



AUDIT OF HOUSING ASSESSMENTS

COLLATING HOUSING RELATED ASSESSMENTS
TO IDENTIFY GAPS & OVERLAPS

ACROSS CAMBRIDGESHIRE, PETERBOROUGH &
WEST SUFFOLK

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SUMMARY

A series of interviews were carried out in 2024 with housing and health partners, to identify the assessments completed by each, relating to housing and health.

The aim of the audit was to identify gaps and overlaps.

This report sets out the findings, including a long list of assessments with links to access each. The list includes assessments on many aspects of housing and health, however it does not identify large areas of overlap in the assessments, whether for topic, timespan or geography.

It also provides a short list of “gaps” relating to some fairly specialist housing and health topics. The report suggests these could usefully be explored further in partnership over time, seeking to quantify any need across Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and West Suffolk and to build a shared plan between partners of how best to address those needs.



INTRODUCTION

The Health and Wellbeing Board Action Plan Deliverable *Health and Wellbeing Strategy Action 2.4: Audit of Housing Needs Assessments*, entailed a stock-take of existing and current housing needs assessments, which can be shared with Public Health, wider stakeholders and partnerships.

The action has been delivered through the Housing Board. The project was framed as

An audit of needs assessments, collating housing needs assessments across Cambridgeshire, Peterborough & West Suffolk, to help identify gaps & overlaps.

There was a four-step methodology, by which partners were consulted on the range of assessments outlined in “scope” below. The list was not exhaustive, there will probably be other assessments being used across the system, these will be added to the Audit as and when they come to the project team’s attention.

The outputs, including this report, will be shared via a web page on Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Insight, to ensure the findings are publicly accessible. The page is available [here](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/needs-assessments/)¹.

The report and web page can be shared widely for use, feedback, updating and for future reference.

The Audit will be updated as and when new studies are completed. It is proposed that the work will be used to assist the scoping of future needs assessments, ensuring that gaps are filled and overlaps are avoided or clarified.

May 2025

¹ <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/needs-assessments/>



BACKGROUND

With a refreshed focus coming from the *Health in all Policies* agenda, partners are increasingly aware of the central role of housing to everyone's health – individuals, communities and society.

As Michael Marmot said in *Building Health Equity: The Role of the Property Sector in Improving Health* "If we build poor quality homes now, we are storing up problems for health in the future."²

And in *Poor quality housing is harming our health* "Quality of housing is crucial for health. With a focus on housebuilders, there is a need to tackle both existing housing stock and quality of new build.

One third of households in the UK are below the minimum income threshold and have dwellings that do not meet basic energy conservation standards. Impacts include cold homes with detriment to mental and physical health. Children and young people growing up in cold homes have worse mental health than those in warm homes.

In Britain, respiratory conditions show a bigger gap in mortality rate between rich and poor than any other major condition and are the leading drivers of winter pressures on the NHS. In addition to the health effects of cold housing, damp mouldy homes are part of the reason for these health inequalities. Estimates of the prevalence of damp and mould vary widely from 4% to 27%. In general, the quality of housing is worse in the private rental sector than in the social rental sector, and regulation is weak..."

"...Our central recommendation is to put equity of health and wellbeing at the heart of housing policy. There have to be local and national plans that take in all of the issues we highlight: affordability, quality, supply, and the environment. As well as government and local action, housebuilders will be crucial in this endeavour."³

This report and the Audit therefore aim to:

- Bring together local evidence available to partners across Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and West Suffolk
- Support work to fill the gaps identified
- Share knowledge and learning from this process, for use when commissioning future studies.

² <https://www.bmj.com/content/387/bmj.q2839> 17 Dec 2024

³ <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/marmot-bmj-editorial-3jan25.pdf> 02 Jan 2025



PRACTICALITIES

PROJECT TEAM

- Project sponsor: Iain Green, Team Manager health in all policies, Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council. Since became Service Manager Wider Determinants & Health in all Policies at Peterborough City Council.
- Working group: Sue Beecroft, Housing Coordinator, Housing Board for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and West Suffolk and David Norton, Public Health Improvement Officer- Healthy Places, Peterborough City Council (formerly, and during most of the project duration, Senior Public Health Manager, Cambridgeshire County Council).

PROJECT STAGES

There was a four-step methodology:

1. Overview and context

- The project team built an overview of the components of housing need, in English and the Scottish⁴ government guidance was produced to provide a picture of assessments that would support robust and joined-up picture of housing requirements.
- The team developed a methodology for identifying and collecting all existing housing needs assessments/ relevant components, and some other wider housing data from some key stakeholders

2. Data gathering

- The project team consulted the housing board meeting March 2024 for feedback, suggestions, and stakeholder assistance. The proposal was for a series of 1:1 stakeholder audit meetings to identify and collect all existing housing/in progress needs assessments or relevant components, and some other wider housing data, was taken to a Housing Board meeting in March 2024 for feedback, suggestions, and stakeholder assistance.
- The 1:1 audit meetings helped establish what work has been carried out, what was in progress and identified gaps. This included meetings and other communications with:
 - Cambridge City Council
 - Cambridgeshire County Council
 - Cambridgeshire & Peterborough ICS health inequalities / inclusion health team

⁴ while not statutory for England, of course, we found this Scottish document helpful and well-framed

- East Cambs District Council
- Fenland District Council
- Huntingdonshire District Council
- Peterborough City Council
- South Cambs District Council
- West Suffolk Council
- Audit meetings were carried out between April and November 2024.

3. Drafting and sharing

- The findings, conclusions and recommendations were formed in collaboration with the project team and stakeholders involved in commissioning future housing related assessments.

4. Report to Housing Board & plans for future use

- The final report to Housing Board will be provided in May 2025. Once comments are received and final edits made, the Audit will be shared widely.
- The report and webpage will be shared with housing, health and other partners for their use, feedback and for future reference.
- The Audit will be updated as and when new studies are commissioned and completed.
- It is proposed that the work will also be used to assist the scoping of future needs assessments ensuring that gaps are filled and any overlaps avoided or clarified.



SCOPE

Housing assessment components completed for:

1. Housing need
 2. Standard methodology
 3. Affordable housing
 4. Specialist provision. Could include
 - a. Homes for Older People
 - b. Homes for people with mental health needs and autism
 - c. Homes for people with learning disability
 5. Student housing
 6. Private rented sector (could include HMOs)
 7. Self-build and custom house building
 8. Isolated homes in the countryside for essential rural workers
 9. Boat Dwellers
 10. Assessment of the size and type of housing needed
 11. Health/Social care sector worker housing
 12. Other, including
 - a. Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment
 - b. Housing affordability assessment
 - c. Assessments of health needs of homeless people
- We identified the first eight headings through a review of English and Scottish guidance (and created supporting tables within which the source of each heading is captured, together with key definitions/descriptors).
 - Headings 9 and 11 are included to reflect some particular demographic factors within the county; heading 10 reflects general demographics. The inclusion of an 'Other category' is to ensure that we do not lose the opportunity to capture other assessments that we had not anticipated.
 - The 'Specialist Provision' heading at 4 derives from the Scottish guidance and includes people who 'may have similar needs, despite their individual illness, health condition or equality characteristic'. In that guidance, Students are included within that category. We propose to consider them under the separate 'Student' heading (as in the English guidance) as both Peterborough, and Cambridge (in particularly substantial numbers), have student populations.



LEARNING POINTS

WEALTH OF DATA

- In assembling a list of all the housing-related assessments in place, or due to be published, across Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and West Suffolk it becomes clear that there is a wealth of data on the various aspects and functions of housing.
- This research and collation can help inform housing policy and may be useful in reviewing and developing Local Plans and for context in Housing Strategies. The audit identifies the various housing assessments that have been completed, when they were commissioned, who by and their geographic and topic area coverage.

COMPLEXITY WITH A PURPOSE

- We have included a diagram summarizing who commissions what, on page 13. While, we have sought to minimise complexity, there are many assessments because each informs a different area of policy or practice; or is needed by a specific partner or interest groups within the housing industry, or is specified by a higher body of funding agency.

SHARING AND UPDATING

- Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, the component districts, West Suffolk, the ICS, Public Health, and other partners all commission assessments of need relating to both housing and health.
- This project seeks to raise awareness of the various assessments, to share the reports, clarify their coverage and timeframes. However complex, the Audit aims to provide a reasonably comprehensive list which can be updated in future.

RANGE OF TOPICS & APPROACHES

- We have identified a number of areas relating to housing and health which are worthy of a needs assessment, to identify current housing needs and future projections of need.
- There are various approaches and methodologies, many developed to suit to a specific area of need or the ways partners can tackle needs identified.

GUIDANCE

- By reviewing planning guidance in place for England and Scotland which guides assessments of need for the Local Plan process, we gained a fairly comprehensive and inclusive view of the housing needs which can be assessed.

- While there is no duty for authorities in England to follow Scottish guidance, there are some useful “pointers” which local areas may like to be aware of and choose whether or not to cover in commissioning new needs assessments.

COMMISSIONING COMPLEXITIES

- Some needs assessments were commissioned across a number of partners (for example the G.L Hearn report Identifying specialist housing need 2018 was commissioned across six districts) while others may be commissioned individually or in by smaller groups (for example Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments).
- Neither option is better or worse - though larger area reports can bring consistency and possibly lower costs. Sometimes these decisions are taken based on a contractor’s ability to complete a detailed assessment across a large and varied area.
- Assessments such as the District Demand Profiles for Older People’s Accommodation 2021 – 2036 and the Learning Disability, Autism, Mental Health, and Physical Disability Specialist Accommodation Needs Assessment is run by the County Council because it relates to the accommodation and support services commissioned by themselves.



DISCUSSION

- It was possible to add value by starting with an identification of the types of housing needs assessments that are referred to in government guidance north and south of the border. This provided a framework of what would be needed, combined with the very comprehensive Scottish guidance approach (applicable in Scotland but useful to be aware of).
- The project team therefore worked within a framework driven by statutory guidance and a good example of additional practice. This provided a yardstick against which to gather and assess the range of housing and related needs assessments across our Health and Wellbeing Board area. It was also useful to add local factors such as the large Addenbrookes hospital site in Cambridge- as a significant driver of key worker housing need- and houseboats on the river Cam.
- The approach positioned us to have most likely assessment topics researched ahead of commencing our stakeholder interviews; and enabled us to produce individual digest papers on most aspects. These overviews were available to be sent out, beforehand, to provide supporting information to participants if required.
- The stakeholders who took up the invitation to be interviewed responded positively. There was a high level of interest in the project, its scope and its outcomes.



CONCLUSIONS

There are assessments under most main headings for all the local authorities covered. This results in a huge number of assessments covering a wide range of topics.

- Our conclusion is that all are valid, possibly being commissioned for slightly different purposes, but all are more valuable if a wide range of partners are aware of what has been assessed in the past, and can use that information as context to any new assessment being undertaken.
- Producing the audit table in excel assists with filtering existing assessments by year produced, area covered, who commissions etc. and aims to help people who are commissioning any new housing and health related assessment.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Having completed the Audit we would suggest all partners could usefully consider:

- Accommodation needs for Care Leavers including specialist temporary housing and care & support services for independent living at home is not comprehensively covered, as far as this Audit was made aware. Again, partners could usefully work together on quantifying the need for accommodation for care leavers, whether in terms of buildings or support. Care Leavers are classed as a group that both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are considering alongside the nine Equality Act 2010 protected characteristics.
- Partners could usefully work together on data around short- and long-term trends in prison release numbers and needs, including specialist temporary housing for ex-offenders and move-on housing following any short-term accommodation options.
- Work together with Home Improvement Agencies (HIAs) to consider the needs information held on Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) and Handyperson schemes. This service information could add to our understanding of a specialized area of housing need, and how we may be able to respond to the needs presented more effectively as a wider group of partners.
- Ensure partners compare information on the needs assessed in response to fire safety emerging from the Grenfell Tower inquiry.
- Collate and compare data available to landlords around damp, mouldy, cold homes, and how each is responding to the needs presented.
- Compare data around hoarded homes, prevalence and effective approaches to people who show hoarding behaviours.

- Build on public data available via the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings, in light of government's stated aspiration in mid-2024 to achieve EPC ratings of C or above. Mapping has been undertaken in Peterborough by Public Health which may be possible to extend across Cambridgeshire and West Suffolk. Partners could be helped to usefully combine EPC data with national Fuel Poverty data mapping, published by Dept for Energy Security and Net Zero (formerly DECC). There is a possible layer to add of the age of homes, also provided by EPCs and Council Tax data. Plan to explore Peterborough's data release with other districts.
- Hospital discharge is an issue frequently raised, focussing on links between housing issues and delays to hospital discharge. This is a topic not covered in the needs assessments in the Audit, but some partnership work with the Hospital Trust data teams could lead to identifying where housing is a delaying factor, and for partners to work together to tackle any blockage and barriers in the system.
- Annual Montiroing Returns are submmitted to government annually, and can include data on the self-build registers (expressed need) and the provision of sites over the year. Each district creates a section in its AMR on self and cutsom build. Suggestion: These AMRs could be collated to highlight the combined need and the provision of sites across the wider area. Note: people may appear on more than one district's register so potential for double-counting.

We would recommend that the Housing Board and Health and Wellbeing Board consider:

- Discussing the needs assessment "gaps" outlined above, and the priority of completing such assessments or related partnership work.
- Creating a plan to fill the gaps over an agreed time period. This could be completed in co-operation with a wide range of partners, making best use of existing information and minimizing costs of commissioning where possible, to maximize the usefulness of the assessment outcomes to all help system-wide partnerships which not only support assessing need, but also tackling the needs identified.

WHO COMMISSIONS?

Commissioned by districts / lower tier	Commissioned by county / upper tier	Public Health / JSNA	Commissioned by ICS and healthcare providers	Commissioned by CPCA	Not currently in place
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Overall housing need assessment •Homeless people •People with disabilities •Specialist provision for older people •Students •Need for private rented sector housing (depending on local housing market) •Self-build and custom house building •Rural housing need / isolated homes in the countryside •Housing affordability assessment •Housing market info •Needs arising from condition of private rented sector housing incl HMOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Accommodation needs of older people focussing on homes commissioned by County •Accommodation needs of people with a mental health condition or a learning disability •People fleeing/ at risk of domestic abuse •Surveys of new housing developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Migrant workers, asylum seekers & refugees •Care leavers •Minority ethnic people including Gypsy/ Travellers and Travelling Showpeople •Quality of life survey •Healthy Places JSNA •Transport and health •Drug & alcohol •Carers •Vulnerable children & families •Long term conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Health / Social care sector worker housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Employment-related population and housing need forecasts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ex-offenders •Armed forces communities

THE AUDIT

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
1. Housing need assessments: identify the size and type of homes needing to be delivered, usually through the district Local Plan process.												
1.1	Housing need assessment including standard methodology											
	1.1.1	Housing needs of specific groups, known throughout this audit as the G.L Hearn report	Oct-21	2020 to 2040	District planners & housing (PPF & CSHG)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	1.1.2	Peterborough: Reviewing local plan, aim to adopt new local plan 2026+ so has commissioned new studies: * housing and economic needs assessment (known throughout this audit as HENA) * viability study * retail study * public health. Local Plan will set targets for social housing & affordable housing targets. Has a 20-year projection period with reviews every 5 years, covering to 2044. The HENA (housing and economic needs assessment) covers standard methodology and was published April 2025.	Apr-25	2023 to 2044	PCC					✓		
	1.1.3	Objectively Assessed Need Further Evidence by Peter Brett Associates. Updates market and affordable housing need figures for Greater Cambridge.	Nov-15	2020 to 2031	Cambridge & South Cambs	✓					✓	
1.2	Assessment of the size and type of housing needed											
	1.2.1	G.L Hearn , chapter 7. Tables show the suggested mix broken down into market, social/affordable rent and affordable ownership homes. The report emphasises the methodology has limitations and it will be up to the councils to make further adjustments and set the approach which best meets their local circumstances.	Oct-21		District planners & housing (PPF & CSHG)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

⁵ C = Cambridge, E = East Cambridgeshire, F = Fenland, H = Huntingdonshire, P = Peterborough, S = South Cambridgeshire, W = West Suffolk

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
	1.2.2	Peterborough HENA covers all homes needed. See Chapter 5: Type and tenure of future housing needed.	Apr-25	2023 to 2044	PCC					✓		
1.3	Affordable housing need											
	1.3.1	G.L Hearn , chapter 6. The approach is to use current affordable housing need annualised PLUS projected newly forming households in need (projections x affordability) PLUS existing households falling into need MINUS supply of affordable housing based on lettings of social and affordable homes. This leads to the number of households who CAN afford to buy or rent, who can afford to rent but not buy, and who CANNOT afford to buy OR rent. There is analysis of the need also for share ownership and First Homes. Note: FDC supplements G.L Hearn with affordable housing projection, numbers built, planning coming through & sites aware of. Some sites viable for 100% affordable. Policy target is 20%. Taking a flexible approach and removing barriers to affordable housing.	Oct-21	2020 to 2040	District planners & housing (PPF & CSHG)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	1.3.2	Peterborough HENA covers affordable housing need. See Chapter 6: Affordable housing need.	Apr-25	2023 to 2044	PCC					✓		
2. Types of specialist provision												
2.1	Older people including * Specialist & supported housing including care homes & sheltered housing. * Care & support services for independent living at home											
	2.1.1	G.L Hearn forecasts for rented housing with support, leasehold housing with support, rented housing with care, leasehold housing with care, care home spaces. Projects changes to population with dementia and mobility problems for each local authority (population aged 65+).	Oct-21	2020 to 2040	District planners & housing (PPF & CSHG)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	2.1.2	Older people's housing, care and support needs in Greater Cambridge 2017-2036 by Sheffield-Hallam University.	Nov-17	2017 to 2036	Greater Cambridge	✓					✓	

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
	2.1.3	<u>Older People's accommodation demand profiles</u> covers Residential, Nursing care, Supported, Independent living for Older People and Extra care housing, Cambridgeshire & Peterborough. Update planned for Cambridgeshire only based on 2021 Census data. New projections planned to be published 2025, update awaited.	2023	2023 to 2038	Cambs County Council	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	2.1.4	<u>Primary Prevention of Ill Health in Older People JSNA</u>	2014		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	2.1.5	<u>Older Peoples Primary Prevention JSNA Final</u>	2017		Public Health					✓		
2.2	People with disabilities including * Specialist housing including accessible, adapted & wheelchair housing. * Care & support services for independent living at home											
	2.2.1	<u>G.L Hearn</u> includes data on people with disabilities and accessible housing needs, including the need for wheelchair user homes, both market and affordable	Oct-21	2020 to 2040	District planners & housing (PPF & CSHG)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	2.2.2	Peterborough <u>HENA</u> covers specialist housing need. The groups defined in planning policy guidance are covered. See Chapter 7: Requirements of specific groups.	Apr-25	2023 to 2044	PCC					✓		
	2.2.3	<u>Physical and learning disability through the life course JSNA</u>	2013		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
2.3	People with a mental health condition or a learning disability including * Specialist housing * Care & support services for independent living at home											
	2.3.1	<u>Specialist supported accommodation for adults aged 16 to 64</u> . Data has been shared with Peterborough but the report focusses on Cambridgeshire. Includes nursing, residential and supported living accommodation. MOSAIC data has been used but only a certain level of detail of analysis is possible. Not enough detail to work out size and type of accommodation needed, or cost of different models.	Feb-24	2022 to 2041	Cambs Commissioner	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
	2.3.2	<u>Health of adults with a learning disability JSNA</u> (housing on page 98-99)	2023		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	2.3.3	<u>Mental health needs</u> includes housing in chapter on environmental factors	2023		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	2.3.4	<u>Older Peoples Mental Health JSNA</u> (housing section on page 23)	2014		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	2.3.5	<u>Mental Health of Children and Young People JSNA</u> includes mentions of the importance of housing	2013		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	2.3.6	<u>Mental Health & Mental Illness of Adults of Working Age JSNA</u> includes sections on homelessness (page 23) and on accommodation (page 83+)	2015/16		Public Health					✓		
	2.3.7	<u>Autism, personality disorder and dual diagnosis JSNA</u> Includes section on social support, long term conditions, unemployment and housing (page 20)	2014		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
2.4	Homeless people including * Temporary & permanent specialist housing * Supported housing such as hostels and refuges * Both to include including single & multiple occupation											
	2.4.1	<u>Cambridge Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Review</u> . Plan to update the review in 2025 and refresh the strategy for 2026	2019	2020 to 2025	Cambridge City	✓						
	2.4.2	<u>East Cambs Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Strategy</u>	2020	2020 to 2025	ECDC		✓					
	2.4.3	<u>Fenland Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy</u>	2024	2024 to 2029	FDC			✓				
	2.4.4	<u>Huntingdonshire Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Review & Strategy</u>	Dec 2021	2021 to 2026	HDC				✓			
	2.4.5	<u>Peterborough Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy</u>	2021	2021 to 2026	PCC					✓		
	2.4.6	<u>South Cambs Homelessness Strategy</u>	2018	2018 to 2023	SCDC						✓	
	2.4.7	<u>West Suffolk Homelessness Reduction and Rough Sleeping Strategy</u>	2018	2018 to 2023	WS							✓

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
	2.4.8	<u>Mapping barriers to healthcare access for people experiencing homelessness in Cambridge</u> by Cambridge Homelessness Impact and Research Network (CHIRN)	May-23		Inclusion Health	✓						
	2.4.9	<u>Tackling Health Inequalities</u> by Healthwatch Cambridgeshire	Feb-23		Healthwatch	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
2.5	People fleeing/ at risk of domestic abuse including * specialist & supported housing * hostels & refuges											
	2.5.1	<u>DASV Safe Accommodation Needs Assessment</u>	2021		DASV partnership	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	2.5.2	<u>Violence Against Women & Girls needs assessment</u>	2023		DASV partnership	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2.6	Students including * specialist temporary housing * single & multiple occupation											
	2.6.1	<u>G.L Hearn</u> Chapter 9 analyses student needs with an emphasis in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire as these areas predominantly house the needs raised from the University of Cambridge and Anglia Ruskin University (Cambridge Campus)	Oct-21	2020 to 2040	District planners & housing (PPF & CSHG)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	2.6.2	Cambridge Local Plan mentions the <u>Assessment of Student Housing Demand and Supply</u> for Cambridge City Council by Cambridge Centre for Housing and Planning Research	Jan-17	2017 to 2026	Cambridge	✓						
	2.6.3	Peterborough <u>HENA</u> includes student accommodation needs. See Chapter 7: Requirements of specific groups.	Apr-25	2023 to 2044	Peterborough					✓		
2.7	Migrant workers, asylum seekers & refugees including * specialist temporary housing * single & multiple occupation											
		<u>Migrant and Refugee JSNA</u>	2016		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
2.8	Care leavers including * Specialist temporary housing * Care & support services for independent living at home											
		Possible future assessment (see section 12)										
2.9	Ex-offenders including specialist temporary housing											
		Possible future assessment (see section 12)										
2.10	Armed forces communities including specialist housing											

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
	2.10.1	Armed Forces JSNA final report 2013 . Mentions Peterborough as part of the Armed Forces Covenant Board, data mostly relates to Cambridgeshire. Possible update 2025	2013		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	2.10.2	Peterborough HENA includes bases such as RAF Wittering. See Chapter 7: Requirements of specific groups, which includes Service Families.	Apr-25	2023 to 2044	Peterborough					✓		
	2.10.3	Census 2021 topic summary: UK Armed Forces Veterans	2022		Cambs County & Peterborough City	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2.11	Minority ethnic people including Gypsy/ Travellers and Travelling Showpeople including * Specialist housing * Site provision such as pitches, communal facilities, yard storage, suitable access and serviced sites											
	2.11.1	GTANA 2016 by ORS. Excludes Fenland, includes Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	Oct-16	2016 to 2036	Bespoke group of district planning and housing colleagues	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.11.2	Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District councils commissioned Arc4 to carry out a new Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment , to help both councils achieve an updated understanding the accommodation needs of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities across Greater Cambridge.	Sep-24	2023 to 2040	Greater Cambridge	✓					✓	
	2.11.3	East Cambs GTANA planned for 2025 – webpage here . Dates to be confirmed			ECDC		✓					
	2.11.4	Fenland is currently finalizing a new GTANA – will project forwards for Local Plan. Will cover gypsy and traveller, other caravan dwellers, boat dwellers and travelling showpeople. Appointed Michael Hargreaves and One Voice for Travellers to do the assessment, including bricks & mortar dwellers as well as vans. Report due in 2025. Previous assessment published in 2013 here which was updated in Oct 2016 (see link).	2016	2016 to 2031	FDC			✓				

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
	2.11.5	Huntingdonshire GTANA: An updated Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment is currently underway (2024) and will form part of the Local Plan update evidence base . Due by June 2025			HDC				✓			
	2.11.6	As part of the new Local Plan commissioned a new Gypsy & Traveller need assessment . Includes boat dwellers. Completed by ORS	Apr-25	2025 to 2044	PCC					✓		
	2.11.7	West Suffolk 2023 GTANA includes pitch, transit and plot requirements. Pitch need is set out for 2023-24 to 2039-40	Nov-23	2023 to 2039/40	WS							✓
	2.11.8	Census 2021 topic summary: Ethnic Group, National Identity, Language and Religion	2022		Cambs County & Peterborough City	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3. Need for private rented sector housing: could include houses in multiple occupation (HMOs)												
3.1		G.L Hearn chapter 10: The first part of Chapter 10 explores the size of the private rented sector across the area; residents who claim benefits, demand for private rented housing, rent levels and finally a section on opportunities to develop 'Build to Rent' homes.	Oct-21	2020 to 2040	District planners & housing (PPF & CSHG)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
3.2		The Build to Rent Market in Greater Cambridge & West Suffolk . Savills explore the potential role that Build to Rent housing, including Affordable Private Rent could play locally, and how sites could be assessed for suitability.	Jun-20		Greater Cambridge & West Suffolk	✓					✓	✓
3.3		Arc4's suite of reports identifies potential locations for Build to Rent, and explores some of the other issues involved, including implications for place-shaping, both generally and on a site-specific basis. Separate links provided for each part.	2021		Greater Cambridge & West Suffolk	✓					✓	✓
		* Build to Rent Market Strategic Overview and Summary of Site-Specific Appraisals	2021		Greater Cambridge & West Suffolk	✓					✓	✓
		* North East Cambridge	2021		Greater Cambridge & West	✓					✓	✓

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
					Suffolk							
		* Bourn Airfield	2021		Greater Cambridge & West Suffolk	✓					✓	✓
		* Northstowe	2021		Greater Cambridge & West Suffolk	✓					✓	✓
		* Waterbeach	2021		Greater Cambridge & West Suffolk	✓					✓	✓
4. Self-build and custom house building												
4.1		G.L Hearn includes baseline data, section 10 para 10.54 to 10.85, and projections of how many plots the needs on the register at the time, would require per year.	Oct-21	2020 to 2040	District planners & housing (PPF & CSHG)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
4.2		Joint list for City and South Cambs webpage shows number of new households registering an interest and numbers granted planning		2016 to 2024	Greater Cambridge	✓					✓	
4.3		ECDC register webpage . No data. Await update			ECDC		✓					
4.4		Fenland register webpage . No data. Await update			FDC			✓				
4.5		HDC register webpage including data both on the register, and the number of homes completed in this programme.		2016 to 2024	HDC				✓			
4.6		Self and customer build policy information is available at this link but does not include data. Date is included in the HENA Chapter 7. <i>Requirements of specific groups.</i>			PCC					✓		
4.7		West Suffolk register webpage and data		Apr 2016 to Jul 2023	WS							✓
4.8		Annual Montiroing Returns These reports / returns are submmitted to gvernment annually, and can include data on the self-build registers (expressed need) and the provision of sites over the year. Each district creates a section in its AMR on self and cutsom build.	Annually	Variable	Each individual Local Planning Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
		Suggestion: These AMRs could be collated to highlight the combined need and the provision of sites across the wider area. Note: people may appear on more than one district's register so potential for double-counting.										
5. Isolated homes in the countryside including for essential rural workers												
5.1	Rural housing surveys											
		Bespoke surveys can be carried out in a village or group of villages, to identify the homes most needed which ay be developed on "exception sites". Rural Housing Enablers (RHE) can undertake such surveys and share them with the Parish Councils involved. If there is sufficient need an "exception" can be made to the village envelope (boundary) such that homes can be delivered on sites outside of that boundary. RHEs are found at CambsACRE (covering Cambridgeshire & Peterborough) and Community Action Suffolk. Would like to explore sharing / publishing village surveys if that could be agreed.	Ad hoc		Parish Councils		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.2	Rural choice-based lettings data											
	5.2.1	Village housing needs may also be identified using data from the housing choice-based lettings system, where people register their need for affordable housing:	Ad hoc			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		<u>Home-Link</u> in Cambridgeshire & West Suffolk	Ad hoc			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
		<u>Jigsaw</u> in Peterborough.	Ad hoc		PCC					✓		
	5.2.2	Housing needs assessments include rural areas and aspects of rural housing need:										
		<u>G.L Hearn</u> report includes rural aspects in its analysis, but not as a separate issue.	Oct-21	2020 to 2040	District planners & housing (PPF & CSHG)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
		Rural housing need forms part of the overall housing need in the Peterborough <u>HENA</u> .	Apr-25	2023 to 2044	PCC					✓		

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
6. Health / Social care sector worker housing												
6.1		<u>Housing needs survey</u> published by Cambridgeshire & Peterborough ICS, covering Cambridgeshire & Peterborough. Workers in West Suffolk were part of the survey area but not part of the ICS which commissioned the research.	Nov-24		C&P ICS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.2		<u>Delivering Affordable Housing for our Hospital Workers: The Case for Change</u> by Savills' Research team, published by Cambridge University Hospitals (CUH). Covers Cambridge & surrounding areas	Feb-20		Savill's	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.3		<u>Cambridge Biomedical campus needs assessment</u> by Nathaniel Lichfield consultants. Covers area wider than just Cambridge, focussing on sites of 250+ homes.	Apr-24	2024 to 2050	Biomedical Campus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.4		Key worker needs form part of the overall housing need in the Peterborough <u>HENA</u> .	Apr-25	2023 to 2044	PCC					✓		
7. Employment-related population and housing need forecasts												
7.1		<u>Greater Cambridge Partnership report</u> produced with Justin Gardner (consultants)	Published Dec 2022, updated Jan 2023		Greater Cambridge	✓					✓	
7.2		<u>CPIER report</u> - the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Economic Review published its final report in 2018, which was developed by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Economic Commission (CPIEC). Sets out the housing barriers to doubling GVA over the next 25 years in Chapter 4. This includes * Unravelling the Housing Dilemma * Why Should More Houses be Built? * How Should More Houses be Built? * Where Should More Houses be Built? * Rising to the Housing Challenge	Sep-18		CPCA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7.3		<u>Census 2021 topic summary: Labour Market</u>	2022		Cambs County &	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
		<u>Census 2021 topic summary: Travel to Work</u>			Peterborough City							
8. Other specific characteristics / needs / health conditions												
8.1	Drug & alcohol											
		<u>Drug and alcohol JSNA</u> includes housing and homelessness in Chapter 11	2016		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
		<u>Drug & alcohol needs assessment</u> headlines, with Qualitative data and Quantitative data (Housing & homelessness on slides 15 and 16)	2023		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
8.2	Carers											
		<u>Carers JSNA</u> housing included on pages 9 & 48	2014		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
8.3	Vulnerable children & families											
		<u>Vulnerable Children and Families JSNA</u> finance and housing difficulties are included on page 33	2015		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
8.4	Long term conditions											
		<u>Long Term Conditions across the Life course JSNA</u> briefly mentions of housing	2015		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
		<u>Census 2021 topic summary: Health, Disability and Unpaid Care</u>	2022		Cambs County & Peterborough City	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9. Other housing need & market indicators												
9.1	Housing affordability assessment											
		<u>Diamond affordability analysis</u> - a visualization of the current housing market, no projections	Published 2018, updated 2023		Housing Board	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		<u>Savills detailed housing affordability analysis</u>	Jul-17		Greater Cambridge	✓					✓	
9.2	New housing development surveys											
		<u>Northstowe: a survey of residents</u>	Feb-23		Housing Board						✓	
		<u>Summary of new development surveys</u> dated 2006 to 2012, Cambridgeshire & West Suffolk	Dec-13		Housing Board	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
9.3	Housing market											
		<u>Strategic Housing Key Facts</u>	Continuous		Cambridge	✓						

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
		Housing market bulletins	2009 to '25+		Housing Board	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. Needs arising from CONDITION of private rented sector housing (could include HMOs)												
10.1		Cambridge stock condition survey	2009		Cambridge	✓						
10.2		Cambridge stock modelling report	2015		Cambridge	✓						
10.3		Cambridge interactive atlas	2016		Cambridge	✓						
10.4		Cambridge assessment of HMOs (LSOA data report). Unpublished.	2021		Cambridge	✓						
10.5		Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and West Suffolk interactive atlas	2016		Housing Board	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.6		East Cambridgeshire Housing Stock Modelling report	2015		ECDC		✓					
10.7		Fenland survey of stock condition last completed 2009. FDC has data on licenced HMOs, runs mandatory but not additional licencing scheme. Working on EPC ratings to enforce.	2009		FDC			✓				
10.8		Huntingdonshire latest stock condition survey	2010		HDC				✓			
11. More general housing and health needs information												
11.1	Quality of life											
		Quality of Life survey summary alongside full survey report (being updated in 2024), Many mentions of housing throughout.	2023		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
11.2	Healthy Places / New housing / Housing & health JSNAs											
	11.2.1	New housing developments and the built environment JSNA	2016		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	11.2.2	Healthy Places JSNA incudes these chapters...	Oct-24		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Executive Summary and Recommendations	Oct-24		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		1: Demography Outlines differences in demographic profiles between new and existing communities. New communities (developments built since 2011) have lower average ages, higher birth rates, more people per household, and greater ethnic diversity. These factors impact of	Oct-24		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
		the health and care needs of new communities. The chapter also presents data on housing affordability, population forecasting and expected changes in age structure.										
		<u>2: Climate Change</u> Summarises evidence on current and likely future impact of climate change on human health. Key sources of evidence are the UK Health Security Agency's 2023 Health Effects of Climate Change report and the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Independent Commission on Climate Change. Major risks include excessive heat, flooding, and vector borne disease. Describes the role of the built environment in mitigation and adaptation and the importance of reducing healthcare-related carbon emissions through a prevention focus.	Oct-24		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		<u>3: Built and Natural Environment</u> Introduces the planning system, the NHS Healthy New Towns Programme, and standards for assessing healthy places. Outlines the evidence on how the built and natural environment impact human health. This evidence covers air quality, active travel & local food environments. It also highlights specific impacts on children and young people, older adults and people with disabilities.	Oct-24		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		<u>4: Infrastructure and Services</u> Describes the role of local built and digital infrastructure and explores the need for robust healthcare-related infrastructure delivery plans. New communities' use of health services is described using local data.	Oct-24		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		<u>5: Communities and Social Cohesion</u> Explores community development and engagement. Highlights the roles of community development officers, the Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise, and community forums. The functions	Oct-24		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
		of community safety partnerships and local resilience forums are described, highlighting their role in supporting social cohesion.										
		<u>Community Survey and Engagement Report</u> . To understand residents' views on the built environment, the JSNA undertook a community survey exploring what local people value in their local built environment, and if their current access aligns with these values. With over 700 responses, the most important areas of unmet need were around access to local healthcare and healthy affordable food. There was further engagement via Healthwatch's Health and Care Forums and Partnership Boards, exploring survey responses and how the built environment impacts specific vulnerable groups.	Oct-24		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	11.2.3	<u>Introduction to links between housing and health JSNA</u>	2013		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
11.3	Transport and health											
		<u>Cambs Transport & Health JSNA</u> (links to locations of homes). Including sections on:	2015		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
		* <u>Access to Transport</u>	2015		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
		* <u>Active Transport</u>	2015		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
		* <u>Air Pollution</u>	2015		Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
		<u>Peterborough Transport and Health JSNA Dataset</u>	2018		Public Health					✓		
12. Possible future assessments / ideas												
	12.1	Needs data from Home Improvement Agencies (HIAs) including Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) needs and Handyperson scheme needs										
	12.2	Fire Safety in relation to Grenfell Tower inquiry										
	12.3	Damp, mouldy, cold homes										
	12.4	Hoarded homes										

The me	Ref	Topic area and assessment summary	Published	Coverage period	Commissioned by	C	E	F	H	P	S	W ⁵
	12.5	Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings in light of government's stated aspiration in mid-2024 to achieve EPC ratings of C or above. Mapping has been undertaken in Peterborough by Public Health which may be possible to extend across Cambs and WS. Could usefully combine EPC data with national Fuel Poverty data mapping, published by Dept. for energy security and Net Zero (formerly DECC). Looking forward to release of Peterborough data and exploring with other districts.										
	12.6	Hospital discharge: Data on links between housing ad delays to hospital discharge										
	12.7	Ex-offenders including specialist temporary housing: Data on short- and long-term trends in prison release numbers and needs										
	12.8	Care leavers including specialist temporary housing and care & support services for independent living at home										
	12.9	Suggestion: Collation of self-and custom built register and provision across the wider area from AMRs, to make best use of existing annual information collection.										

GLOSSARY & GUIDANCE

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
<p>Accessible housing for people with disabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitable • Accessible • Adaptable 		<p>In the past, local authorities could require housing developers to provide some specialist housing on new development sites as part of their Local Plan; for example Lifetime Homes and homes for wheelchair users.</p> <p>In its review of housing standards, the government sought to reduce the burdens placed on developers in an effort to make it quicker and easier to build homes across the country.</p> <p>Part M of Building Regulations apply to all new build homes and set out “access to and use of buildings”.</p> <p>Part M contains standards about visit-ability, accessible and adaptable homes, and about wheelchair homes.</p> <p>(1) Visitable dwellings: requirement for new homes built to ‘visit-able dwellings’ standard, this is mandatory for all new dwellings.</p> <p>(2) Accessible and adaptable dwellings: standard for homes to be built to an optional higher access standard. This optional higher access standard replaces the old Lifetime Homes standard.</p> <p>(3) Wheelchair user dwellings: sets out the standard for homes to be built as wheelchair user homes, drawing a difference between ‘wheelchair adaptable’ and ‘wheelchair accessible’ as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wheelchair adaptable dwellings are constructed with the potential to be adapted for occupation by a wheelchair user. • Wheelchair accessible dwellings are constructed for immediate occupation by a wheelchair user. <p>Local authorities can choose whether to include a requirement for one, or a mixture of these options for wheelchair user homes within their Local Plans. If a local authority wants to include a policy in its Local Plan that sets a requirement for either M4(2) or M4(3) it can only require these optional standards if it can demonstrate that the standard will address a clearly evidenced need; and</p> <p>the viability implications of introducing the standard have been adequately considered.</p>	

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
		Local authorities cannot impose their own locally set standards, they can only apply the national standards set out in the Building Regulations. National Planning Policy Guidance states that Local Plan policies requiring 'wheelchair accessible' homes should be applied only to those dwellings where the local authority is responsible for allocating or nominating a person to live in that dwelling. This means that wheelchair accessible homes can only be required as affordable housing, whereas wheelchair adaptable homes can be a policy requirement on both market or affordable housing.	
Adapted housing for people with disabilities		See Accessible housing for people with disabilities	
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.	Planning Policy Statement 3 (Housing)
Affordable home ownership		See "Affordable housing for sale"	
Affordable housing		Affordable housing includes social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Affordable housing should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. • Include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. 	Larner, Pipe, Tucker; The practical implications of tenure reform Chartered Institute of Housing; Coventry; January 2012
Affordable housing for rent		Can be affordable rent, intermediate rent or social rent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable or Intermediate Rent: Homes let at least 20% below local market rents (affordable rental properties) or let at rates set between market rents and social rents (intermediate rental properties). 	

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Rent: Set through the National Rent Regime in England at around 50% of market rents, Social Rent homes are for people on low incomes. <p>Affordable housing may also be targeted to address a specific need, such as specialist housing for vulnerable, older or disabled people, known as “supported housing”.</p>	
Affordable housing for sale		<p>Can be homes provided with other affordable routes to home ownership, homes committed by developers to be sold at a discount or discounted homes for first-time buyers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homes provided with other affordable routes to home ownership: This can include Shared Ownership, whereby homes are sold at a discounted rate (at least 20% below market value) and homes referred to as being ‘Rent to Buy’. • Homes committed by developers to be sold at a discount: Developers can commit to selling homes at least 20% below local market value. • Discounted homes for first-time buyers: For example, the ‘First Homes Scheme’, in which homes are sold to people buying their first home for 30% to 50% below market value. 	
Affordable housing need		<p>The approach is to use current affordable housing need annualised PLUS projected newly forming households in need (projections x affordability) PLUS existing households falling into need MINUS supply of affordable housing based on lettings of social and affordable homes. This leads to the number of households who CAN afford to buy or rent, who can afford to rent but not buy, and who CANNOT afford to buy OR rent.</p>	
Affordable private rent housing		<p>Affordable Private Rent, also known as Discounted Market Rent is a type of intermediate affordable housing, intended to meet the needs of middle-income households that cannot afford local market prices.</p>	
Affordable rent		<p>These properties are provided by local authorities and registered providers and are subject to a control that requires the level to be no more than 80% of local market rent. Affordable rent properties are let in the same way as social rented properties but can also be provided by Community Led Housing organisations.</p>	

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
Age exclusive housing		Age-exclusive housing schemes cater exclusively for older people, usually incorporating design features helpful to older people and may have communal facilities such as residents lounge, guest suite and shared garden, but do not provide any regular on-site support to residents. (Includes unsupported, independent housing, housing suited / promoted to older people)	
Allocation scheme		<p>Housing authorities are required by the 1996 Housing Act to have an allocation scheme to determine priorities, and to define the procedures to be followed in allocating housing accommodation. They must allocate housing in accordance with the allocation scheme.</p> <p>The allocations scheme must cover all aspects of the allocation procedure.</p> <p>All housing authorities must have an allocation scheme, regardless of whether or not they retain ownership of housing stock and whether or not they contract out the delivery of any of their allocation functions (for example, even if council housing has been transferred to a housing association, the housing authority must still have an allocation scheme).</p> <p>When framing or modifying their allocation scheme, housing authorities must have regard to their current tenancy and homelessness strategies.</p> <p>Housing authorities should include all those who may be affected by, or have an interest in, the way social housing is allocated when consulting on a new allocation scheme or making major changes to it. It will be important to engage with a wide range of partners in the statutory, voluntary and community sectors, as well as applicants, existing tenants and the wider community.</p>	
Allocations		<p>The allocation of housing by a housing authority is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting a person to be a secure or introductory tenant of housing accommodation held by that housing authority • Nominating a person to be a secure or introductory tenant of housing accommodation held by another housing authority; or • Nominating a person to be an assured tenant of housing accommodation held by a Private Registered Provider. 	
Build to Rent homes	BTR	Build to rent is a distinct asset class within the private rented sector,	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/build-to-rent

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
		<p>defined in the NPPF glossary.</p> <p>As part of their plan making process, local planning authorities should use a local housing need assessment to take into account the need for a range of housing types and tenures in their area including provisions for those who wish to rent. The assessment enables an evidence-based planning judgement to be made about the need for build to rent homes in the area, and how it can meet the housing needs of different demographic and social groups.</p> <p>If a need is identified, authorities should include a plan policy setting out their approach to promoting and accommodating build to rent. This should recognise the circumstances and locations where build to rent developments will be encouraged – for example as part of large sites and/or a town-centre regeneration area.</p> <p>These properties are usually built as blocks of flats. The property is rented for a set period during which time the tenant saves enough for a deposit to purchase the property at the end of the rental term.</p>	rent
Cambs Peterborough & West Suffolk strategic housing group	CSHG	A group of housing strategy and related officers who meet through the year to share, discuss, compare and progress strategic housing matters in collaboration	https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/local-housing-knowledge/our-housing-network/cshg/
Cambridge Centre for Housing and Planning Research	CCHPR	CCHPR is a University of Cambridge research centre conducting innovative, policy-relevant research.	https://www.cchpr.landecon.cam.ac.uk/
Cambridge City Council	CC	Guide to housing services here	Cambridge City Council
Cambridge Homelessness Impact and Research Network	CHIRN	<p>CHIRN is a network of researchers working to enable people experiencing homelessness and especially rough sleeping to live a life which each person wants to live.</p> <p>Starting locally in Cambridge, CHIRN does this by collaborating with people experiencing homelessness, local service providers and policy makers to co-design and co-produce research which explicitly answers and assesses stakeholder demands, questions and experiments.</p>	https://www.chirn.org/
Cambridge University Hospitals	CUH	<p>Cambridge University Hospitals is a family of hospitals comprising Addenbrooke's and The Rosie.</p> <p>As part of the NHS, CUH delivers expert care for patients – locally, regionally and nationally – while our vibrant teaching community equips</p>	https://www.cuh.nhs.uk/

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
		and empowers our staff for the future. We also benefit from and contribute to some of the most important biomedical research in the world today.	
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Combined Authority	CPCA	On 3 March 2017, Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Combined Authority was established as a Mayoral Combined Authority for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area. The mission of the Combined Authority is to make life better, healthier, and fairer for all.	https://cambridgeshirepeterborough-ca.gov.uk/about-us/
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Integrated Care System	ICS	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Integrated Care System (ICS) works to improve the health and wellbeing of our local people throughout their lives. The ICS brings together health and care organisations, local councils, Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) sector organisations to make a real difference to the lives of local people and communities.	https://www.cpics.org.uk/
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Economic Commission.	<u>CPIEC</u>	The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Economic Commission (CPIEC) is a body established with two main purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deliver the CPIER, bringing the highest level of strategic economic advice in assessing the evidence and views of local partners in order to produce a review that meets the objectives of the key stakeholders. • To remain an authoritative voice for the needs of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's economy. The CPIEC will continue to provide strategic economic advice and guidance to inform decision making, policy development and investment locally. It will continue to make the case to Government for devolution and investment that is required to grow the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough economy for the overall benefit of the country. 	https://www.cpier.org.uk/about-us/cpiec/
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Economic Review	CPIER	The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Economic Review published its final report in 2018, which was developed by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Economic Commission (<u>CPIEC</u>). Sets out the housing barriers to doubling GVA over the next 25 years in Chapter 4.	https://www.cpier.org.uk/media/1671/cpier-report-151118-download.pdf

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
Cambridgeshire County Council	CCC	The upper tier authority covering the Cambridgeshire area, also known as the County Council. Peterborough is a separate upper tier authority.	Cambridgeshire County Council
Care home		Care homes provide accommodation and personal care for people who may not be able to live independently. Care home places can be funded publicly but many people pay for their own care. The Care Quality Commission (CQC) monitor, inspect and regulate services to make sure they meet fundamental standards of quality and safety. Care homes may include nursing care (care from qualified nurses) or personal care (care for specific groups such as younger adults with learning disabilities, but the carer is not a qualified nurse.)	
Choice-based lettings		Home-Link in Cambridgeshire & West Suffolk Jigsaw in Peterborough.	
Commissioning		Commissioning is the strategic activity of identifying need, allocating resources and procuring a provider to best meet that need, within available means.	https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/understanding-commissioni-fc3.pdf
Diamond affordability analysis - a visualization of the current housing market		<p>The Diamond affordability analysis is a visual tool, which aims to bring together available data to help compare housing supply, housing affordability and residents' income levels to spot gaps and overlaps in our local housing markets.</p> <p>The 2022 update is made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive summary based on the summary points from the whole area report • Whole-area-report highlighting similarities and differences across the study area; and whole area slides • Individual district notes and slides for Cambridge, South Cambs, Greater Cambridge, East Cambs, Fenland, Huntingdonshire, Peterborough & West Suffolk • Document setting out the individual district summary notes all district report • Methodology note • Compendium of data behind these documents. 	https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/affordability-analysis/
East Cambridgeshire District Council	ECDC	Guide to housing services here	East Cambridgeshire District Council

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
Energy Performance Certificate rating	EPC	<p>Energy performance certificates (EPCs) tell you how energy efficient a building is.</p> <p>EPCs rate a home from A (very efficient) to G (inefficient). They show how costly it is to heat and light a property, and what CO₂ emissions are likely to be.</p> <p>EPCs are valid for 10 years from the date of issue.</p>	https://www.moneysupermarket.com/gas-and-electricity/energy-performance-certificate/
Extra care housing		<p>This type of accommodation has a support team on site which provides intensive support, for older people who need some personal care or support or other types of help, but who are otherwise able to live safely and independently on their own. There is no standard definition of extra care housing. The term can refer to a concept, rather than a housing type and describes developments that comprise self-contained homes with design features and support services available to enable self-care and independent living. It can also be described as 'very sheltered housing', 'housing with care', 'retirement communities' or 'villages'. Occupants may be owners, part owners or tenants and all have legal rights to occupy underpinned by housing law.</p> <p>There is broad agreement that there is a core set of ingredients that are part of extra care. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose-built, accessible building design that promotes independent living • Fully self-contained properties where occupants have their own front doors, and tenancies or leases which give them security of tenure and the right to control who enters their home • Office for use by staff serving the scheme and sometimes the wider community • Some communal spaces and facilities • Access to care and support services 24 hours a day • Community alarms and other assistive technologies • Safety and security often built into the design with fob or person-controlled entry. It is a popular choice among older people because it can sometimes provide an alternative to a care home 	Cambridgeshire's local "Extra Care Market Position Statement"

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
Fenland District Council	FDC	Guide to housing services here :	Fenland District Council
Foyer		<p>Foyers provide housing for young people and help with education, training and finding work. You usually have to arrange a place through the council or a local advice centre. Foyers offer affordable accommodation for young people who are homeless or in housing need and want to develop skills and prepare for living independently.</p> <p>Foyers vary in size and the amount of support they offer... You can usually stay for between six months and 2 years. Meals are not normally provided, so you need to buy and cook your own food. The workers at the foyer are based at the foyer 24 hours a day. They can help you find affordable accommodation and access grants for things like furniture when you leave.</p>	
Fuel Poverty		Fuel poverty is when a household needs to spend at least 10% of its income on maintaining a satisfactory heating regime.	https://www.nea.org.uk/what-is-fuel-poverty/
G.L Hearn		Report covering Cambridgeshire and West Suffolk, identifying housing needs including the needs of specific groups	https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/CWS-Housing-Needs-of-Specific-Groups-Oct21.pdf
Greater Cambridge		Area covering both Cambridge & South Cambs	
Gypsy / Traveller Accommodation needs assessment	GTANA	The assessment can include Travelling show people, boat and caravan dwellers.	
Healthwatch Cambridgeshire		Healthwatch Cambridgeshire is your local health and social care champion. From Tydd St Giles to Linton and everywhere in between, we make sure NHS leaders and other decision makers hear your voice and use your feedback to improve care.	https://www.healthwatchcambridgeshire.co.uk/ Tackling Health Inequalities
HMO additional licence		Councils have additional powers to license other designated types of HMO. From 30th January 2012 every landlord who owns a property where three or more unrelated tenants live and share facilities such as the kitchen and bathroom will be required to get an HMO licence.	https://www.pims.co.uk/hmo-house-in-multiple-occupation/
HMO mandatory license		The Housing Act 2004 introduced licensing of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs). Local Authorities are required to license larger, higher risk HMOs: initially those of three stories and above, occupied by at least five persons making up more than one household.	https://www.pims.co.uk/hmo-house-in-multiple-occupation/

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
		<p>If you fail to have a licence you can</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be fined up to £20,000 for this breach alone • be ordered to repay tenants the previous 12 months' rent received • be ordered to repay Housing Benefit to the council where the property was not licensed • be deemed an unfit person to continue to receive rent from an HMO • by breaking any of the licence conditions you could be fined up to £5,000. • Be unable to use the Section 21 process to regain possession of your property 	
Home Improvement Agency	HIA	<p>Home Improvement Agencies are local, trusted organisations that help older, disabled and vulnerable people to live a good life for longer. They offer reliable information and advice and support people to make modifications to their homes as their health and needs change through later years especially.</p> <p>There are nearly 200 HIAs in England, sometimes known as Care & Repair or Staying Put schemes, covering 82% of local authorities.</p>	https://www.findmyhia.org.uk/abouthia_s
Homes England FKA Homes and Communities Agency (HCA)		<p>Describes itself as "Working with our local partners, we use our skills and investment in housing and regeneration to meet the needs of local communities, creating new affordable homes and thriving places".</p> <p>Visit Homes England on GOV.UK website for more information.</p>	
Hostel accommodation		<p>If someone needs a place for the night, they may be able to stay in an emergency hostel or night shelter. These are usually run by housing associations, charities or the local council. The length of time someone can stay will vary. Most hostels can offer a place for a few nights, but some may offer a few months. Many hostels offer support and will try to help find somewhere more permanent before the end of a stay. They may be able to help get a place in a longer-term hostel or special 'move on' accommodation for people who aren't ready to live on their own yet. See also temporary accommodation.</p>	<p>Visit Shelter England for more information at https://england.shelter.org.uk/</p>
House in Multiple	HMO	The Housing Act 2004 introduced the definition of what constitutes a	https://www.pims.co.uk/hmo-house-

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
Occupation		<p>House in Multiple Occupation. An HMO means a building or part of a building that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is occupied by more than one household and where more than one household shares, or lacks an amenity, such as a bathroom, toilet or cooking facilities. • Is occupied by more than one household and which is a converted building, but not entirely into self-contained flats. • Is converted self-contained flats but does not meet as a minimum standard the requirements of the 1991 Building Regulations, and at least one third of flats are occupied under short tenancies. <p>The building may be occupied by more than one household:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As their only or main residence. • As a refuge of people escaping domestic violence. • By students during term time. • For other purposes prescribed by the Government. <p>A household refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families (including single people, couples and same-sex couples.) • Other relationships, such as fostering, carers and domestic staff. 	in-multiple-occupation/
Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment	HEDNA	A Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment looks at a wealth of evidence, including population, household and economic growth projections, to assess the need for housing and employment land over the next 20 years.	
Housing and Economic Needs Assessment	HENA	A Housing and Economic Needs Assessment looks at a wealth of evidence, including population, household and economic growth projections, to assess the need for housing and employment land over the next 20 years.	
Housing association		In the United Kingdom, housing associations are private, generally non-profit making organisations that provide low-cost "social housing" for people in need of a home. Trading surpluses are used to maintain existing housing and to help finance new homes. Although independent they are	

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
		<p>regulated by the state (through the Tenant Services Authority) and commonly receive public funding. They are the United Kingdom's major providers of new affordable housing for rent, while many also run shared ownership schemes to help those who cannot afford to buy a home outright.</p> <p>Housing associations provide a wide range of housing, some managing large estates of housing for families, while the smallest may perhaps manage a single scheme of housing for older people.</p> <p>Much of the supported accommodation in the UK is also provided by housing associations, with specialist projects for people with mental health or learning disabilities, with substance misuse problems, people who were previously homeless, young people, ex-offenders and women fleeing domestic violence.</p> <p>Housing association and Registered Social Landlord are also known as Private Registered Providers.</p>	
Housing Board		<p>The Housing Board is a group of senior local authority and partner agency officers meeting monthly to work collaboratively on strategic housing issues across seven districts. These are Cambridge, East Cambridgeshire, Fenland, Huntingdonshire, Peterborough, South Cambridgeshire and West Suffolk.</p> <p>The Board works with its partners to share learning and experience across the local housing market area on six priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New homes & communities • Homes for wellbeing • Existing homes • Housing need and homelessness • Housing & the cost of living • Housing & the environment 	https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housingboard/
Housing demand		The quantity of housing that households are willing and able to buy or rent.	
Housing market areas		Geographical areas defined by household demand and preferences for housing. They reflect the key functional linkages between places where people live and work.	

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
Housing need		The quantity of housing required for households who are unable to access suitable housing without financial assistance.	
Housing need assessment	HNA	Assessments which identify the size and type of homes needing to be delivered, usually through the district Local Plan process.	
Huntingdonshire District Council	HDC	Guide to housing services here	Huntingdonshire District Council
Inclusion Health		<p>Inclusion health is an umbrella term used to describe people who are socially excluded, who typically experience multiple interacting risk factors for poor health, such as stigma, discrimination, poverty, violence, and complex trauma.</p> <p>People in inclusion health groups tend to have poor experiences of healthcare services because of barriers created by service design. These negative experiences can lead to people in inclusion health groups avoiding future contact with NHS services and being least likely to receive healthcare despite have high needs. This can result in significantly poorer health outcomes and earlier death among people in inclusion health groups compared with the general population.</p>	https://www.england.nhs.uk/long-read/a-national-framework-for-nhs-action-on-inclusion-health/
Intermediate affordable housing		Housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents, and which meet the criteria set out in the entry titled affordable housing. These can include shared equity products (for example, HomeBuy), other low-cost homes for sale and intermediate rent but does not include affordable rented housing. The definition does not exclude homes provided by private sector bodies or provided without grant funding. For planning purposes: where such homes meet the definition, they may be considered as affordable housing. Whereas those homes that do not meet the definition, for example, 'low-cost market' housing, may not be considered affordable housing.	
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	JSNA	A JSNA is a process by which local authorities and health partners assess the current and future health, care and wellbeing needs of the local population. It is used to inform and guide the planning and commissioning of health, wellbeing and social care services. The JSNA also provides data analyses and evidence to show the health and wellbeing status and inequalities of local communities.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/joint-strategic-needs-assessment-and-joint-health-and-wellbeing-strategies-explained
Local authority secure and		The Localism Act reduces automatic statutory rights of succession for all	

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
flexible tenancies		<p>new secure tenancies (including flexible tenancies).</p> <p>From April 2012, there was to be a statutory right of one succession to a spouse or partner. There will be no statutory right of succession for other family members.</p> <p>However, the Act does for the first time give local authorities the power to grant additional contractual succession rights if they so choose in their tenancy terms. Housing associations can and do already do this where they choose to. No changes are being made to secure tenancies which begin before April 2012.</p>	
Local lettings policy		<p>The 1996 Housing Act enables housing authorities to allocate particular accommodation to people of a particular description, whether or not they fall within the reasonable preference categories.</p> <p>This is the statutory basis for so-called 'local lettings policies'. Local lettings policies may be used to achieve a wide variety of housing management and policy objectives. Before adopting a local lettings policy, authorities should consult with those who are likely to be affected and in particular with tenants and residents. Local lettings policies should be published and should be revised or revoked where they are no longer appropriate or necessary.</p>	
Local market rent		Local market rents are calculated using the Royal Institution for Chartered Surveyors (RICS) approved valuation methods.	
Local Plan		The Local Plan to 2036 is a comprehensive plan incorporating both new local planning policies and identifying development allocations. Each local planning authority submits its Local Plan for examination by an independent Inspector, and public examination hearings are held to scrutinize the Plan. The Inspector then declares whether the Council complied with its duty to co-operate and whether the Plan is sound; or can be made sound through modifications.	
Lower Super Output Area	LSOA	A Lower Layer Super Output Area is the smallest geographical area for census statistics. They are designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales and typically comprise between 40 to 250 households with a resident population between 100 and 625 people.	
Market housing		Private housing for rent or for sale, where the price is set in the open market.	

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
Market rent and Market value		The market rent or market value refers to the cost of housing either for rent or for sale in the private sector. Calculating market costs takes into account the property size, type and location.	
MHCLG, FKA Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)		The government department in charge of housing and related matters. Their website says: “The Department sets policy on supporting local government; communities and neighbourhoods; regeneration; housing; planning, building and the environment; and fire”. Visit GOV.UK website for more information.	
MOSAIC data	MOSAIC data	Data relating to social care needs and activities by the responsibly authority (in our area, either Cambridgeshire County Council or Peterborough City Council).	
National rent regime		The national rent regime is the system by 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). In brief, the government set up a plan so that rents would “converge” for council and for housing association tenants. The aim was for tenants renting a roughly similar property, to be charged a similar amount. The rents were to converge by a specific date in the future, so tenants would be paying a similar amount for a similar home, regardless of the type of social landlord.	
Need arising from condition of homes		Where homes are in such poor condition that the occupants cannot remain in them, and therefore need to find alternative accommodation.	Cambridge interactive atlas
New housing development surveys	NDS	In late 2017 Cambridgeshire County Council’s Research Group renewed the programme of surveys of new housing developments. The survey aims to find out about households in newer communities to inform future planning decisions and service provisions for new developments. The most recent survey completed is that for Northstowe, with the survey undertaken between July and November 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northstowe New Development Survey Report • Appendix A Northstowe new development survey: detailed tables • Appendix B Northstowe new development survey letter 	https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/new-homes-communities/

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix C Northstowe new development survey form <p>New development surveys of the Cambridge Southern Fringe developments were undertaken between June and September 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambridge Southern Fringe Survey Report • Appendix A Southern Fringe Survey Detailed Tables • Appendix C Southern Fringe Survey Letter • Appendix D Southern Fringe Survey Form <p>Between October 2017 and February 2018 CCCRG carried out a survey at Love's Farm in St. Neots. The preliminary findings were presented to the Love's Farm Community Association, you can find the presentation to Love's Farm Community Association 2018 here. You can find a summary of the findings here Love's Farm summary.</p> <p>Between 2006 and 2013 Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group carried out surveys of new housing development for seven districts in our area, to help learn more about who moves in and what choices they make. There are seven individual reports and one summary report which draws out some wider conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New housing development survey summary 2013 • Cambridge 2012 • St Edmundsbury 2011 (now part of West Suffolk council) • Red Lodge (Forest Heath) 2011 (now part of West Suffolk council) • Fenland 2009/10 • East Cambridgeshire 2009/10 • Huntingdonshire 2007 • Cambourne 2006 	
Parish Councils		A parish council is a civil local authority found in England; the lowest tier of local government. Parish councils are elected corporate bodies, with variable tax raising powers, and they carry out beneficial public activities in geographical areas known as civil parishes. There are about 10,480 parish and town councils in England.	Parish council (England) - Wikipedia
Peterborough City Council	PCC	Guide to housing services here	Peterborough City Council

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
Planning Policy Forum	PPF	A group of planning policy officers who meet through the year to share, learn about, discuss, compare and progress planning policy matters in collaboration	https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/planning/
Private registered provider		See Housing association	
Registered provider		See Housing association	
Registered Providers		<p>The majority of affordable housing is owned and managed by registered providers (RP) that receive funding from Homes England. There are three main types of RPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not for-profit RPs (known as Housing Associations) • for profit RPs • local authorities. <p>The activities of RPs are overseen by the Regulator of Social Housing.</p>	
Registered social landlord		See Housing association	
Retirement housing		Age-exclusive housing schemes that cater exclusively for older people, usually incorporating design features helpful to older people and may have communal facilities such as residents lounge, guest suite and shared garden. Retirement housing schemes have a full- or part-time manager (living on- of off-site) whose job includes providing support and advice to residents. Properties may be purchased or rented. Many schemes have a community or social dimension with residents and/or scheme managers organising entertainments and outings. (Includes supported housing for older people, supported grouped and much ex-sheltered housing)	
Rural / village housing need		Housing need can be found in any size settlement – cities, towns and villages. In village and rural areas, housing need may be slightly concealed, however the price of homes in these desirable areas can be much higher than people on local incomes can afford, particularly incomes for farm and local workers and where transport networks are weaker so choice of work location is restricted.	<p>Link to Campaign for Rural England's (CPRE) campaign on rural affordable housing:</p> <p>https://www.cpre.org.uk/explainer/our-rural-affordable-housing-campaign-explained/</p>
Rural housing surveys		Bespoke surveys can be carried out in a village or group of villages, to identify the homes most needed which may be developed on "exception sites". Rural Housing Enablers (RHE) can undertake such surveys and share them with the Parish Councils involved. If there is sufficient need an "exception" can be made to the village envelope (boundary) such that	<p>CambsACRE</p> <p>Community Action Suffolk</p>

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
		homes can be delivered on sites outside of that boundary. RHEs are found at <u>CambsACRE</u> (covering Cambridgeshire & Peterborough) and <u>Community Action Suffolk</u> .	
Selective licence		<p>Selective licensing is for non-HMOs in geographical areas. Local Authorities need approval from Secretary of State to have a selective licensing scheme.</p> <p>Under the 2004 Housing Act part 79 "Selective licensing of other residential accommodation", Councils can introduce selective licensing. This enables local authorities to extend the benefits of licensing beyond the mandatory licensable properties (i.e. large HMOs). It focuses on improving the management of privately rented properties accommodating single households. It is a discretionary scheme that empowers the LA to introduce licensing for all privately rented properties in an area. The area must be an area of low housing demand or be experiencing significant problems with antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>Irrespective of the property type, condition, type of tenants, if the property is located in an area that is an area of low housing demand; and that making a designation will, when combined with other measures taken in the area by the local authority, contribute to the improvement of the social or economic conditions in the area.</p> <p>IN setting up a scheme, the Local Authority must take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the value of residential premises in the area, in comparison to the value of similar premises in other areas which the authority consider to be comparable; • the turnover of occupiers of residential premises; • the number of residential premises which are available to buy or rent and the length of time for which they remain unoccupied. 	
Self-build and custom build housing		<p>Self-build housing means a person is directly involved in organising the design and construction of their new home.</p> <p>Custom build usually means the person is working with a specialist developer to help deliver the person's new home.</p>	
Self-build and custom build		Under the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015, local authorities keep a register of individuals and associations seeking	https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/planning-self-and-

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
housing register		<p>served plots of land in the area, in order to build homes for those individuals to occupy. The registers are evidence of demand for the local authority to use when developing their Local Plan. The register may be a material consideration in decision-taking.</p> <p>The Housing and Planning Act 2016 also places a further duty upon the Local Authority to grant suitable development permission in respect of enough serviced plots of land to match demand on their self-build and custom build register.</p>	custom--edc.pdf
Shared equity		The applicant purchases a share in the property and no rent is paid on the remaining share, but the purchaser is able to buy further shares in the property until it is owned outright.	
Shared ownership		Previously known as 'part buy, part rent', households buy a share of the property and the remaining share is rented. In time, future shares can be purchased and the property could be brought outright, however this option is restricted if the property is on an exception site (outside the parish boundary) to ensure it is kept affordable in perpetuity.	
Social rent		<p>These properties are provided by local authorities and some registered providers. The rent for these properties will be set at a level dictated by the national rent regime. Social rented properties are the most affordable being approximately 55% of private rents.</p> <p>These properties are let in line with the allocations policy.</p>	
Social rented housing		Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. The proposals set out in the 3 Year Review of Rent Restructuring (July 2004) were implemented as policy in April 2006. It may also include rented housing owned or managed by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency as a condition of grant.	
South Cambridgeshire District Council	SCDC	Guide to housing services here	South Cambridgeshire District Council
Specialist housing		Accommodation with specialist provision to accommodation various specific physical, sensory or mental needs.	

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning	Useful links
Standard methodology		The standard methodology uses a formula to identify the minimum number of homes expected to be planned for, in a way which addresses projected household growth and historic under-supply. The standard method identifies a minimum annual housing need figure for each local authority area.	https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9268/
Supported housing		Housing for people with mental health issues or learning disability, who need support in a residential setting	
Supported housing		<p>Support in the homes can help tenants and residents to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain or increase independence, for example for older people, or people with disabilities • set up home for the first time, for example a young single parent or care leaver • tackle mental health, drug or alcohol issues • avoid homelessness <p>The rights tenants have depend on the kind of accommodation in question and, if rented, who the landlord is.</p>	<p>Visit Shelter England for more information at</p> <p>https://england.shelter.org.uk/</p>
Supported living		Schemes which encourage, empower and enable independent living, often open to young people with a learning disability	
Temporary specialist housing for homeless people		Some types of accommodation may be specifically aimed at use for a short period of time for each tenant or licensee, for example hostels, women's refuges, intense support units, move-on accommodation and foyers.	<p>Visit Shelter England for more information at</p> <p>https://england.shelter.org.uk/</p>
West Suffolk Council	WS	Guide to housing services here	West Suffolk Council
Wheelchair housing		See Accessible housing for people with disabilities	