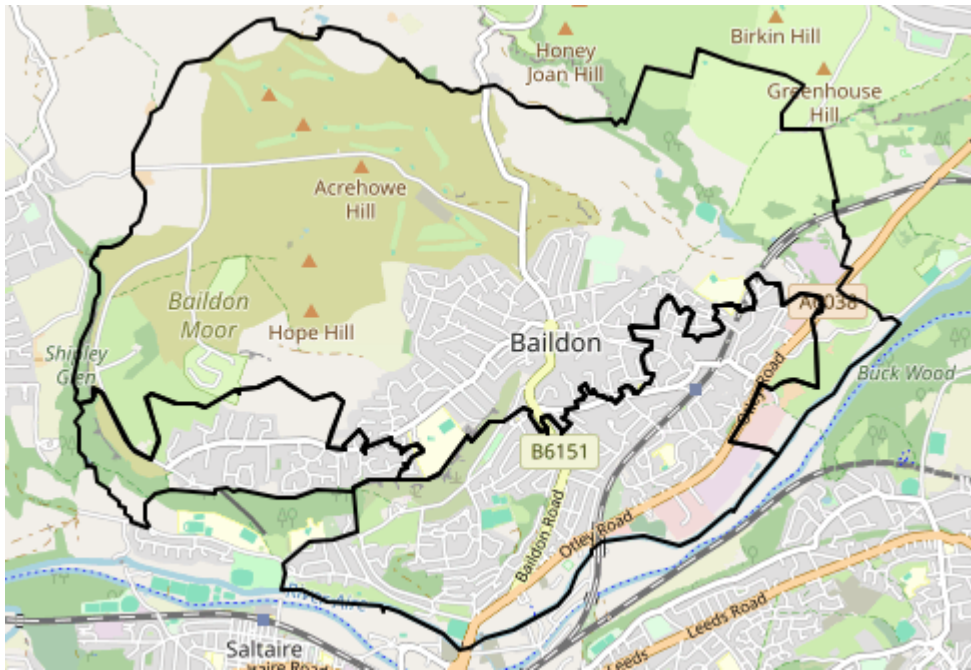


Source: Nomis

227. Many other datasets besides the Census itself make use of OAs, but not necessarily down to the same level of detail. For example, Valuation Office Agency (VOA) data, which can be used to understand the type and size mix of housing, is only available down to the scale of LSOAs. The most relevant combination of LSOAs / MSOAs in this case, which will need to be used as a proxy for the NA, is:

- E02002195
- E02002198
- E01010570

A-2: LSOA/MSOAs relevant to Baildon

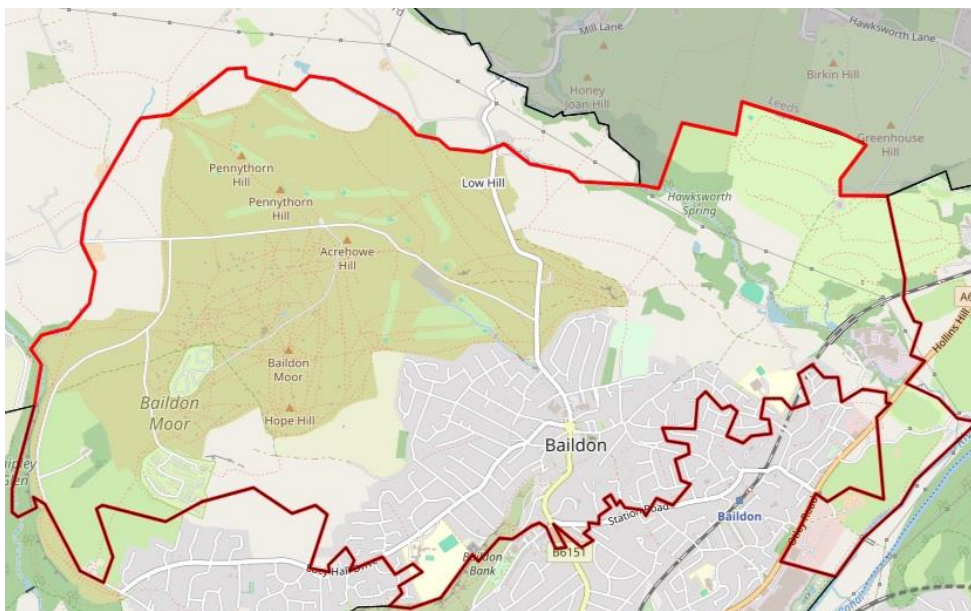


Source: Nomis

228. Finally, 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:

- E02002195

A-3: Relevant MSOA for Baildon



Source: Nomis

Appendix B : Local Plan context

Policies in the adopted local plan

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

Table B-1: Summary of relevant adopted policies in the Bradford Core Strategy

Policy	Provisions
Strategic Policy 1 Core (SC1) Overall Approach and Key Spatial Priorities	a) Manage the delivery of development and change to meet the needs of the District to 2030 in order to deliver the Spatial Vision and objectives and achieve sustainable development in line with National Planning Policy Framework and Policy P1. b) Planning decisions as well as plans, strategies, programmes and investment decisions should seek to: 6. Support the Local Service Centres as defined in Policy SC4 in providing for homes and local services.
Strategic Policy 3 Core (SC3) Working Together	Planning decisions as well as plans, strategies, investment decisions and programmes should be based on: a) Effective collaboration between the Council, adjoining local planning authorities, the District's Town and Parish Councils, partners, stakeholders and communities within the District, Leeds City Region and beyond, particularly to: 1. Address low and high housing demand 2. Balance housing with current and future employment opportunities
Strategic Policy 4 Core (SC4) Hierarchy of Settlements	Local Service Centres and Rural Areas Within the Local Service Centres of Addingham, Baildon, Cottingley, Cullingworth, Denholme, East Morton, Harden, Haworth, Oakworth, Oxenhope, Wilsden the emphasis will be on a smaller scale of development comprising both market and affordable housing, together with the protection and enhancement of those centres as attractive and vibrant places and communities, providing quality of place and excellent environmental, economic and social conditions.
Policy HO1 The District's Housing Requirements	The Provision will be made within the Local Plan to facilitate the scale of new housing development as set out in Table HO1. After allowing for net completions over the period 2004-13 and an allowance for the projected reduction in the number of vacant homes, the Local Plan will allocate land to meet the

Policy	Provisions
	remaining requirement for at least 42,100 homes over the period 2013 to 2030. Forthcoming DPD's will assess the projected losses to the existing housing stock from clearance and change of use and increase the level of allocations to compensate accordingly.
Policy Strategic Sources of Housing Supply	HO2 a) The dwelling targets set out in Policy HO1 will be met through: 1. Housing completions since April 2004 2. Existing commitments with planning permission 3. Unimplemented but deliverable and developable sites allocated for residential development in the RUDP 4. Safeguarded land sites identified in the RUDP 5. Additional new deliverable and developable sites allocated for housing development within the forthcoming Local Plan Development Plan Documents: • The Allocations DPD • The Bradford City Centre AAP • The Shipley & Canal Road AAP and • Local Neighbourhood Plans b) Specific area based initiatives to help deliver the supply targets will include: 1. Growth areas as follows: • The development of an Urban Eco Settlement in the Shipley and Canal Road Corridor • Bradford City Centre • SE Bradford, and • Queensbury, Thornton, Silsden and Steeton with Eastburn 2. An urban extension at Holme Wood 3. Local Green Belt release where consistent with the Plan's sustainability principles and where other sources of supply have proved insufficient within the relevant settlement or strategic planning sub area.
Policy Distribution of Housing Development	HO3 a) In accordance with the vision and spatial principles set out in this Plan, the forthcoming Allocations, Bradford City Centre and Shipley & Canal Road DPD's will allocate sufficient land to meet the residual housing requirement of at least 42,100 for the District between April 2013 and April 2030. This requirement will be apportioned as follows: • 3,500 (8.3% of the district total) within the Bradford City Centre AAP

Policy	Provisions
	• 3,100 (7.4% of the district total) within the Shipley & Canal Road corridor AAP • 35,500 (84.3% of the district total) within the Allocations DPD. b) The Apportionments between the different settlements of the District will be as follows: • Local Service Centres (2,550) Divided as follows: ○ Baildon – 350 dwellings
Policy Housing Mix	HO8 a) The Council will ensure that a mix and balance of housing is provided to meet the needs of the District's growing and diverse population. b) All large sites will be expected to incorporate a mix of housing types, sizes, prices and tenures. The exact mix should be based both on market demand and evidence of local need within the District's SHMA together with any other robust local evidence or information. The location and nature of the site and its surroundings and the profile of the existing stock in the area should also be considered. c) Specific guidance on housing mix on an area or site basis will be set out as necessary in the Allocations DPD, Bradford City Centre and Shipley & Canal Road AAPs and Neighbourhood Plans. d) Within the District there will be a need for all types and sizes of housing but there should be a particular emphasis of the following strategic priorities: 1. Delivering more family housing across the District 2. Delivering sufficient affordable housing in accordance with Policy HO11 and meeting the needs of people on lower incomes and first-time buyers 3. Increasing the supply of larger homes across the District, particularly in areas suffering from high levels of overcrowding 4. Increasing the supply of accessible housing which is able to meet people's needs throughout their lives 5. Increasing the supply of high-quality flats, particularly in city and town centres and accessible locations 6. Supporting the provision of specialist accommodation for older people in suitable locations and in areas of greatest demand
Policy Affordable Housing	HO11 a) The Council will work with partners to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of good quality affordable housing

Policy	Provisions
	distributed throughout the District, particularly in the areas of highest need.
	b) Subject to viability, the Council will negotiate for up to the following proportions of affordable housing on residential redevelopments: • Up to 30% in Wharfedale • Up to 20% in towns, suburbs and villages • Up to 15% in inner Bradford and Keighley Affordable housing should be provided on-site and indistinguishable from and well integrated with market housing, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution can be robustly justified and would support the creation of inclusive and mixed communities.
	c) Affordable housing will be required on developments of 15 units or more. The site size threshold is lowered to 11 units or more in Wharfedale, and the villages of Haworth, Oakworth, Oxenhope, Denholme, Cullingworth, Harden, Wilsden and Cottingley.
	d) The Council will seek to ensure an appropriate mix of affordable housing in terms of size, type and tenure having regard to robust evidence of local need, site suitability and viability.
	e) Where an applicant can provide robust, up to date and verifiable evidence to support the view that a site would be unviable if affordable housing targets are required then the exact amount of affordable housing, or financial contribution to be delivered, will be determined by economic viability having regard to individual site and market conditions.

Source: City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council – Bradford Core Strategy

Policies in the emerging local plan

230. Table B-2 below summarises emerging Local Plan policies that are relevant to housing need and delivery in Baildon.

Table 2-2: Summary of relevant emerging policies in the Draft Bradford District Local Plan 2020-2038 (Preferred Options)

Policy	Provisions
Policy SP2 a) Spatial Priorities	Seek to manage the delivery of development and change in conjunction with local communities and stakeholders to meet the needs of the District to 2038 in order to deliver the spatial vision and objective and achieve sustainable development in

Policy	Provisions
	line with National Planning Policy Framework and Policy SP1a/b. b) Planning decisions as well as plans, strategies, programmes and investment decisions should seek to: 6. Support the Local Service Centres as defined in policy SP3 in providing for homes and local services.
Policy Hierarchy Settlements	SP3 Local Service Centres and Rural Areas of Within the Local Service Centres of Addingham, Baildon, Cottingley, Cullingworth, Denholme, East Morton, Harden, Haworth, Oakworth, Oxenhope, Wilsden the emphasis will be on a smaller scale of development comprising both market and affordable housing, together with the protection and enhancement of those centres as attractive and vibrant places and communities, providing quality of place and excellent environmental, economic and social conditions.
Policy Housing Growth	SP8 a) The Local Plan will seek to deliver a housing requirement of 30,672 new homes over the plan period 2020-2038, equating to an indicative average of 1,704 new dwellings per annum. The requirement is set at a level which would represent a significant boost in housing delivery over recent years. b) After making an allowance for projected losses of stock through clearance and for a contribution from windfall sites, provision will be made within the Local Plan and where appropriate Neighbourhood Plans to meet the residual requirement at least 27,672 homes over the plan period 2020 to 2038. This reflects the scale, nature and distribution of the currently available, deliverable and developable land supply and environmental constraints within the District. Local Service Centres (1,375 dwellings) divided as follows: Baildon – 250 f) The Council will support proposals within Neighbourhood Plans which seek to provide for additional housing development over and above the levels indicated within this policy providing this additional growth can be achieved in a sustainable way and that proposed sites accord with the policies within this plan.
Policy Housing Mix	HO4 a) The council will seek to ensure that a mix and balance of housing is provided to meet the needs of the District's growing and diverse population.

Policy	Provisions
	b) All major residential developments of 10 or more homes will be expected to incorporate a mix of housing types, sizes, prices and tenures. The exact mix should be based both on market demand and evidence of local housing need within the District's SHMA together with any other robust local evidence. The location and nature of the site and its surroundings and the profile of the existing stock in the area should also be considered. c) Additional guidance on housing mix on an area or site basis will be set out in site allocation pro formas and Neighbourhood Plans. d) Within the District there will be a need for all types and sizes of housing but there should be a particular emphasis of the following strategic priorities: • Delivering more family housing across the District including as part of the housing mix on higher density urban housing schemes, in line with Policy HO3 • Delivering sufficient affordable housing in accordance with Policy HO5 and meeting the needs of people on lower incomes and first time buyers; • Increasing the supply of larger homes across the District, particularly in areas suffering from high levels of overcrowding and respond to the needs of ethnic minority residents including the housing needs of elders; • Increasing the supply of accessible and adaptable housing which is able to meet people's needs throughout their lives; • Increasing the supply of high-quality townhouses, duplexes and flats particularly in city and town centers and accessible locations in line with Policy HO3 Urban Housing; • Supporting the provision of specialist housing and accommodation including for older people, people with disabilities and cultural need of non-travelling Travellers to meet a range of identified housing needs in suitable locations in line with Policy HO6 Custom and Self build Housing, Policy HO7 Specialist Housing and Accommodation and Policy HO8 - Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
Policy Affordable Housing	HO5 Meeting Affordable Housing Needs a) The council will work with partners to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of good quality affordable housing that meets identified needs across the District, particularly in

Policy	Provisions
	the areas of highest need. Affordable Housing Contributions. b) Affordable housing contributions will be required on all major residential developments of 10 or more homes, including mixed use schemes and conversions. Affordable housing should be provided at the target levels specified below: • Zone 2: towns, suburbs and villages: 20% Brownfield Target, 25% Greenfield Target. c) Where a defined vacant building(s) is being brought back into any lawful use, or is to be demolished to be replaced by a new building, each case for vacant building credit and subsequent potential reduction in affordable housing contributions will be judged with regard to the original intention of national policy to incentivise brownfield development. Affordable housing contributions may be required for any increase in floorspace. d) Affordable housing should meet the definition as set out in national planning policy and include provision to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households. Affordable housing should be provided on-site and be indistinguishable from and well-integrated with market housing, unless offsite provision or a financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision can be robustly justified and would support the creation of inclusive and mixed communities. Tenure e) The tenure mix of the affordable housing on individual sites will be determined through negotiation, The Council will seek to ensure an appropriate mix of affordable housing in terms of size, type and tenure having regard to evidence in the most up to date SHMA, robust evidence of local need, site and local area characteristics and viability. The following tenure mix will be the starting point for all affordable housing negotiations: • 65% affordable housing for rent • 35% affordable home ownership products • In line with national policy, at least of the 10% of overall affordable housing contribution from a site should be to be available for affordable home ownership, unless this would significantly prejudice the ability to meet identified local affordable housing needs.

Policy	Provisions
	f) Where an applicant can provide robust, up to date and verifiable evidence to support the view that a site would be unviable if affordable housing targets are required then the exact amount of affordable housing, or financial contribution to be delivered, will be determined through a site specific viability assessment, having regard to individual site conditions and with regard to Policy ID3.
Policy Specialist Housing and Accommodation HO7	a) The Council and its partners will work together to support the delivery of specialist housing including for older people, vulnerable people and people with disabilities across the district. b) Developments specifically designed to meet the accommodation needs of older people and those with complex care needs will be supported where they: • Contribute to meeting an identified need; • Are well designed with supporting infrastructure to meet the particular requirements of residents with social, physical, mental and/or health care needs, including dementia and autism friendly principles; • Are in accessible locations within City, Town and District Centres, close to public transport or within walking distance to a range of community facilities including shops, medical services and public open spaces or these are provided on site. c) Where development falls within Use Class C3, affordable housing provision will be required in line with Policy HO5 Affordable Housing.
Policy Housing Standards HO9	To provide suitable housing and genuine choice for the District's diverse population housing sites should include a proportion of new homes, which are designed to be accessible and easily adaptable to support the changing needs of families and individuals over their lifetime, including older people and people with disabilities. New build residential developments should include the following proportions of accessible homes: • All new build dwellings should meet Building Regulation requirement M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings'.

Source: City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council - Draft Bradford District Local Plan 2020-2038 (Preferred Options)

Appendix C : Affordability calculations

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

C.1 Market housing

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

i) Market sales

233. 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.

234. 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 Baildon, 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.

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

- Value of a median NA house price (2022) = £257,500;
- Purchase deposit at 10% of value = £25,750;
- Value of dwelling for mortgage purposes = £231,750;
- Divided by loan to income ratio of 3.5 = purchase threshold of £66,214.

236. 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 2022 was £185,000, and the purchase threshold is therefore £47,571.

237. 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

2022. There were too few recent sales in the NA specifically to determine an accurate average for the cost of new build housing in Baildon. 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).

238. Therefore an estimate has been calculated by determining the uplift between all house prices in 2022 across Bradford and new build house prices in 2022 in the same area. This percentage uplift (or 'new build premium') is then applied to the 2022 lower quartile house price in the NA to give an estimated NA new build entry-level house price of £275,357 and purchase threshold of £70,806.
239. 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 Bradford in 2022. The median cost of new build dwellings in Bradford was £228,100, with a purchase threshold of £58,654.
240. This is perhaps unlikely to be achievable in the NA given that the median home value in Baildon in 2022 was 40.5% higher than the median for the wider district – hence the higher new build median price.

ii) Private Rented Sector (PRS)

241. 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.
242. 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.
243. The property website [Home.co.uk](https://www.home.co.uk) shows rental values for property in the Neighbourhood Area.
244. According to [home.co.uk](https://www.home.co.uk), there were 8 properties for rent at the time of search in October 2023, with an average monthly rent of £1,005. There were 2 two-bed properties listed, with an average price of £845 per calendar month.
245. The calculation for the private rent income threshold for entry-level (2 bedroom) dwellings is as follows:

- Annual rent = £845 x 12 = £10,140;
- Multiplied by 3.33 (so that no more than 30% of income is spent on rent) = income threshold of £33,800.

246. The calculation is repeated for the overall average to give an income threshold of £40,200.

C.2 Affordable Housing

247. 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

248. 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.

249. 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 Baildon. This data provides information about rents and the size and type of stock owned and managed by private registered providers and is presented for Bradford in Table C-1.

250. 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	£76.64	£83.99	£90.40	£104.43	£83.92
Annual average	£3,985	£4,367	£4,701	£5,430	£4,364
Income needed	£13,271	£14,544	£15,654	£18,083	£14,532

Source: Homes England, AECOM Calculations

ii) Affordable rent

251. 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).

252. Even a 20% 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 45% of market levels rather than 80%.
253. Data on the most realistic local affordable rent costs is obtained from the same source as social rent levels for Bradford. Again it is assumed that no more than 30% of income should be spent on rent, and the overall average is taken forward.
254. Comparing this result with the average 2 bedroom annual private rent above indicates that affordable rents in the NA are actually closer to 50% of market rates than the maximum of 80%, a feature that is necessary to make them achievable to those in need.

Table C-2: Affordable rent levels (£)

Size	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 beds	All
Average affordable rent per week	£87.98	£97.34	£107.50	£119.70	£103.55
Annual average	£4,574	£5,062	£5,590	£6,224	£5,385
Income needed	£15,231	£16,855	£18,615	£20,727	£17,931

Source: Homes England, AECOM Calculations

iii) Affordable home ownership

255. 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.
256. 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

257. 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.
258. 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 £275,357.
259. For the minimum discount of 30% the purchase threshold can be calculated as follows:
- Value of a new home = £275,357;
 - Discounted by 30% = £192,750;
 - Purchase deposit at 10% of value = £19,275;
 - Value of dwelling for mortgage purposes = £173,475;
 - Divided by loan to income ratio of 3.5 = purchase threshold of £49,564.
260. 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 £42,484 and £35,403 respectively.
261. All of the income thresholds calculated here for First Homes are below the cap of £80,000 above which households are not eligible.

262. 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. m¹²) would be around £122,500. This cost excludes any land value or developer profit. This would not appear to be an issue in Baildon.

263. Table C-3 shows the discount required for First Homes to be affordable to the three 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	26%	74%	48%
NA estimated new build entry-level house price	31%	76%	51%
NA entry-level house price	-3%	64%	28%
LA median new build house price	16%	71%	41%

Source: Land Registry PPD; ONS MSOA total household income

Shared ownership

264. 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 rent 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'.

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

266. 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

¹² 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/>

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).

267. The affordability threshold for a 25% equity share is calculated as follows:

- A 25% equity share of £275,357 is £68,839;
- A 10% deposit of £6,884 is deducted, leaving a mortgage value of £61,955;
- This is divided by the loan to value ratio of 3.5 to give a purchase threshold of £17,702;
- Rent is charged on the remaining 75% shared ownership equity, i.e. the unsold value of £206,518;
- The estimated annual rent at 2.5% of the unsold value is £5,163;
- This requires an income of £17,209.83 (annual rent multiplied by 3.33 so that no more than 30% of income is spent on rent).
- The total income required is £34,911 (£17,702 plus £17,209).

268. The same calculation is repeated for equity shares of 10% and 50% producing affordability thresholds of £27,732 and £46,876 respectively.

269. All of these income thresholds are below the £80,000 cap for eligible households.

Rent to Buy

270. 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)

271. 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.

272. 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 estimates

273. In Table D-1 AECOM has calculated, using PPG as a starting point,¹³ an estimate of the total need for affordable rented housing in Baildon over the Plan period. It should, however, be noted that the accuracy of the findings generated by the model is only as strong as the evidence available. However, given the test of proportionality for evidence supporting neighbourhood plans, and the need to be in conformity with Local Authority strategic policies, the calculations set out here are considered a reasonable basis for understanding and planning for neighbourhood-level affordable housing need.

274. It should also be noted that figures in Table D-1 are largely dependent on information provided by Bradford in its capacity as manager of the local housing waiting list.

Table D-1: Estimate of need for Affordable Housing for rent in Baildon

Stage and Step in Calculation	Total	Description
STAGE 1: CURRENT NEED		
1.1 Current households in need	625.0	Pro-rated from the 2021 Bradford Housing Register applicants using the 2021 population figures for the NA and LPA.
1.2 Per annum	41.7	Step 1.1 divided by the plan period to produce an annualised figure.
STAGE 2: NEWLY ARISING NEED		
2.1 New household formation	569.9	DLUHC 2018-based household projections for the LA between start and end of plan period. % increase applied to NA.
2.2 Proportion of new households unable to rent in the market	25.6%	(Steps 1.1 + 2.2.1 + 2.2.2) divided by number of households in NA.
2.2.1 Current number of social renters in NA	839.0	2021 Census social rented occupancy
2.2.2 Number of private renters on housing benefits	525.7	Housing benefit caseload May 2018. Pro rata for NA.
2.3 New households unable to rent	146.2	Step 2.1 x Step 2.2.
2.4 Per annum	9.7	Step 2.3 divided by plan period.
STAGE 3: TURNOVER OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING		
3.1 Supply of social/affordable re-lets (including transfers) %	3%	Assumed proportion of stock re-let each year.

¹³ Paragraphs 024-026 Reference ID: 2a-026-20140306, at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-land-availability-assessment>

3.2 Supply of social/affordable re-lets (including transfers)	25.2	Step 3.1 x NA social rented stock (2.2.1).
NET SHORTFALL (OR SURPLUS) OF RENTED UNITS PER ANNUM		
Overall shortfall (or surplus) per annum	26.2	Step 1.2 + Step 2.4 - Step 3.2
Overall shortfall (or surplus) over the plan period	393.6	(Step 1.1 + Step 2.3) - Step 3.2 * plan period

Source: AECOM model, using Census 2011, English Housing Survey 2018, DLUHC 2018 based household projections and net additions to affordable housing stock. 2018 is the latest reliable data for some datasets so is used throughout for consistency. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

275. Turning to Affordable Housing providing a route to home ownership, Table D-2 estimates the potential demand in Baildon. This model aims to estimate the number of households that might wish to own their own home but cannot afford to. The model is consistent with methods used at Local Authority scale in taking as its starting point households currently living in or expected to enter the private rented sector who are not on housing benefit.

276. There may be other barriers to these households accessing home ownership on the open market, including being unable to save for a deposit, or being unable to afford a home of the right type/size or in the right location. The model also discounts 25% of households potentially in need, assuming a proportion will be renting out of choice. This assumption is based on consistent results for surveys and polls at the national level which demonstrate that most households (typically 80% or more) aspire to home ownership.¹⁴ No robust indicator exists for this area or a wider scale to suggest aspirations may be higher or lower in the NA.

Table D-2: Estimate of the potential demand for affordable housing for sale in Baildon

Stage and Step in Calculation	Total	Description
STAGE 1: CURRENT NEED		
1.1 Current number of renters in NA	1041.0	Census 2021 private rented occupancy.
1.2 Percentage renters on housing benefit in LA	50.5%	% of renters in 2021 on Housing Benefit / Universal Credit with housing entitlement
1.3 Number of renters on housing benefits in the NA	525.7	Step 1.1 x Step 1.2.
1.4 Current need (households)	386.5	Current renters minus those on housing benefit and minus 25% assumed to rent by choice. ¹⁵

¹⁴ <http://www.ipsos-mori-generations.com/housing.html>

¹⁵ The assumption of approximately 25% preferring to rent and 75% preferring to buy is AECOM's judgement, based on national level polls which consistently reveal that most households who prefer home ownership eg <http://www.ipsos-mori-generations.com/housing.html> and informed by our experience across numerous neighbourhood level HNAs. The assumption is based on the fact that some households choose to rent at certain stages in their life (e.g. when young, when needing flexibility in employment market, or when new migrants move into an area). While most households prefer the added security and independence of owning their own home, private renting is nevertheless a tenure of choice at a certain points in many households' journey through the housing market. The actual percentage of preference will differ between areas, being higher in large metropolitan areas with younger households and more new migrants, but lower in other areas. 25% is used as a reasonable proxy and for consistency across HNAs and similar assumptions are used in some larger scale assessments such as LHNAs and SHMAs. If the neighbourhood planning group feel this is not an appropriate assumption in their particular locality they could use the results of a local residents survey to refine or confirm this calculation.

1.5 Per annum	25.8	Step 1.4 divided by plan period.
STAGE 2: NEWLY ARISING NEED		
2.1 New household formation	569.9	LA household projections for plan period (2018 based) pro rated to NA.
2.2 % of households unable to buy but able to rent	5.3%	(Step 1.4 + Step 3.1) divided by number of households in NA.
2.3 Total newly arising need	30.2	Step 2.1 x Step 2.2.
2.4 Total newly arising need per annum	2.3	Step 2.3 divided by plan period.
STAGE 3: SUPPLY OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING		
3.1 Supply of affordable housing	25.0	Number of shared ownership homes in the NA (Census 2021).
3.2 Supply - intermediate resales	1.3	Step 3.1 x 5% (assumed rate of re-sale).
NET SHORTFALL (OR SURPLUS) PER ANNUM		
Overall shortfall (or surplus) per annum	26.8	(Step 1.5 + Step 2.4) - Step 3.2.
Overall shortfall (or surplus) over the plan period	402.6	(Step 1.4 + Step 2.3) - Step 3.2 * number of years to end of plan period

Source: AECOM model, using Census 2011, English Housing Survey 2018, DLUHC 2018 based household projections and net additions to affordable housing stock. 2018 is the latest reliable data for some datasets so is used throughout for consistency.

277. There is no policy or legal obligation on the part either of the Local Authority or Neighbourhood Plan to meet affordable housing needs in full, though there are tools available to the Steering Group that can help ensure that it is met to a greater extent if resources permit (e.g. the ability to allocate sites for affordable housing).

278. It is also important to remember that even after the Neighbourhood Plan is adopted, the assessment of need for Affordable Housing, the allocation of affordable rented housing to those in need, and the management of the housing waiting list all remain the responsibility of the Local Authority rather than the neighbourhood planning group.

Affordable housing policy

279. 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
A. Evidence of need for Affordable Housing: 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	This HNA suggests that the NA requires around 26 units of affordable rented housing and 27 units of affordable home ownership homes per annum over the Plan period. Both forms of Affordable Housing appear to

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.	be valuable in meeting the needs of people on various incomes. The relationship between these figures suggests that a balanced approach to tenures should be adopted.
B. Can Affordable Housing needs be met in full? 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.	If the Local Plan target of 20% were achieved on every site, assuming the delivery of the NA's housing requirement for 250 homes overall, up to 50 affordable homes might be expected in the NA over Plan period. This level of potential affordable housing delivery would not be sufficient to meet all of the need identified.
C. Government policy (eg NPPF) requirements: Current NPPF policy requires 10% of all homes to be delivered for affordable home ownership. There can be exceptions to this requirement if it would prevent the delivery of other forms of Affordable Housing.	For 10% of all housing to be affordable ownership in Baildon, where 20% of all housing should be affordable, 50% of Affordable Housing should be for affordable ownership.
D. Local Plan policy:	The adopted Local Plan states that the exact mix should be based both on market demand and evidence of local need within the District's SHMA together with any other robust local evidence or information. The Local Plan does not provide an indicative mix.
E. First Homes policy: 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. After the 25% First Homes requirement has been met, the remaining 75% of Affordable	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. Given the Local Plan policy outlined above this will not impact on BMDC as a tenure split is not outlined in the Local Plan.

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. 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.	
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 may affect the provision of affordable housing, the mix of tenures provided and the discounts that can be sought on First Homes properties.
G. Funding: 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.	The BNPWG may wish to keep this in mind so that it can take up any opportunities to secure funding if they become available.
H. Existing tenure mix in Baildon: 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.	Evidence suggests that Affordable Housing (either to rent or for sale) within the NA at present is somewhat limited. The existing tenure mix is 75.5% ownership, 0.3% shared ownership, 10.8% social rent and 13.4% private rent. As Affordable Housing is

	limited at present, affordable rented tenures should be prioritized.
I. Views of registered providers:	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 NA. The funding arrangements available to housing associations will determine rent levels.
J. Wider policy objectives:	The BNPWG may wish to take account of broader policy objectives for Baildon 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.

Appendix E : Specialist housing for older people

Background data tables

Table E-1: Existing specialist housing supply, Baildon

	Name	Description	Dwellings	Tenure	Type
1	Bank View	Age Exclusive Housing	29	Social Rent	Age exclusive housing
2	Cliffe Avenue	Age Exclusive Housing	33	Social Rent	Age exclusive housing
3	Greenbank Court	Retirement Housing	32	Social Rent	Retirement Housing
4	Heygate Close	Retirement Housing	32	Social Rent	Retirement Housing
5	Ivy Bank Court	Retirement Housing	34	Social Rent	Retirement Housing
6	Knoll Gardens	Retirement Housing	22	Social Rent	Retirement Housing
7	Knoll Park Drive	Retirement Housing	27	Social Rent	Retirement Housing
8	The Butterfield Homes	Retirement Housing	6	Social Rent	Retirement Housing
9	Woodview	Age Exclusive Housing	5	Social Rent	Age exclusive housing

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

Table E-2: Tenure and mobility limitations of those aged 65+ in Baildon, 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	3,290	654	821	1,815	3,290	654
<i>Owned Total</i>	2,757	471	674	1,612	2,757	471
Owned outright	2,375	394	585	1,396	2,375	394
Owned (mortgage) or shared ownership	382	77	89	216	382	77

<i>Rented Total</i>	533	183	147	203	533	183
Social rented	386	131	123	132	386	131
Private rented or living rent free	147	52	24	71	147	52

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

280. As Table 6-1 in the main report shows, Baildon is forecast to see an increase of 980 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 = $60 \times .98 = 59$
- Leasehold sheltered housing = $120 \times .98 = 118$
- Enhanced sheltered housing (divided 50:50 between that for rent and that for sale) = $20 \times .98 = 20$
- Extra care housing for rent = $15 \times .98 = 15$
- Extra care housing for sale = $30 \times .98 = 29$
- Housing based provision for dementia = $6 \times .98 = 6$

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 = £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 methods¹⁶.

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 Standard¹⁷

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.

¹⁶ The Tenant Services Authority has issued an explanatory note on these methods at <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1918430.pdf>

¹⁷ 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 Order¹⁸

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)¹⁹

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.

¹⁸ See <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/annex-2-glossary>

¹⁹ 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 years²⁰, 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

²⁰ 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 Housing²¹

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 bedroomed. 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

²¹ 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.²²

²² See <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/doc/1980960.doc#Housing>

