

The changing context for regeneration



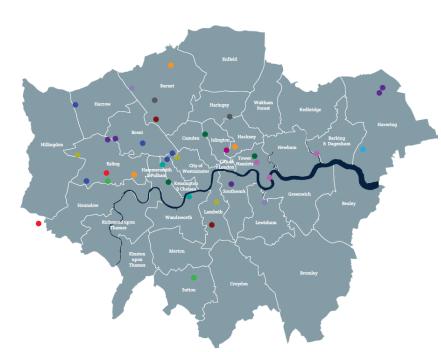


Countering the myths that regeneration results in:

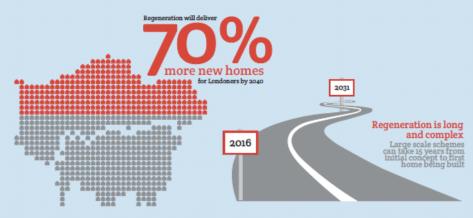


- Loss of housing
- Market sale units squeezing out low cost/rent affordable housing
- Over densification is 'cramming in' units on regenerated estates
- Existing residents being priced out
- Communities are displaced elsewhere
- Housing associations cherry-pick locations to make most profit.
- Commitments to residents are ignored

35 London regeneration schemes completed between 2013 and 2015, on-site now or in the pipeline until 2040.



Regeneration of the 35 schemes is about more than just bricks and mortar



Regeneration schemes will deliver an average of Oolong increase in density



65%

have density levels below the upper limit set by the London Plan





£7,000,000,000
to deliver the 35 schemes



Key drivers for regeneration



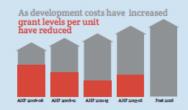
Improving facilities for the community











We believe in mixed communities and providing a range of products at different price points











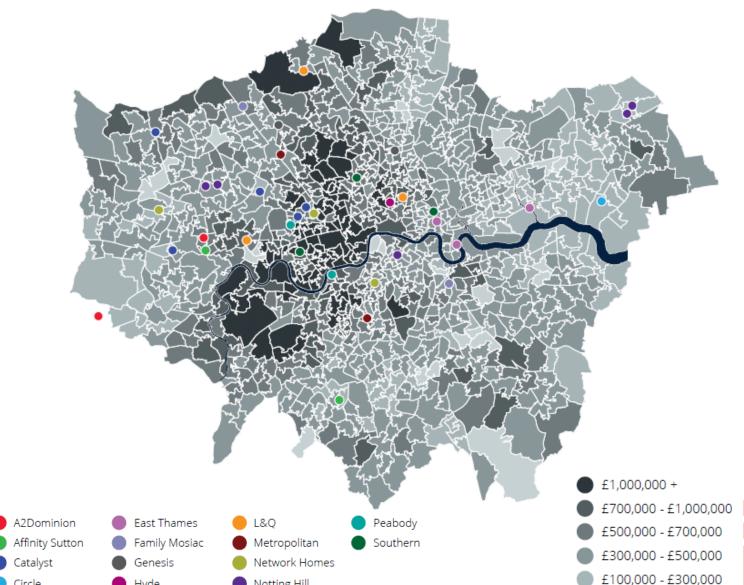
Location of g15 regeneration schemes with average house price values



3 schemes

9 schemes

23 schemes



Notting Hill

Circle

Hyde

Targeting areas to alleviate deprivation



- Replacing poor quality stock most frequently cited driver for regeneration. Improving deprived neighbourhoods the second.
- An Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score at the start of regeneration was available for 34 of the 35 schemes.
- All but five schemes had an IMD score that was higher than the score for the LA in which they are situated.
- Confirming g15's regeneration programmes are focussed on transforming struggling communities in London.

Extent that HAs are funding regeneration themselves

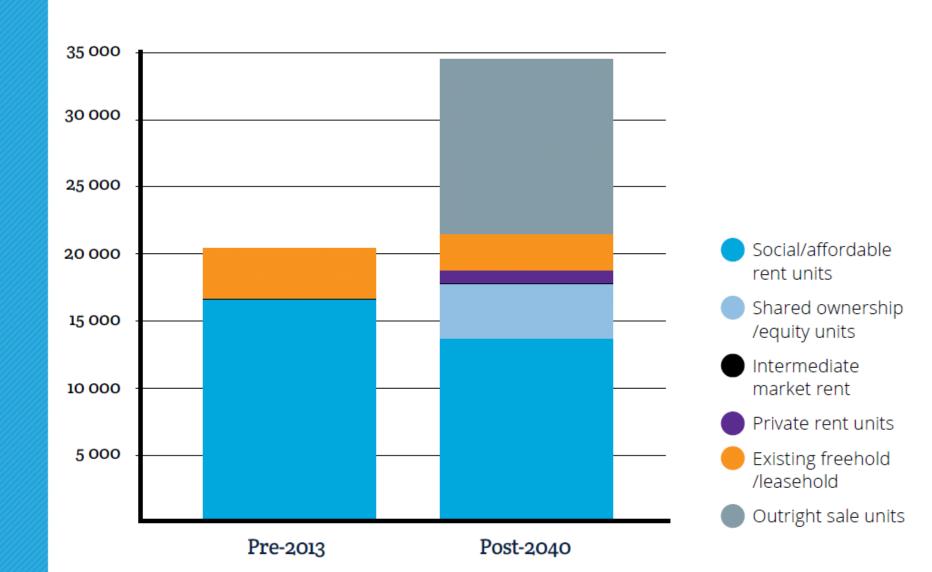


- Data on grant and non-grant investment provided for 29 schemes.
- Total scheme costs for these were £4.8bn, of which 10% was identified as grant from a variety of public sources.
- The definition of public subsidy is muddied by the issue of land in most cases land was not provided by LAs for free but may
 have been at a discounted rate or subject to other conditions.
- Regeneration requires substantial up-front investment seed funding is required at an inherently risky stage given the initial uncertainty as to whether a scheme will proceed.

In the context of reduced / no public subsidy who will pay for regeneration?

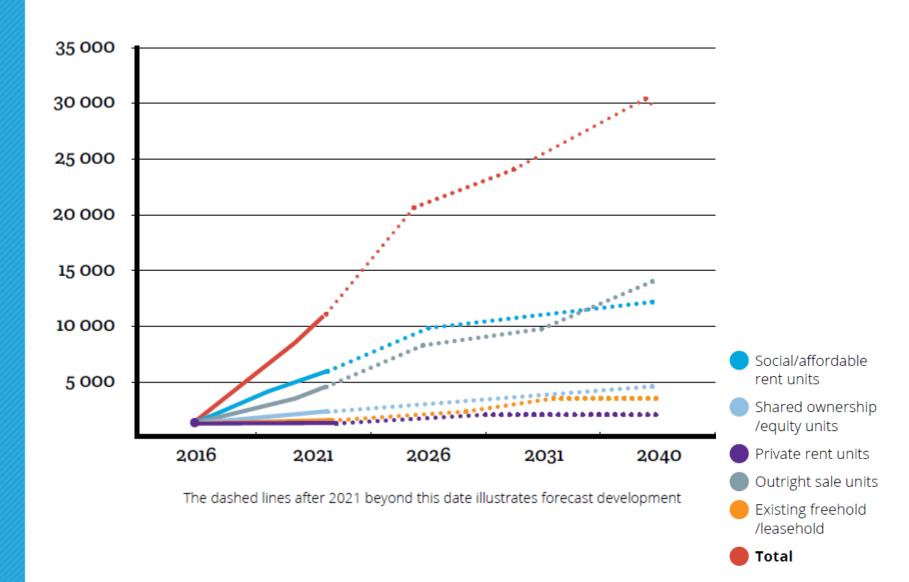
Increasing tenure mix - tenure of units before / after regeneration





Scaling up output - cumulative unit completions by tenure (forecast 2016-2040)





Locally appropriate density and tenure mix











Briar Road Notting Hill

Local authority: Havering
Architect: PCKO
Original scheme: 1960s
Total scheme costs: £20m
Start-completion: 2013–2015
Funding: Cross-subsidy, grant and own reserves

Tenure mix before:

Social: 1,163

Tenure mix after:

t: 1,265 (100%)

Density before/after: Low/-

Number of homes before and after: (102 new units built as part of in-fill and renovation of existing scheme)

1,163

1.265 +9%

Jigsaw at Green Man Lane

Local authority: Ealing
Architect: Conran & Partners
Original scheme: 1970s
Total scheme costs: £170m
Start-completion: 2010–2023
Funding: Cross subsidy and grant

Tenure mix before:

Social/Leaseholder: 390/66

Tenure mix after:

 Social:
 335 (44%)

 ORS:
 305 (40%)

 SO/SE:
 67 (8%)

 PRS:
 63 (8%)

Density before/after: 78/131 dph

Number of homes before and after:

456

770 +69%

Heathside & Lethbridge Family Mosaic

Local authority: Lewisham
Architect: PRP/BPTW
Original scheme: 1950s and 1960s
Total scheme costs: £272m
Start-completion: 2010–2022
Funding: Cross-subsidy, grant, asset based subsidy and own reserves

Tenure mix before:

Social/Leaseholders: 527/111

Tenure mix after:

 Social:
 199 (17%)

 AR:
 248 (21%)

 ORS:
 616 (52%)

 SO/SE:
 129 (11%)

Density before/after: 105/197 dph

Number of homes before and after:

638

1.192 +87%

Clapham Park Metropolitan

Local authority: Lambeth Architect: PRP

Original scheme: Inter-war and

post-war

Total scheme costs: £1.7bn
Start-completion: 2010–2025
Funding: Cross-subsidy without grant

Tenure mix before:

Social/Leaseholders: 1,444/592

Tenure mix after:

Social: 2,275 (53%) Leaseholders: 2,032 (47%)

Density before/after: 95/119 dph

Number of homes before and after:

2.036

4,307 +112%

Residents shaping designs and programme



Creating places where people want to live.



"There is a whole community here who have collaborated to bring this scheme together for the good of all; all the choices have been truly collective. Residents have taken ownership of the decisions around their estate by becoming involved" **L&Q resident Haggerston**

g15's regeneration philosophy



- A regeneration philosophy which is focused on the resident. Fostering community involvement in the process and incorporating resident views into the design of new homes and their neighbourhood.
- Working to ensure new housing is affordable to existing residents while
 providing new low cost homes for rent and ownership to help young
 Londoners get on the housing ladder.
- A promise to deliver high quality, safe, warm, new homes abiding by best practice standards of design.
- Acknowledging our *long-standing obligation to communities*. We will
 commit to all existing management obligations to *support communities*over the *lifetime* of the neighbourhood.
- Resulting in the delivery of refreshed and modernised neighbourhoods with improved facilities and a chance to meet new neighbours from all walks of life.

Support and partnership required to unlock urban regeneration potential



- A stable policy environment which provides the flexibility Housing Associations need to deliver new projects;
- Certainty over rental income to provide the finance necessary for new and refurbished homes;
- Increased public subsidy and greater flexibility over how funding may be used;

 Active support in targeting estates that would benefit from regeneration; and

 Leadership and partnership in the planning and delivery of successful schemes.

