



Bishop Monkton Housing Needs Survey

Glossary/ Definitions of Types of Housing

Affordable Housing: housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers).

Affordable Social Rent Housing: This type of housing would meet all of the following conditions: (a) the rent is set in accordance with the Government's rent policy for Social Rent; (b) the landlord is a registered provider; and (c) it includes provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Affordable Housing -Shared Ownership: housing provided for sale at discount rate that provides a route to ownership for those who could not achieve home ownership through the market. These houses would normally be part owned by a Registered Housing Provider.

Accessible Homes – Housing to help people with mobility issues or disabilities live independently and safely. Everyone could benefit, including families using prams and anyone who has older people or friends with mobility issues visiting them.

Adaptable homes – Housing to provide flexibility for people to modify their home in the future as their needs change over time. This would allow people to remain in their own home as they get older.

Build to Rent Homes: These homes will usually offer long tenancy agreements of three years or more and will typically be professionally managed stock in single ownership and management control.

Community-led Cooperative Housing: This is a development taken forward by, or with, a not-for-profit organisation, that is primarily for the purpose of meeting the needs of its members or the wider local community, rather than being a primarily commercial enterprise. The organisation should be created, managed and democratically controlled by its members, and membership of the organisation should be open to all beneficiaries and prospective beneficiaries of that organisation. It may take any one of various legal forms including a cooperative society, community benefit society and company limited by guarantee. The organisation should own, manage or steward the development in a manner consistent with its purpose, potentially through a mutually supported arrangement with a Registered Provider of Social Housing. The benefits of the development to the community should be clearly defined and consideration given to how those benefits can be protected over time, including in the event of the organisation being wound up.

Live/ Work Unit: refers to a modern approach that combines living and working spaces, allowing individuals to reside and work in the same location.

Older Persons Housing: People over or approaching retirement age, including the active, newly- retired through to the very frail elderly; and whose housing needs can encompass accessible, adaptable general needs housing through to the full range of retirement and specialised housing for those with support or care needs.

Self-build and Custom-Build Housing: Housing built by an individual, a group of individuals, or persons working with or for them, to be occupied by that individual. Such housing can be either market or affordable housing.