

NEF Defined Income Scheme:

Building more Rented Homes

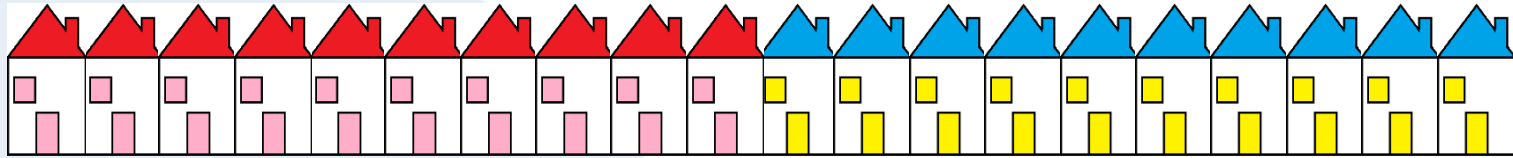
Presentation to Highbury group on
housing delivery

10.11.14

What is it?

- The NEF Defined Income scheme is a new form of contract between the Local Authority and an RP
- Instead of specifying a number of subsidised units in a scheme, it specifies a maximum income from the units (the “defined income”)
- The defined income comes from a mix of market and subsidised rent units, and should be a more stable revenue flow for the RP, reducing risk
- A key difference at the local authority level is that planning permission allows units to flex tenure between subsidised housing and market rent.
- It can be used on whole schemes or S106

Starting with the Flex Scheme



10 subsidised

10 market rent

Financial contribution per house

**10 subsidised
£50/week**

**10 market rent
£100/week**



£ 0

500

1000

£1500

**£ 1500 / week: this is the Defined Income
It will rise with RPI**

Excess Income

Market rents go up 20%.

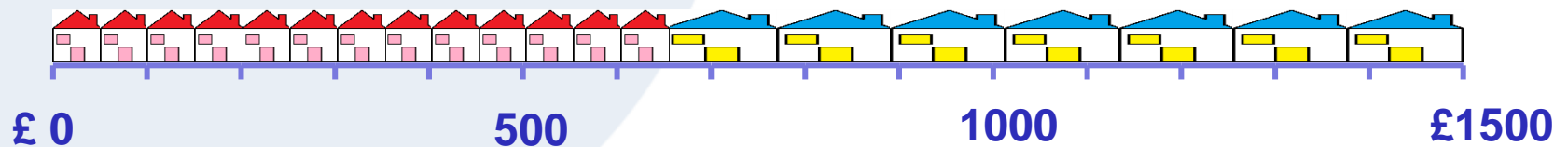
This generates extra money to subsidise more units



**13 subsidised
£50/week**

**7 market rent
£120/week**

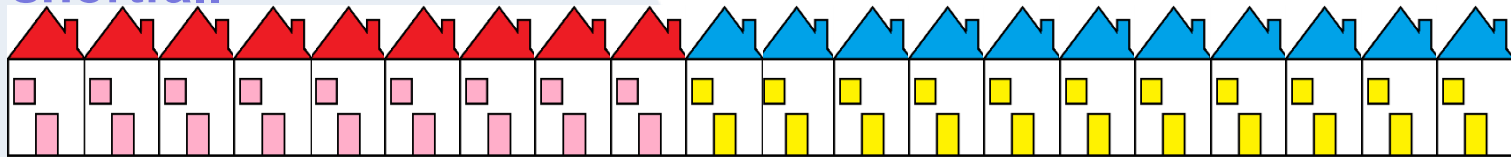
These 3 units were converted



**income of £ 1500 / week
This is the Defined Income**

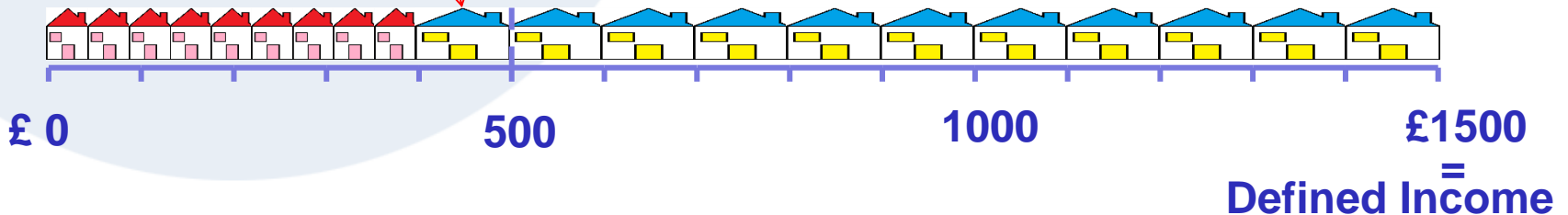
Revenue Shortfall

In this example, every subsidised unit doesn't pay £5 in rent, but it could be any reason. This means that a subsidised unit is converted to market rent to make up the shortfall



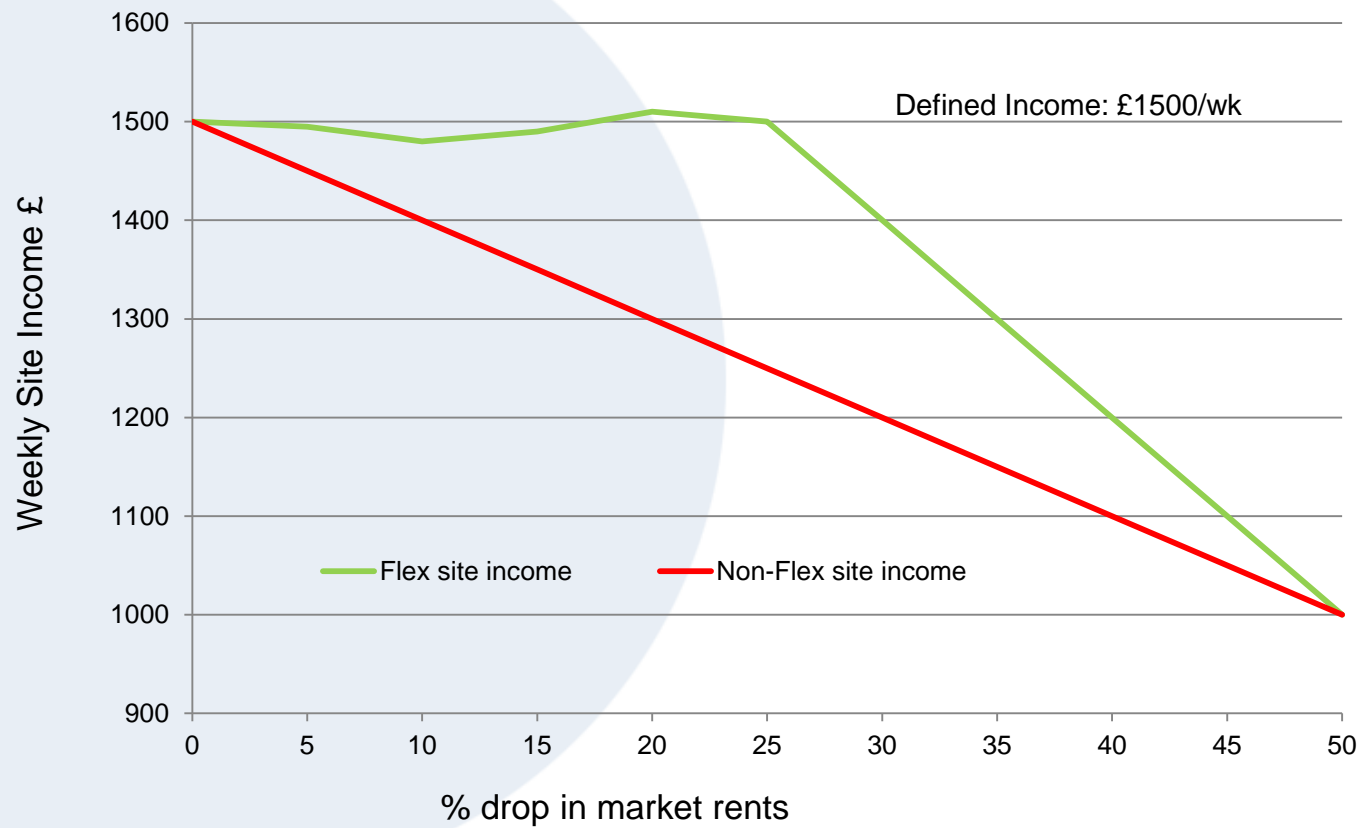
**9 subsidised
£45/week**

**11 market rent
£100/week**



Income Risk Reduction

When market rents fall: Flex Income Stability vs without Flex Scheme



Concepts behind the scheme



- More stable income streams are worth more.
- For this reason, a scheme with a Flex contract on it will generate more value.
- This excess value can be used in several ways:
 - Either to subsidise more housing
(inherent additionality)
 - Or to pay more for the land *(site additionality)*
 - Or a combination of the two
- In addition, an income stream rising with RPI has strong financial benefits *(financial additionality)*

Types of Additionality

We have identified 4 basic types of additionality

- *Inherent additionality* – the direct effect in housing terms of putting the scheme on a particular site.
- *Site additionality* – sites that would not otherwise have come forward that can, if the Flex scheme is used, due to capacity for increased payments
- *Financial additionality* – improvements in access to index linked finance and capital recycling.
- *Social additionality* – benefits of increased supply, mixed communities, & better quality private rented housing

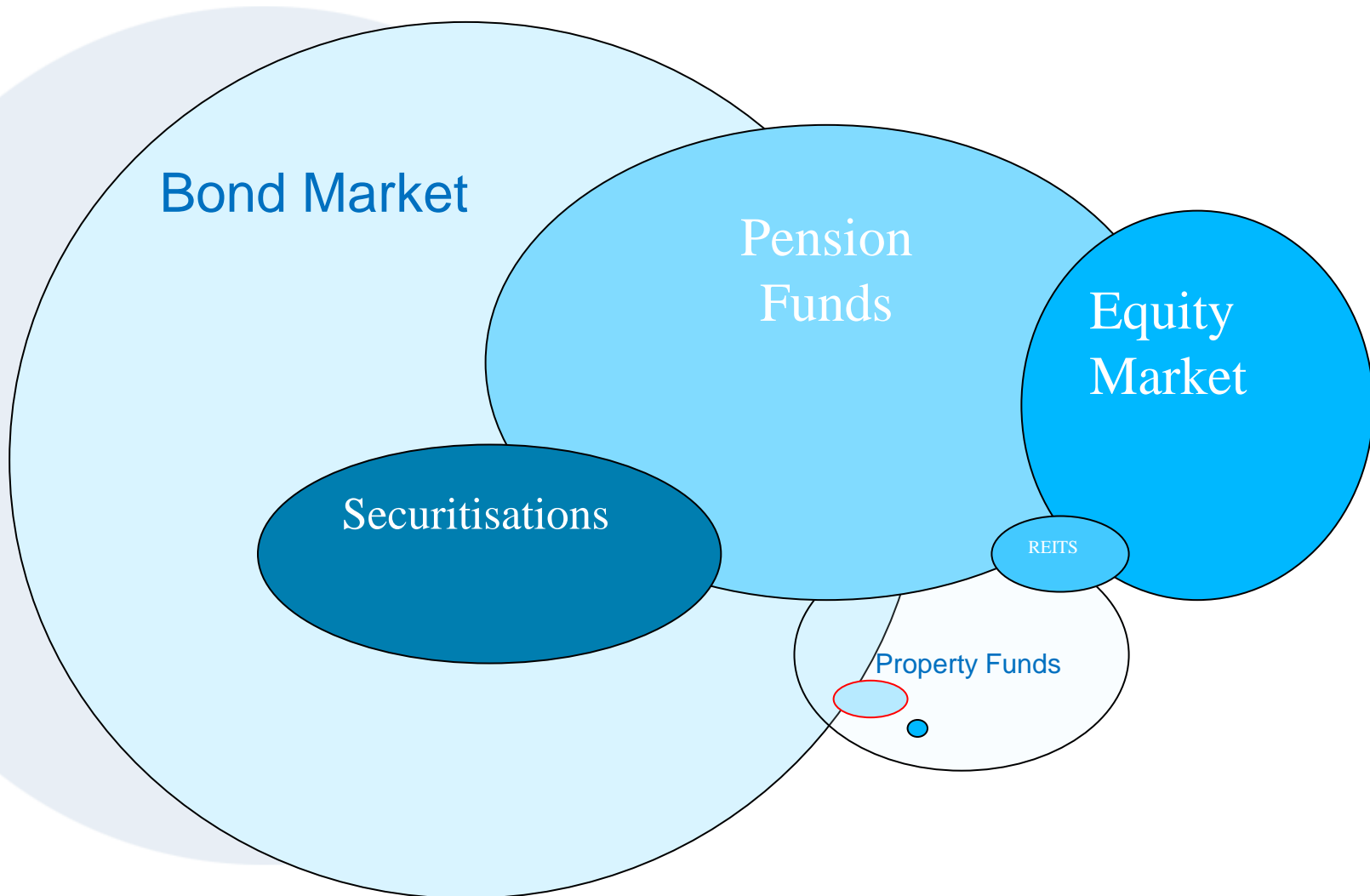
Orbit: A case study

- Orbit are targetting building 12,500 homes by 2020
- They are only currently able to finance 9,500 of these using current headroom
- Non-recourse funding like this in an SPV would enable them to access funds to fund the remaining 3,000 homes using cheaper index linked funding
- Potential access into new funds e.g. equity markets via REITS and non-specialist property funds

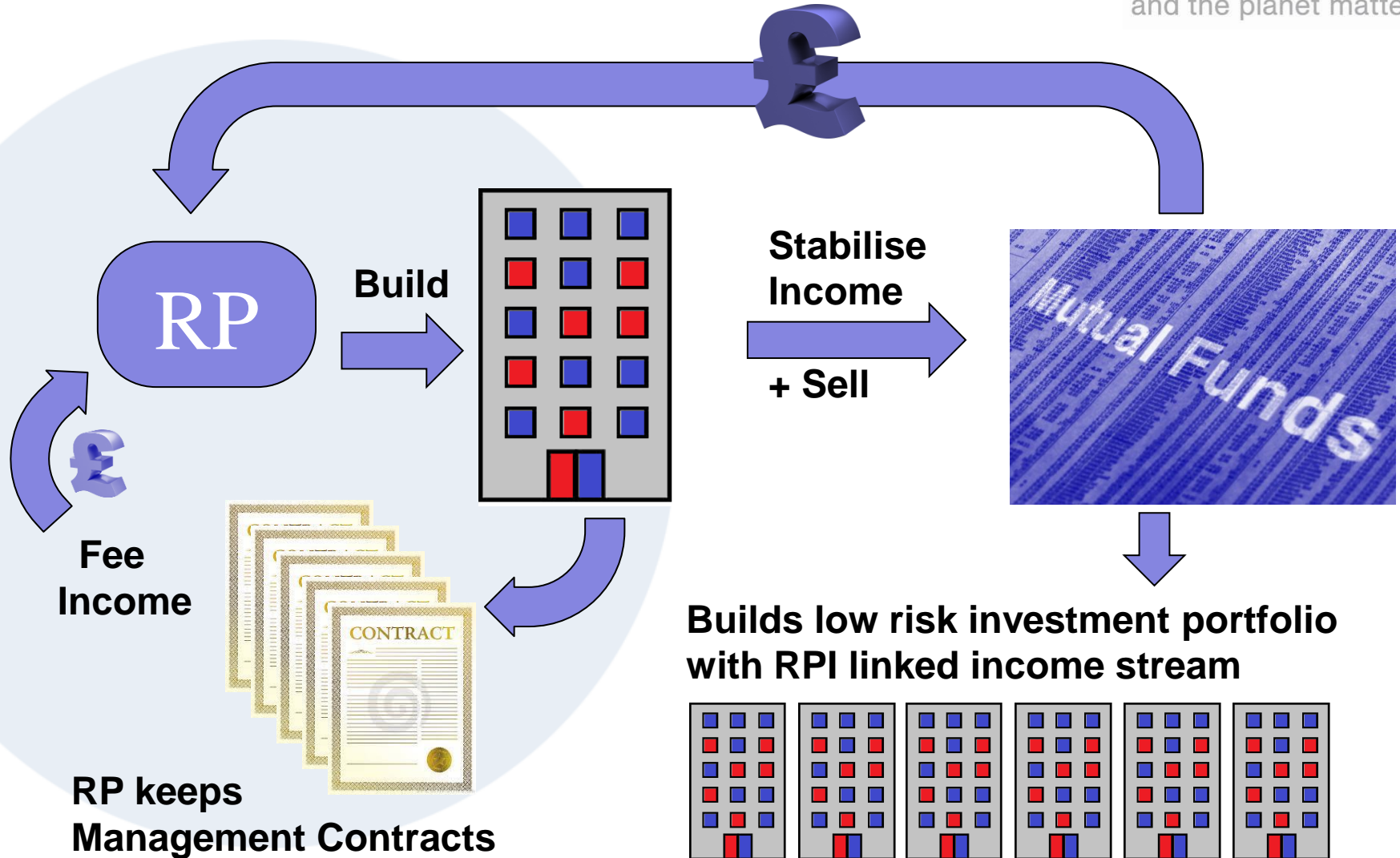
Pots of Money?



In the broader context – Asset Allocation



Capital Recycling

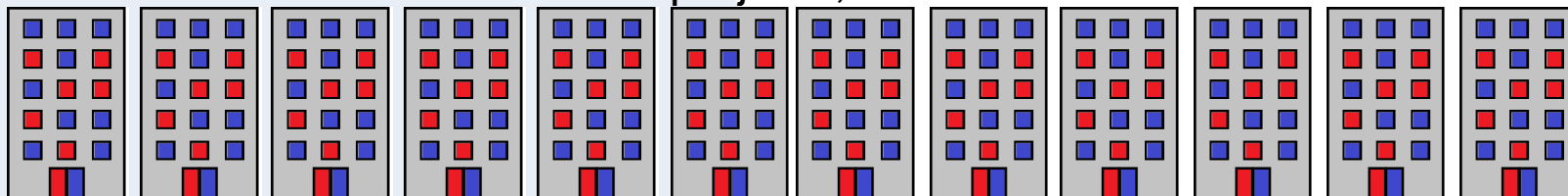


Start with some cash

€ 200 million



10 x £20 mil projects, 100 units each



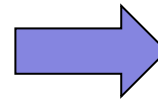
400 social and 600 market rent units

(assuming 40% social)

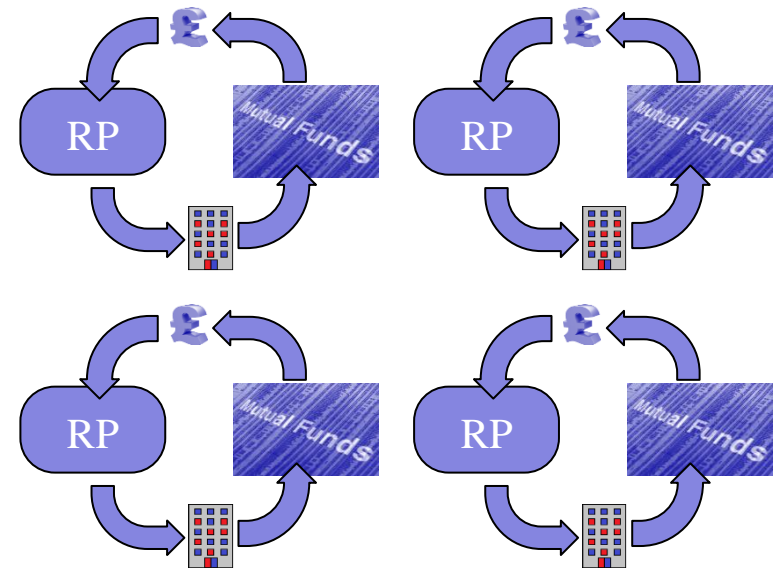
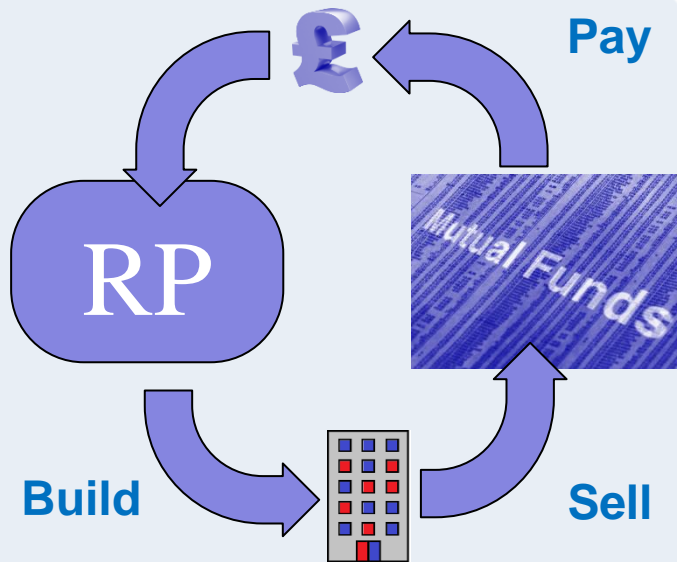
~The money is lent for 10 years~

The Flex Scheme Refinances

Every 2.5 years



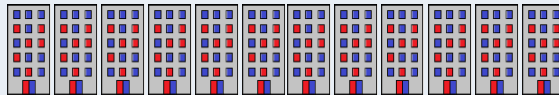
In 10 years



Impact of capital recycling

€ 200 million

1 loan for 10 years



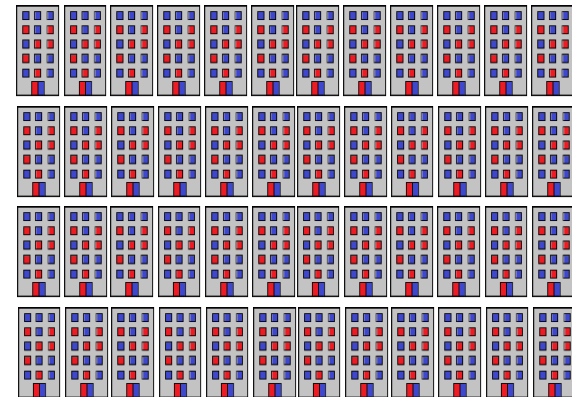
400 social

600 market rent units

(1,000 units in total)

OR

4 loans for 2 ½ years



1600 social

2400 market rent units

(4,000 units in total)

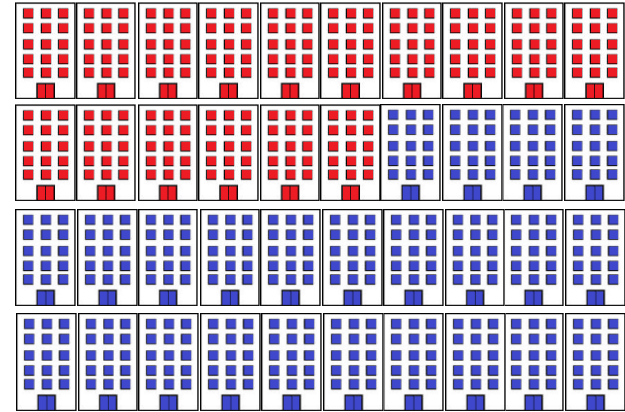
WHAT if we lose social Housing?



400 social

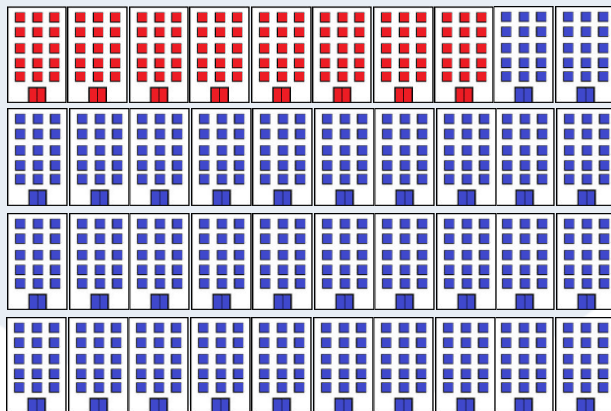
600 market rent units

OR



1600 social

2400 market rent



800 social

3200 market rent

(institutionally managed)

