

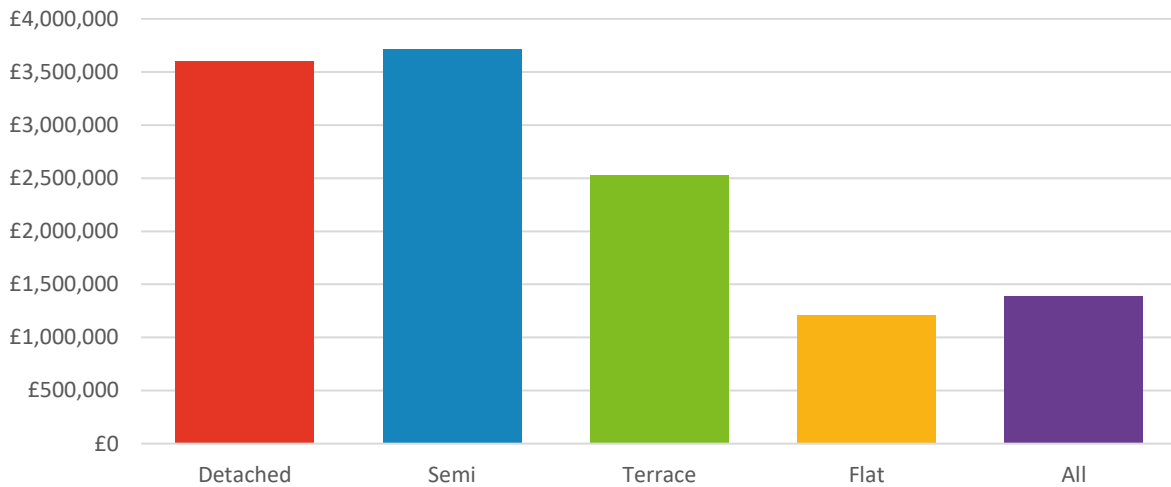
Kensington and Chelsea



Residential
Analysts

1. Affordability

Average house prices

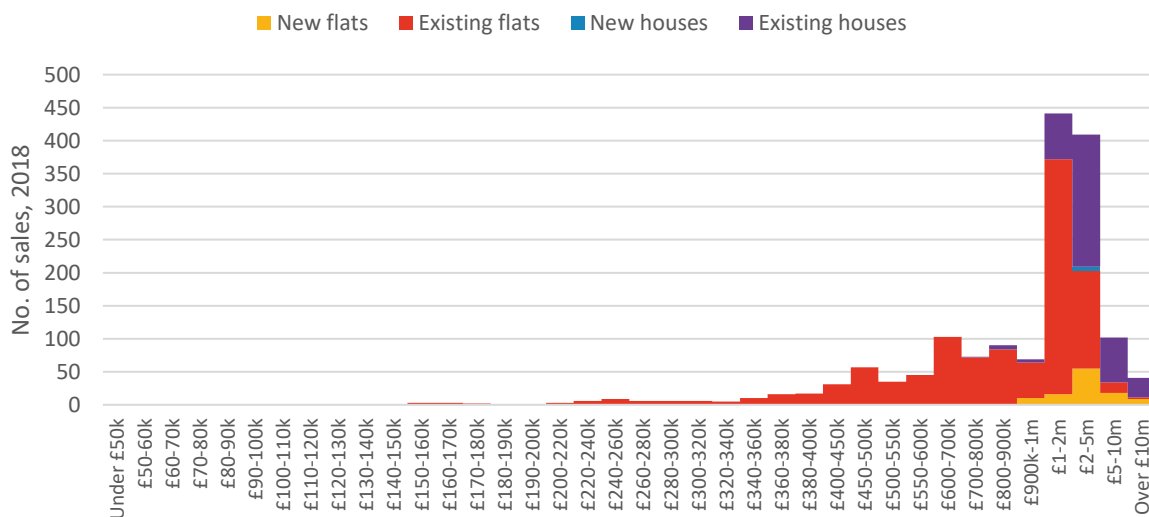


Source: HM Land Registry Price Paid Data

The average house price in Kensington and Chelsea in 2018 was £1,388,000. The median ratio of house prices to local earnings is 33.4. This is much higher than the England average of 8.0, suggesting high house prices are likely to be a significant issue.

According to 2016 ONS data, the average price per square metre was £19,439 with the average price per bedroom £398,561 - the corresponding national average figures were £2,463 and £55,087.

Sales distribution by house price

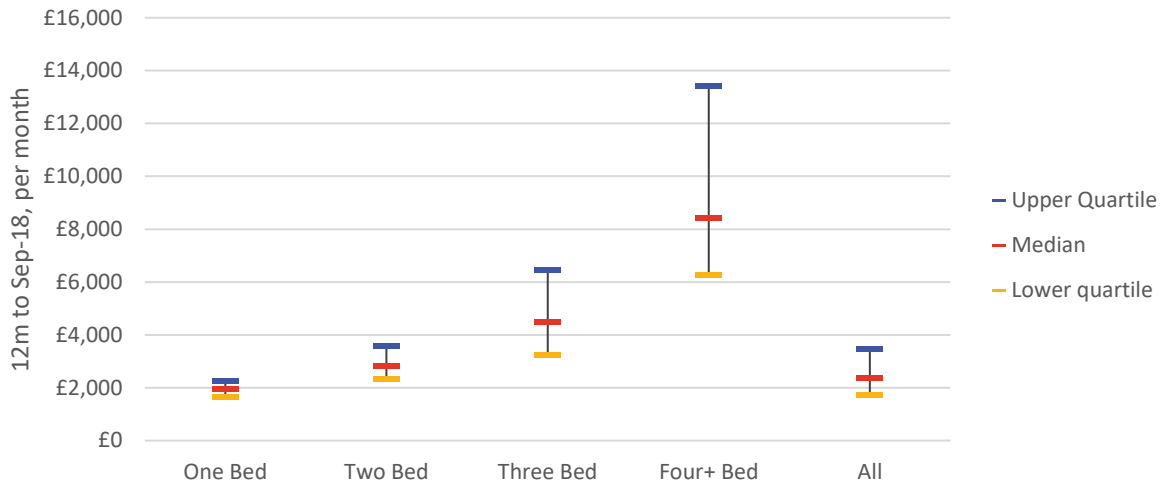


Source: HM Land Registry Price Paid Data

New homes made up 7.5% of the total 1,589 sales recorded by the Land Registry in 2018. 75.8% of total sales were flats, and 2.5% were under £300,000. By comparison, 66.0% of transactions nationally were under £300,000.

1. Affordability

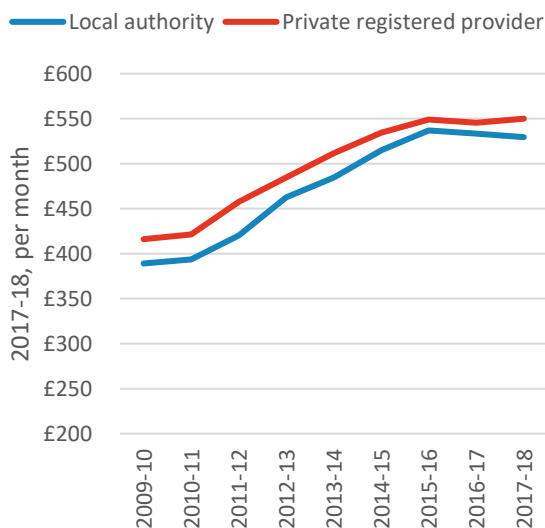
Private rents



Source: VOA Private Rental Market Statistics

Private rents in Kensington and Chelsea in the 12 months to September 2018 ranged from £1,675 per month for a lower quartile one bed to £13,433 for an upper quartile four (or more) bed property. The overall median private rent was £2,383, which is much higher than the England average of £690, suggesting high private rents are likely to be a significant problem.

Social rents



Rent comparison

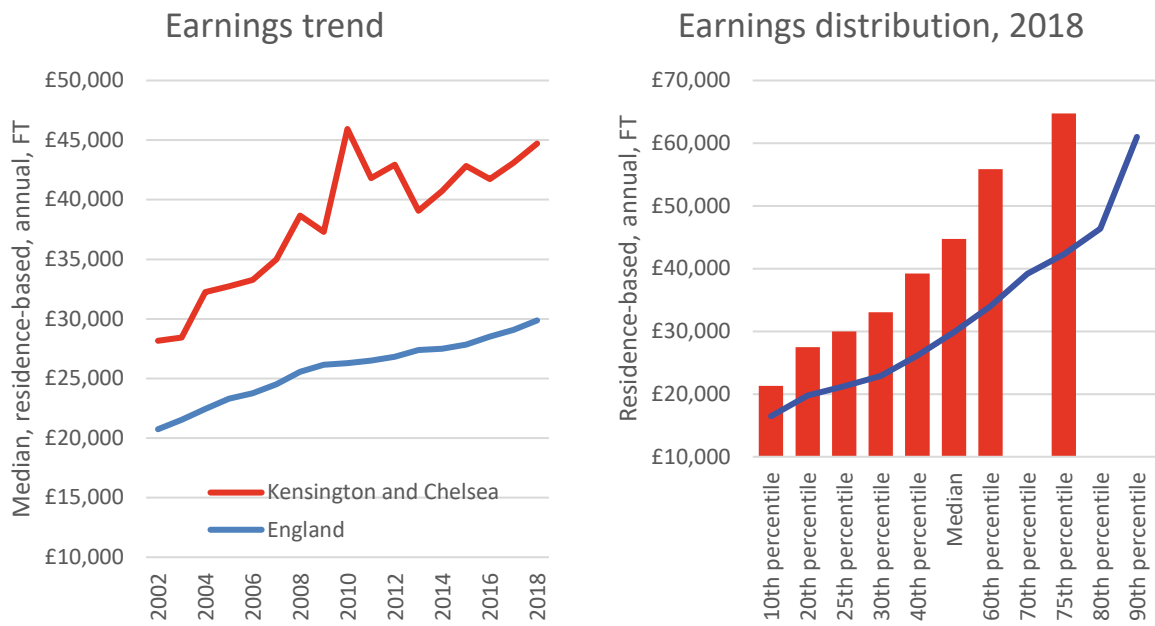


Source: MHCLG Live Tables on Rents, Lettings and Tenancies; VOA Private Rental Market Statistics

Social rents are approximately 23% of private rents in Kensington and Chelsea. Average social rents have increased 13.9% over the past five years, compared with 9.3% at national level.

Note: Social rents based on simple average of RP and local authority stock, or RPs only where no local authority stock (e.g. LSVT).

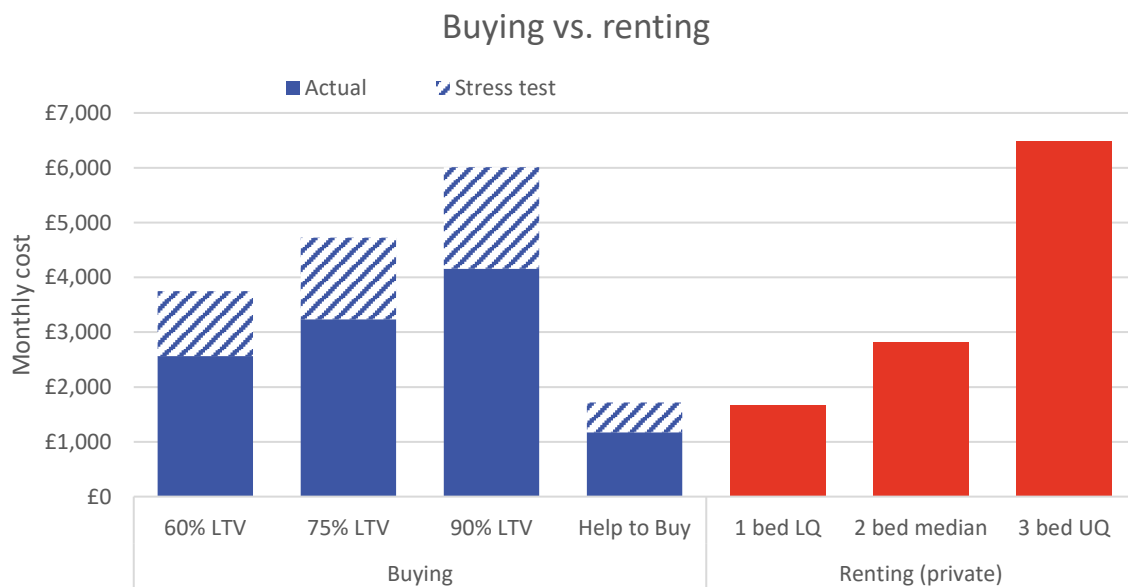
1. Affordability



Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

The median full-time earnings in Kensington and Chelsea were £44,711 in 2018, compared to £29,869 in England. Half of local full-time workers earn between the lower quartile of £30,000 and the upper quartile of £64,744, compared to national figures of £21,273 and £42,285.

NOTE: Earnings estimated due to incomplete survey data.



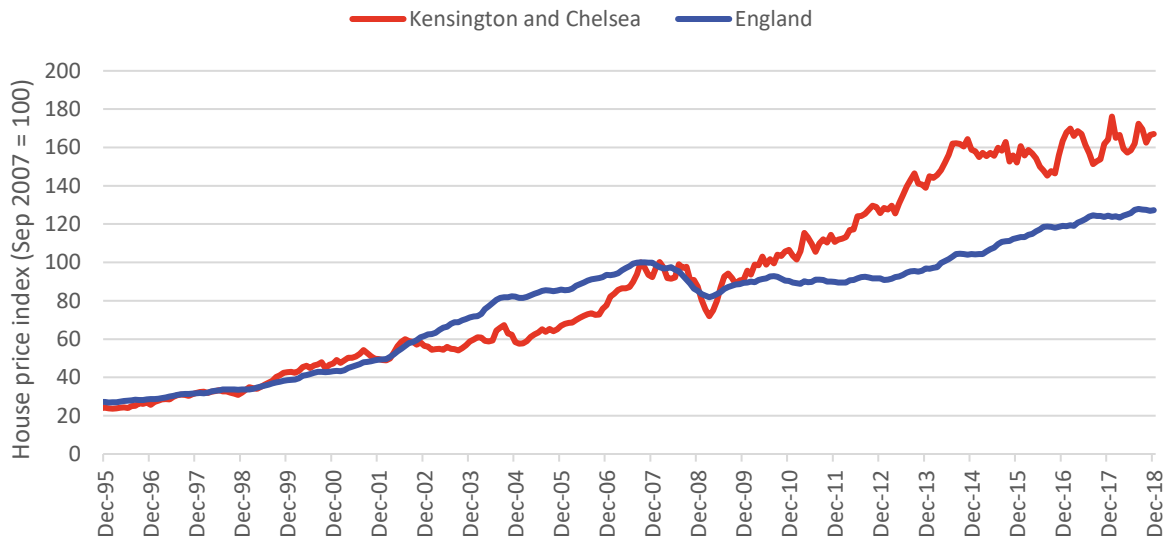
Source: HM Land Registry Price Paid Data; VOA Private Rental Market Statistics; Bank of England

This chart shows a simple comparison of initial mortgage costs and rents for a range of scenarios to represent potential FTB decisions.

Note: Buying scenarios based on average terraced house value (flat in London), lower of £600k (HTB limit) or average new build for HTB, and includes +3% mortgage rate stress test.

1. Affordability

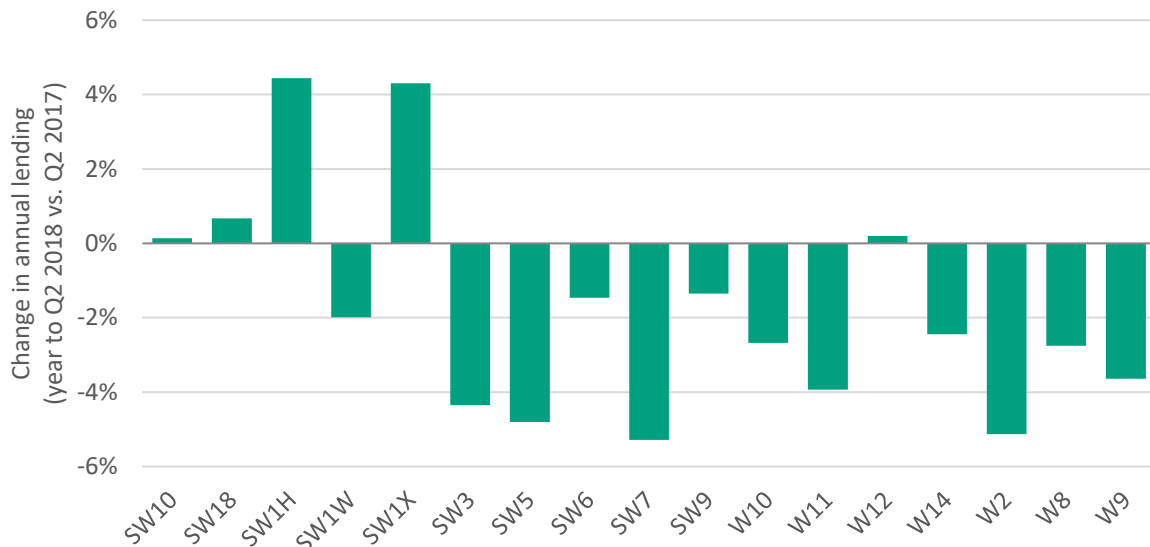
House price trend



Source: HM Land Registry UK House Price Index

House prices in Kensington and Chelsea in December 2018 are higher than their 2007/08 peak by 66.7%, compared with England at +27.3%. This suggests that rapid house price growth through the current cycle is likely to be a significant local problem. Values in 2018 increased by 1.8% annually. An indicative rental yield (based on ave 2 bed rent vs. ave flat sales value) for Kensington and Chelsea is 2.8%, compared with 3.4% nationally.

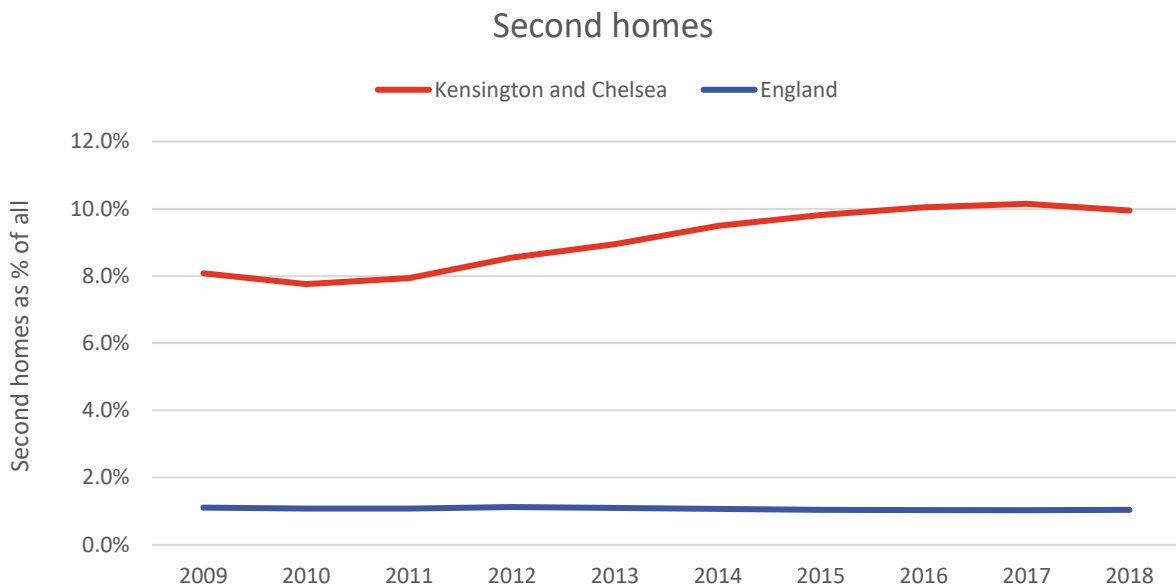
Mortgage lending



Source: UK Finance

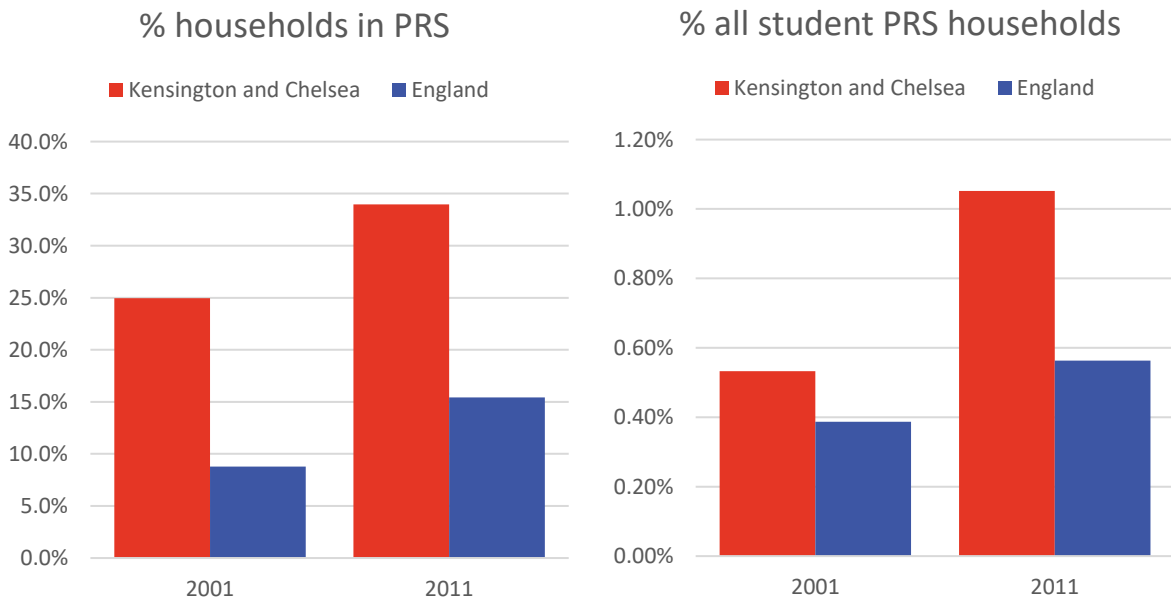
This chart shows the change in mortgage lending across the postcode districts in Kensington and Chelsea. The total volume of lending in the 12 months to Q2 2018 was £19,603 million, compared with £20,021 million a year earlier, a change of -2.1%.

1. Affordability



Source: Council Tax Base

10.0% of residential properties in Kensington and Chelsea were recorded as second homes in 2018 according to Council Tax Base data. This is significantly higher than the England average, suggesting high levels of second home ownership are likely to be a significant issue, though other sources should be considered.



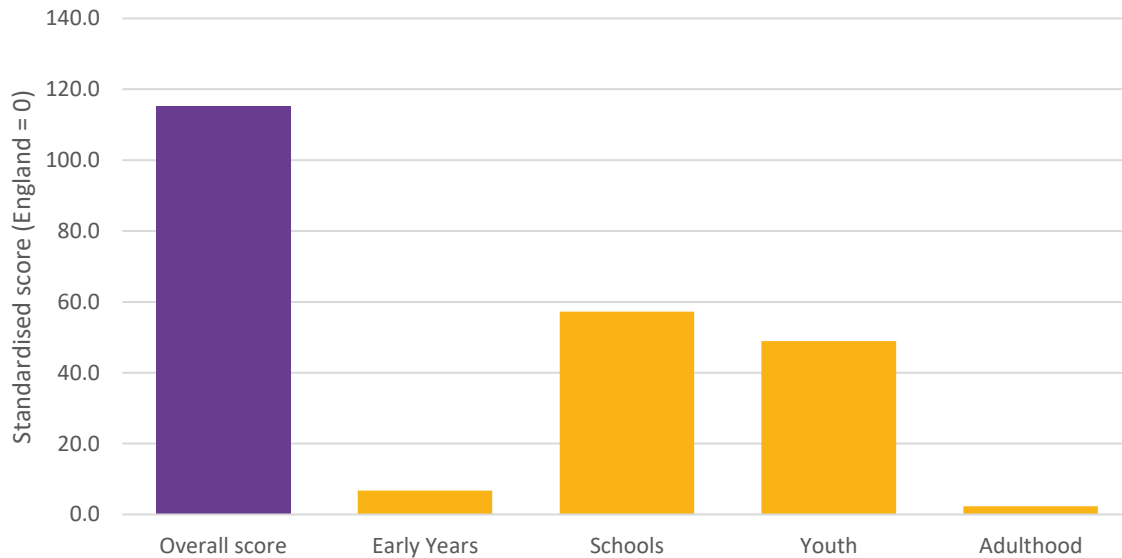
Source: 2001 and 2011 Census

34.0% of households in Kensington and Chelsea were rented privately according to the 2011 Census, compared to 25.0% in 2001. The England average changed from 8.8% to 15.4% over the same period.

3.1% of the PRS households in Kensington and Chelsea comprised only students in 2011, compared with 3.7% in England, suggesting students are not a significant part of the local PRS market.

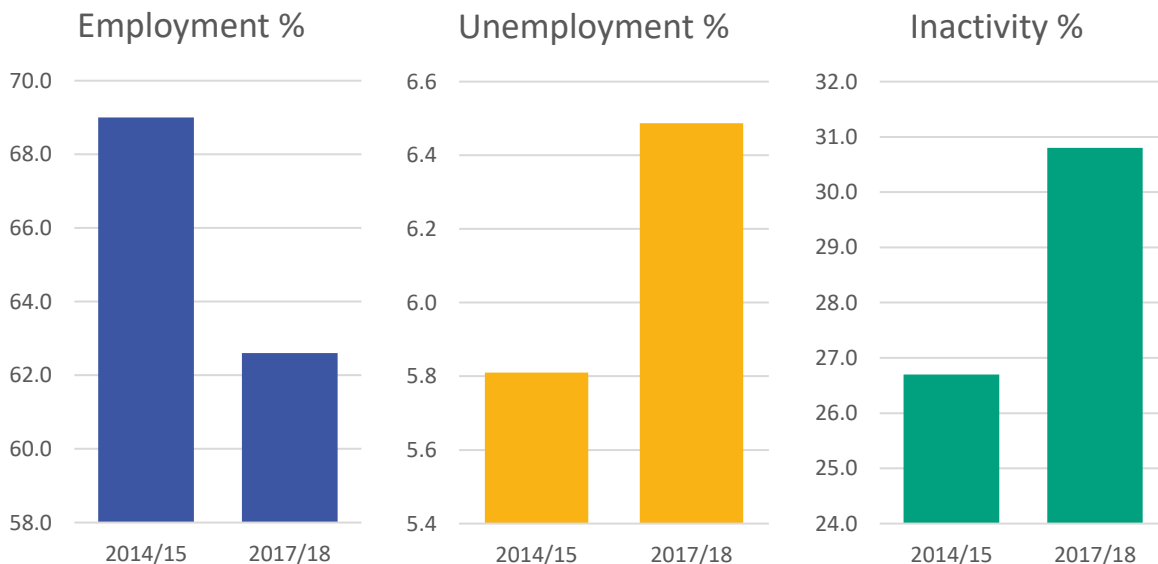
1. Affordability

Social mobility index



Source: Social Mobility Index

Kensington and Chelsea received an overall standardised score of 115.3 in the 2017 Social Mobility Index, compared to the England average of zero. Kensington and Chelsea ranks as 2/324 for overall score across all English local authorities for which data is available. Local house price affordability is likely to be a further barrier to social mobility in this area.

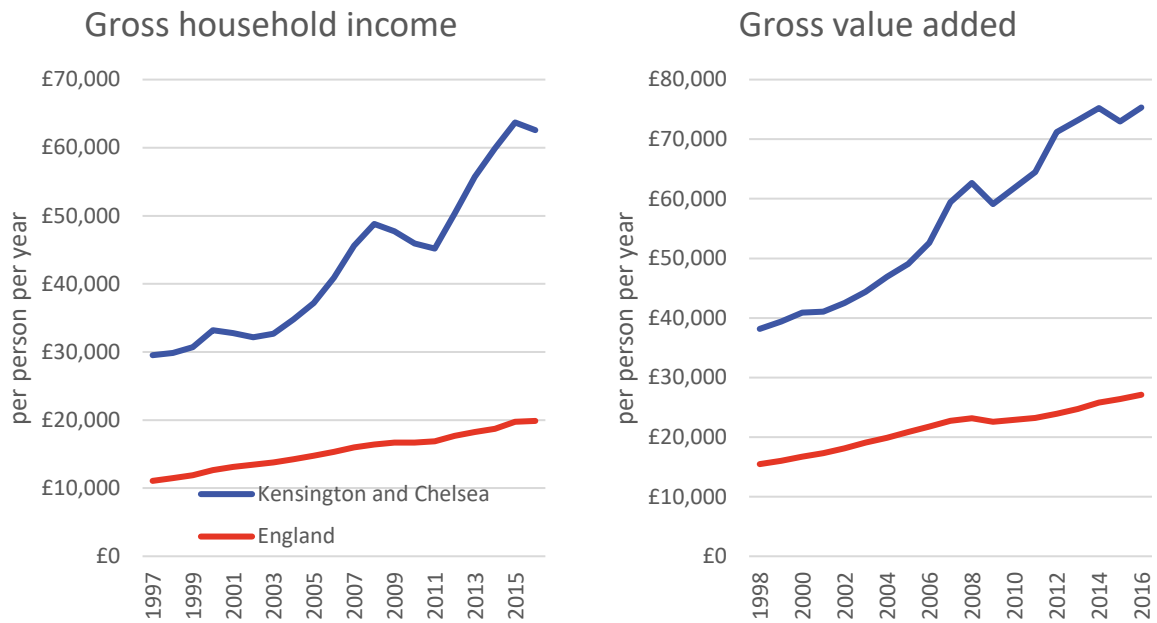


Source: ONS Local Labour Market Indicators

Employment in Kensington and Chelsea changed from 69.0% in 2014/15 to 62.6% in 2017/18; unemployment changed from 5.8% to 6.5%; and economic inactivity changed from 26.7% to 30.8%.

By comparison, employment in England changed from 73.6% in 2014/15 to 75.3% in 2017/18; unemployment changed from 5.3% to 4.2%; and economic inactivity changed from 22.2% to 21.3%.

1. Affordability

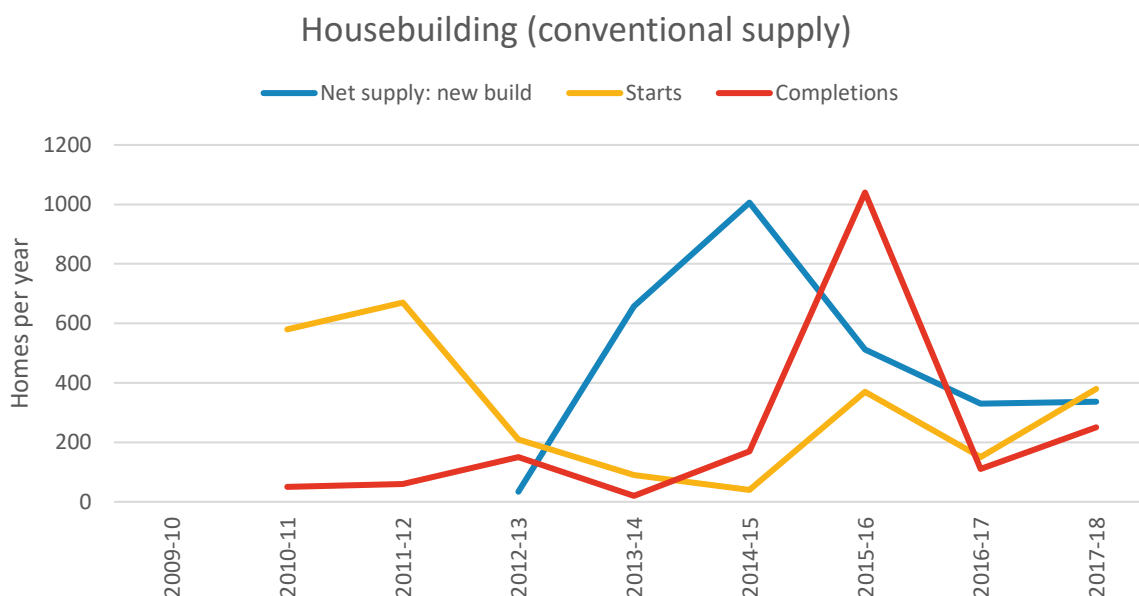


Source: ONS Regional Accounts

Gross domestic household income in Kensington and Chelsea was £62,600 per person per year in 2016, compared with £40,921 in 2006. By comparison the figure for England changed from £15,349 to £19,878 over the same period. Based on this measure, Kensington and Chelsea is an affluent area.

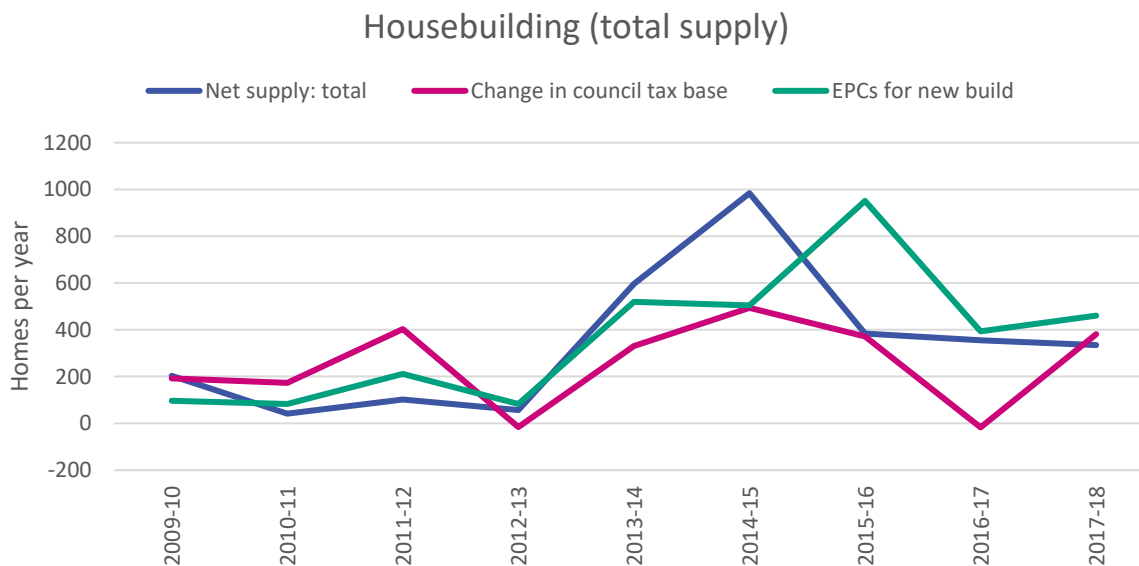
Gross value added at district level was £75,318 per person per year in 2016, compared with £52,593 a decade earlier. By comparison the figure for England changed from £21,773 to £27,108 over the same period.

2. Availability



Source: MHCLG Live Tables 253a and 122

The measures of 'conventional' housebuilding for Kensington and Chelsea are shown in this chart. The 'official' MHCLG supply figures for 2017-18 recorded 337 new build completions (excluding any conversions or change of use). Over the same period 250 completions were recorded in the 'unofficial' quarterly data, along with 380 starts.



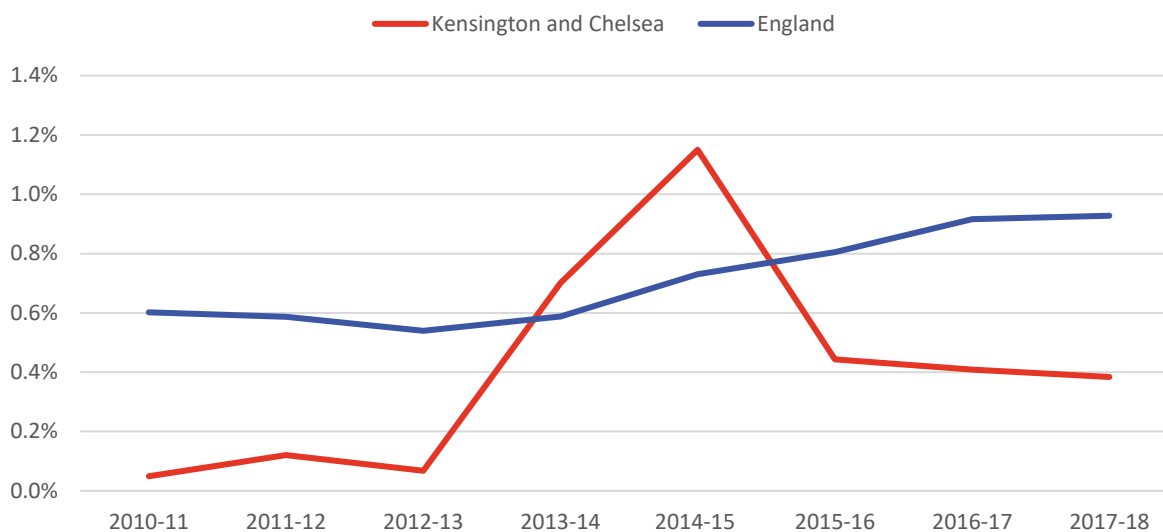
Source: MHCLG Live Table 122; MHCLG Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates; Council Tax Base

This chart shows total supply for Kensington and Chelsea. The 'official' MHCLG supply figures for 2017-18 recorded 335 net new homes in total (including conversions and change of use, and after demolitions), and the Council Tax Base changed by +381 homes in the same period.

EPCs issued for new homes are used as a lead indicator of supply and can often be used to estimate net supply: 568 were recorded in the 2018 calendar year in Kensington and Chelsea.

2. Availability

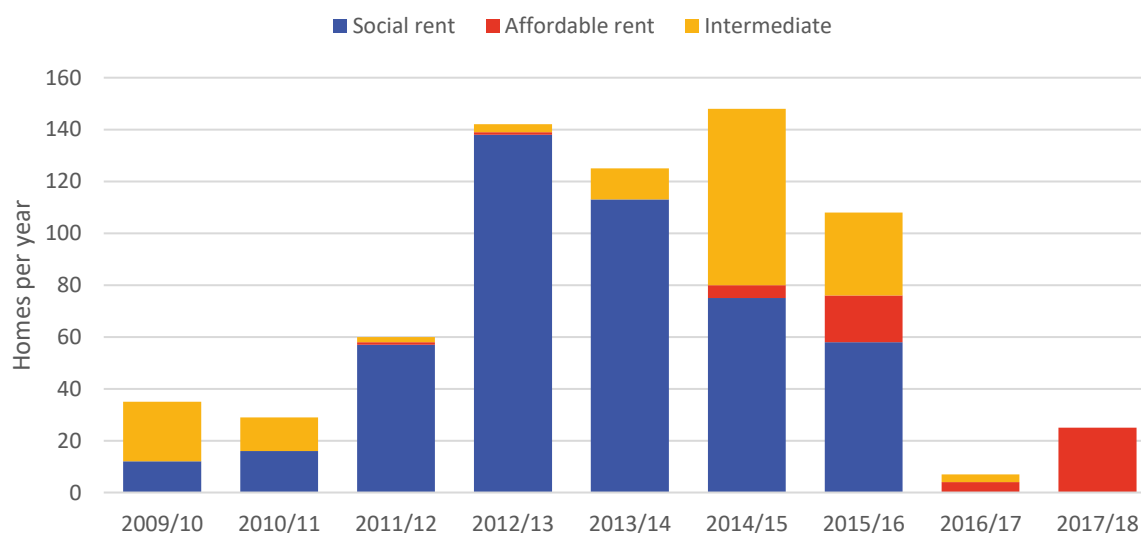
Net additions as % of stock



Source: MHCLG Live Tables 100 and 122

The net new supply in Kensington and Chelsea increased the existing housing stock by 0.4% in 2017/18. This is much lower than the England average of 0.9%, suggesting the level of local supply is likely to be a significant issue. Note that the Government's national target of 300,000 homes per year is equivalent to 1.3%.

Affordable delivery

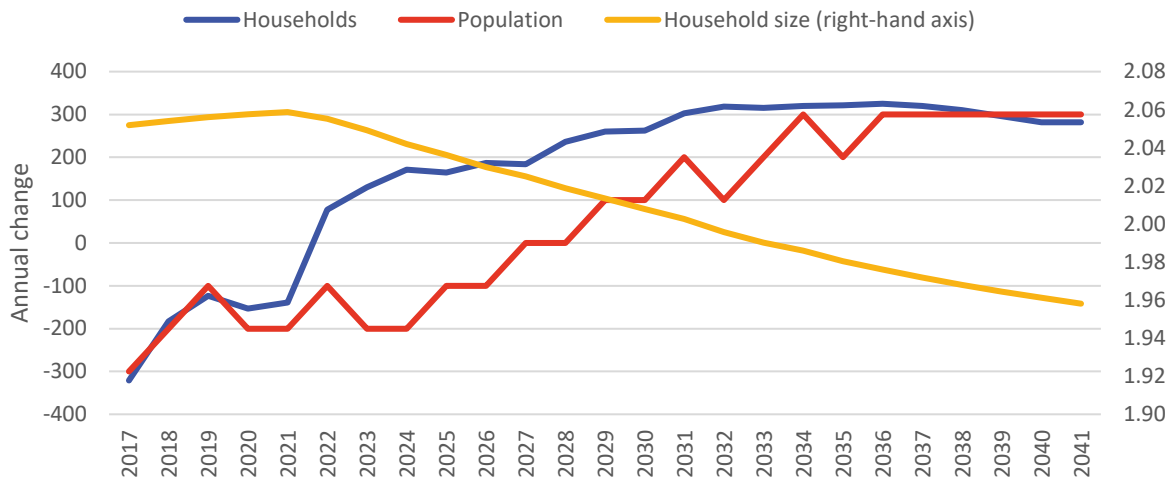


Source: MHCLG Live Tables 1006C, 1006aC and 1007C

The previous analysis in this section covers delivery of all tenures / by all types of developer. This chart shows only delivery of affordable housing. In Kensington and Chelsea 25 new affordable homes were completed in 2017/18: 0 for social rent, 25 for affordable rent and 0 intermediate affordable homes.

2. Availability

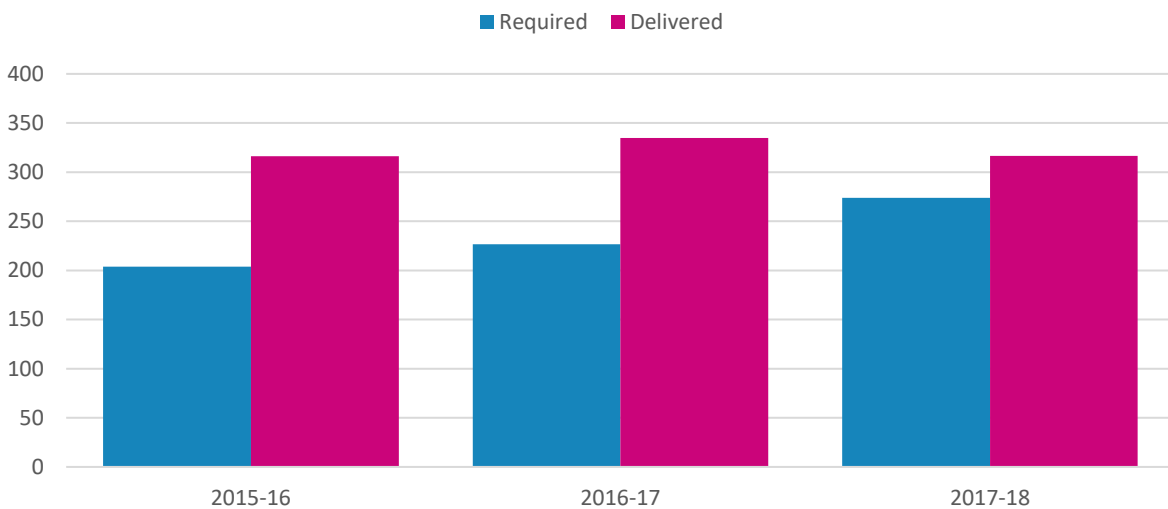
Household and population projections



Source: ONS 2016-based Sub-national Population and Household Projections

Population growth in Kensington and Chelsea is set to average 86 people per year from 2020 to 2041, with projected average annual household growth of 217 households over the same period. The average household size in 2020 is projected to be 2.06, and 1.96 in 2041.

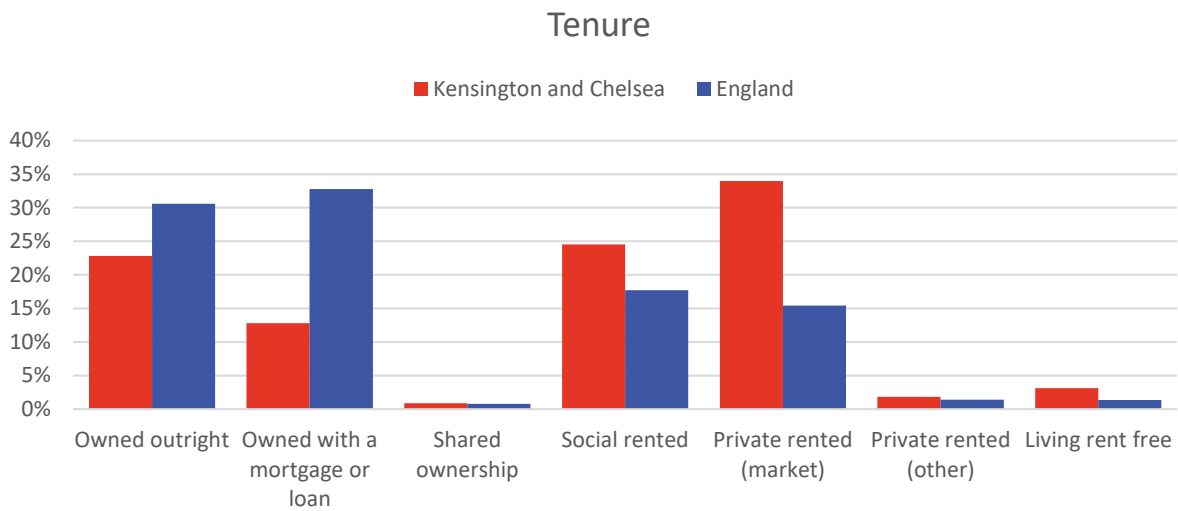
Housing delivery test



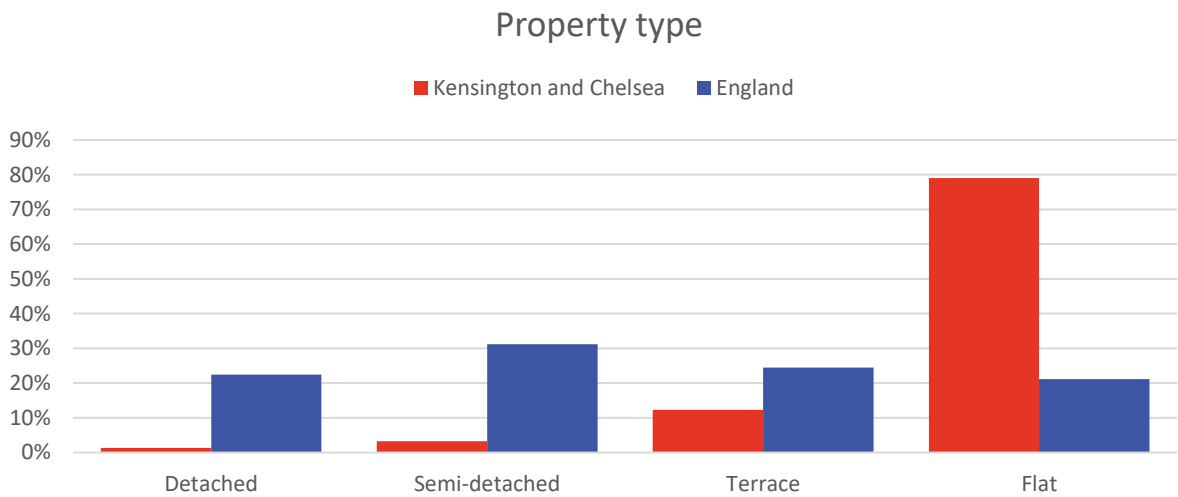
Source: MHCLG Housing Delivery Test 2018 Measurement

The most recent figures show that Kensington and Chelsea delivered significantly more new homes than required by the MHCLG Housing Delivery Test. 968 net new homes were supplied over the past three full years, compared with the 705 required. The result of the test is that no action is required.

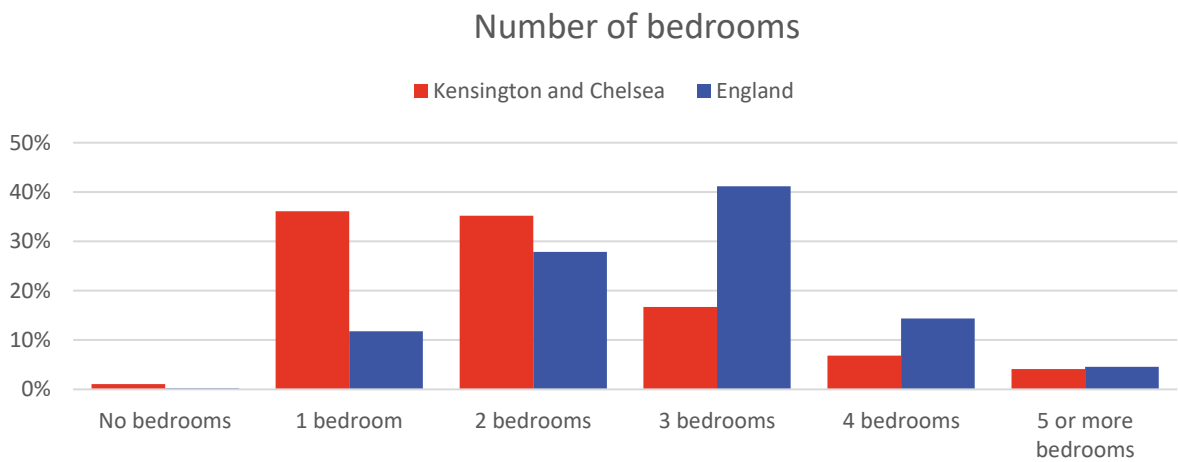
2. Availability



Source: 2011 Census



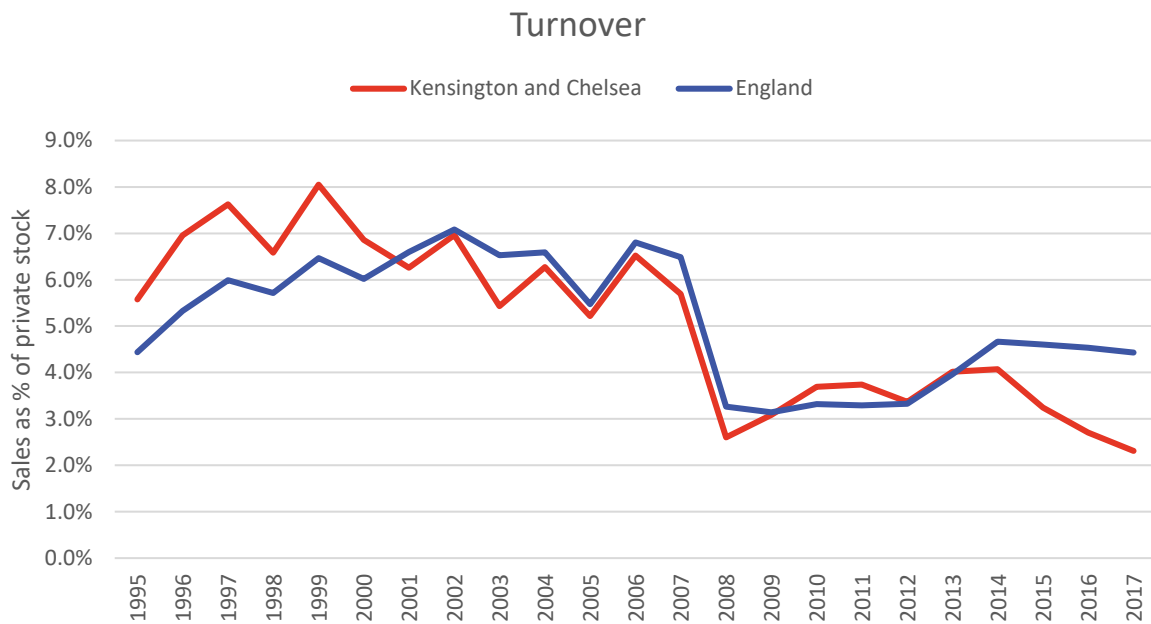
Source: 2011 Census



Source: 2011 Census

These three charts show property characteristics for Kensington and Chelsea from the 2011 Census, compared to the national averages.

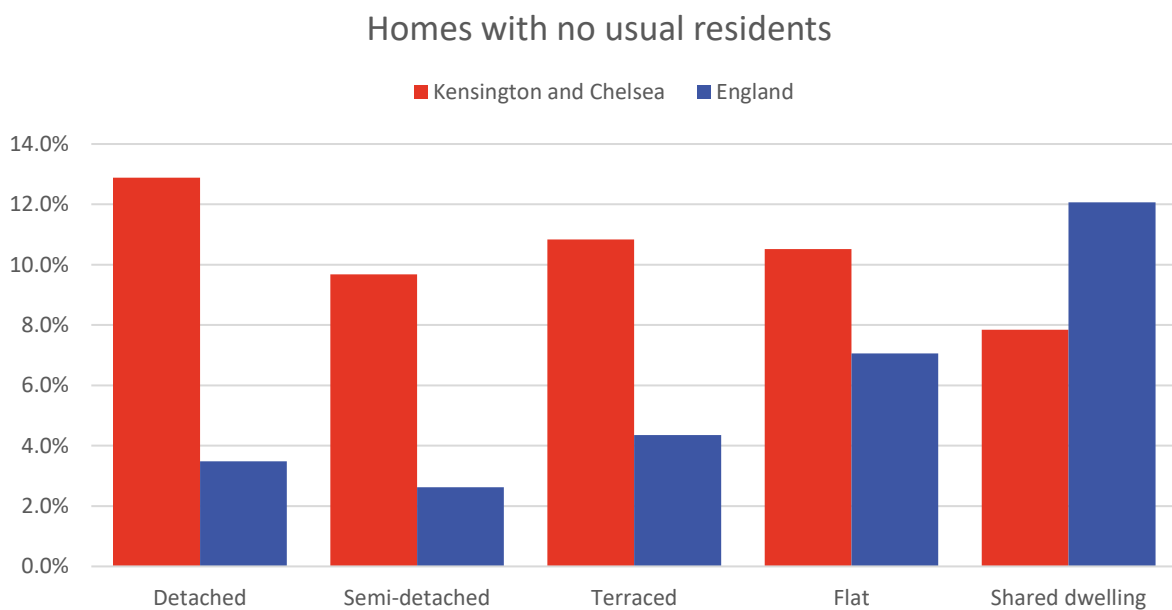
2. Availability



Source: HM Land Registry Price Paid Data

Turnover in Kensington and Chelsea was 2.3% in 2017 (the latest year with full data). This is significantly lower than the average before the global financial crisis (turnover from 2001-05 averaged 6.0%). For comparison turnover in England was 4.4% in 2017.

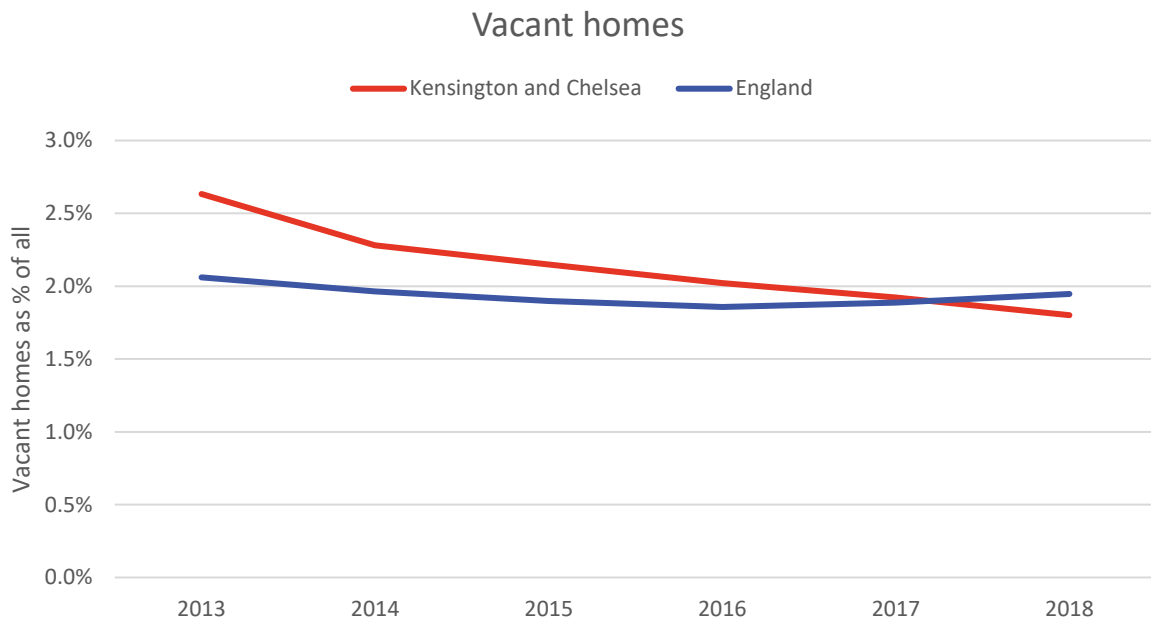
Note that the above analysis includes both standard Land Registry 'A' data and additional 'B' data (which covers repossessions, mortgaged buy-to-let and corporate transactions). In Kensington and Chelsea in 2017 there were 318 'B' sales, 20.3% of the total.



Source: 2011 Census

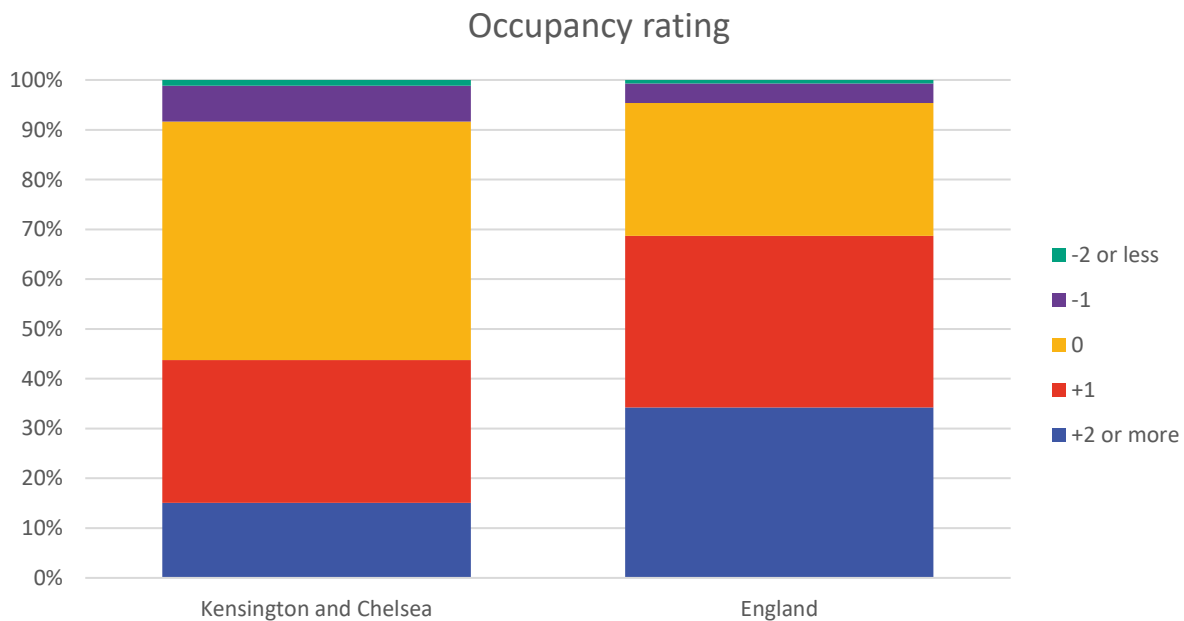
The proportion of homes with no usual residents in Kensington and Chelsea was 10.5% according to the 2011 Census. This level is significantly higher than the England average of 4.3%.

2. Availability



Source: Council Tax Base

1.8% of residential properties in Kensington and Chelsea were recorded as vacant in 2018 according to Council Tax Base data. This is approximately the same as the England average, suggesting high levels of vacant homes may be a problem.

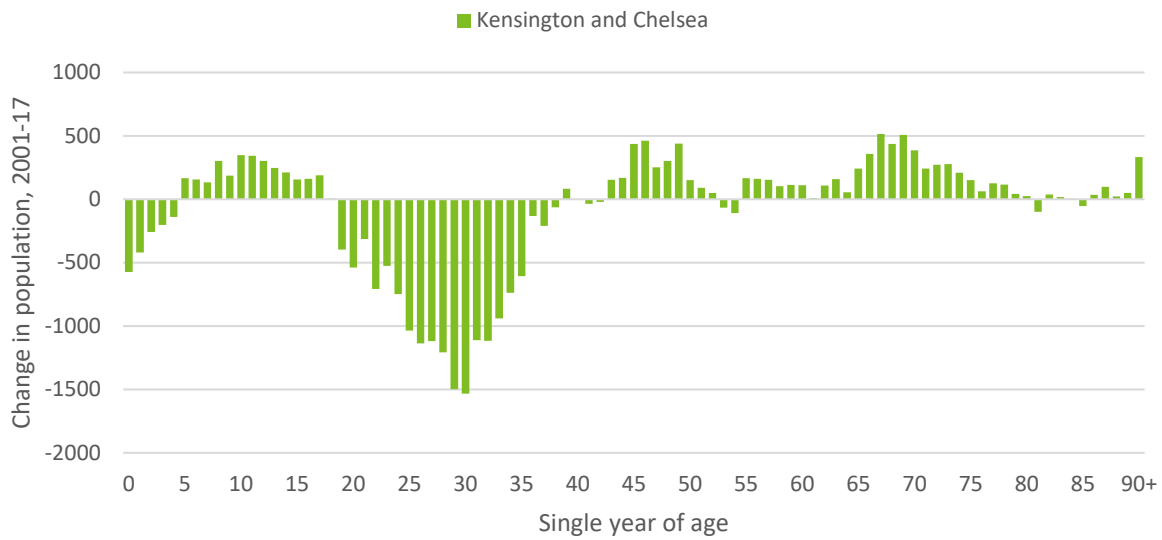


Source: 2011 Census

15.1% of homes in Kensington and Chelsea had two or more spare bedroom, according to the 2011 Census. This is much lower than the England average, suggesting the distribution of housing is unlikely to be a problem.

2. Availability

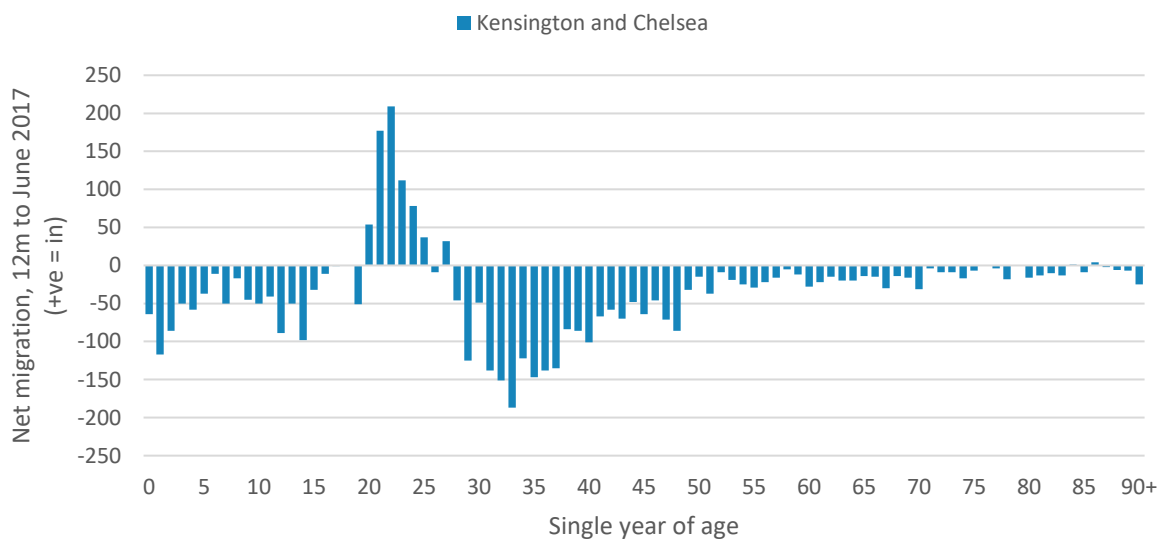
Population change by age, 2001-17



Source: ONS Population Estimates

Overall, the population of Kensington and Chelsea fell between 2001 and 2017, changing by -4.0%. Overall growth at national level over the same period was +12.5%. By age, the largest single contribution to growth was from 67 year olds.

Net migration by age

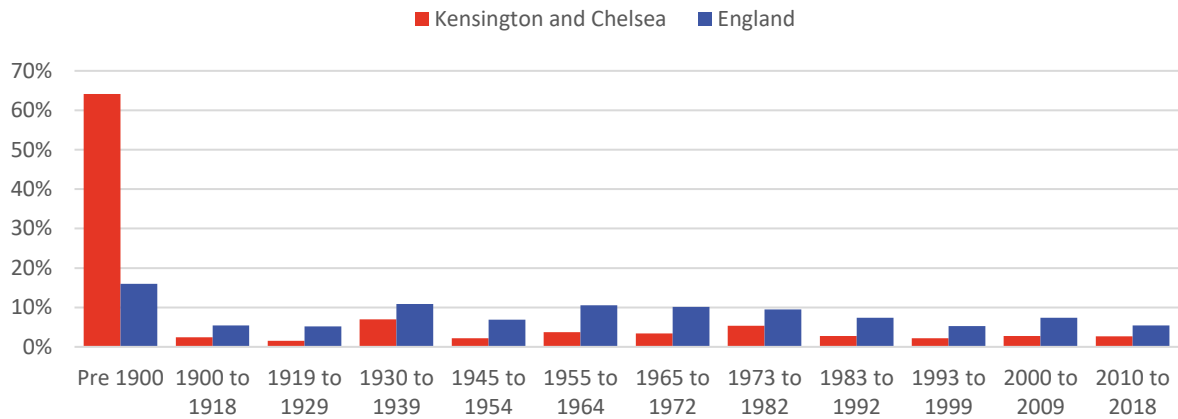


Source: ONS Local Area Migration Indicators

The overall population in Kensington and Chelsea changed by -1.2% due to migration in the 12 months to June 2017: -1.9% from domestic sources and +0.7% from international. By age, the largest single contribution to growth was from 22 year olds.

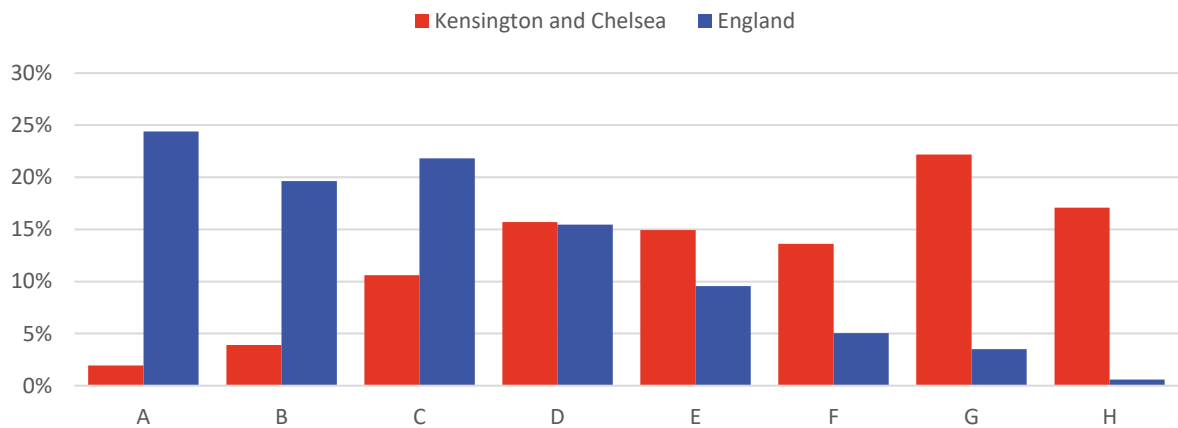
3. Suitability

Age of housing stock



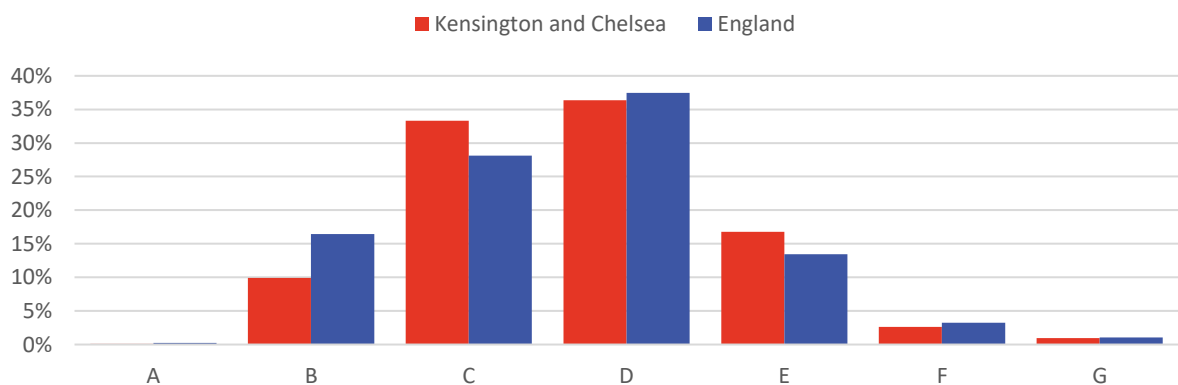
Source: Council Tax Base

Council Tax band



Source: Council Tax Base

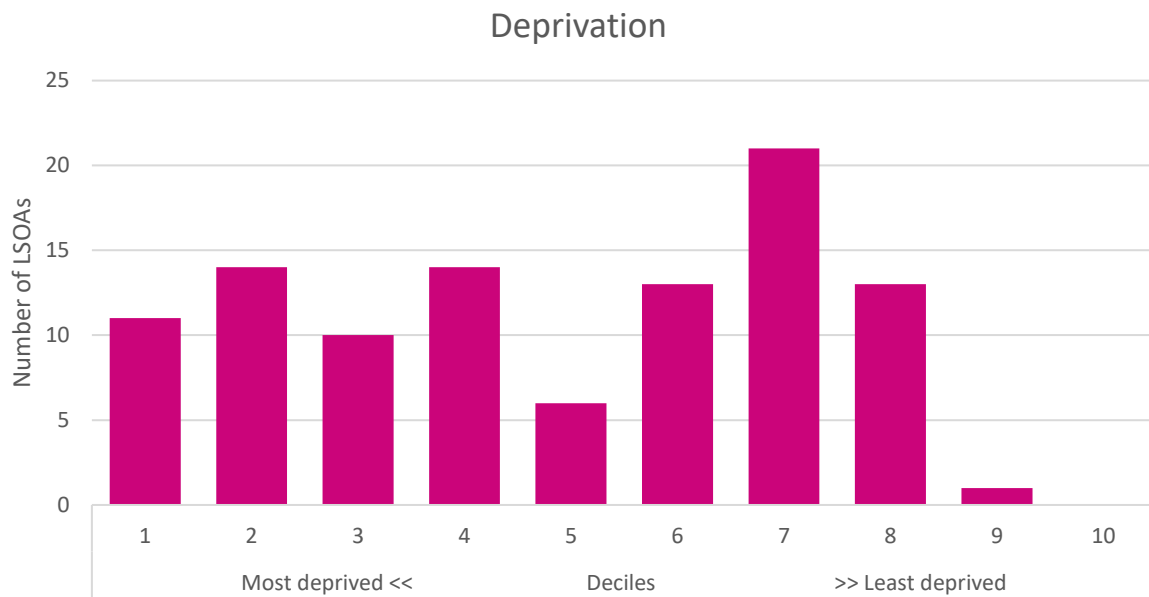
EPC rating



Source: Council Tax Base

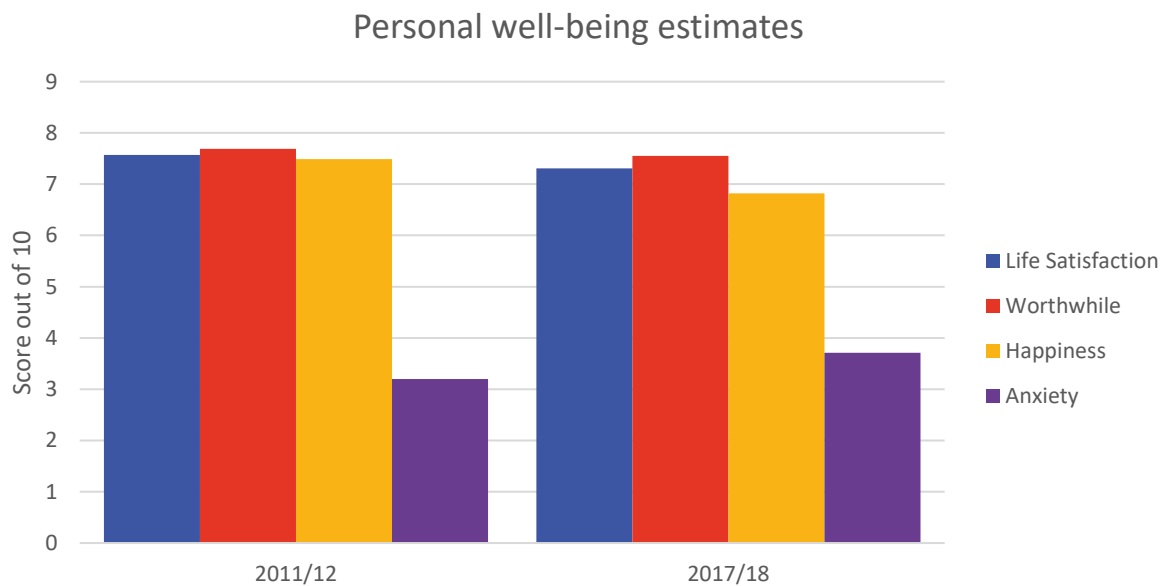
These three charts show property characteristics for Kensington and Chelsea from the 2018 Council Tax Base, compared to the national averages.

3. Suitability



Source: 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation

34% of the LSOAs in Kensington and Chelsea are in the three most deprived deciles, based on the 2015 indices of multiple deprivation. This suggests it is an area of average relative deprivation (the national average is 30%).



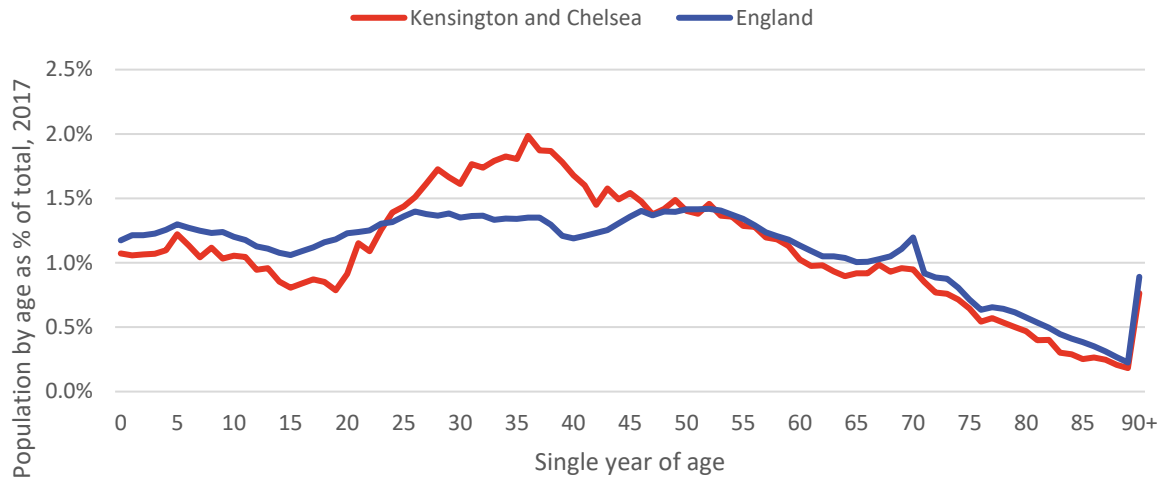
Source: Annual Population Survey (Headline estimates of personal well-being)

Residents of Kensington and Chelsea scored their life satisfaction at 7.31 out of 10 on average in 2017/18, compared to the England average of 7.68. The corresponding figures for 2011/12 were 7.57 and 7.41 respectively.

Over all four categories combined, local people have significantly lower than average levels of well-being in 2017/18, compared to the national figures.

3. Suitability

Population structure

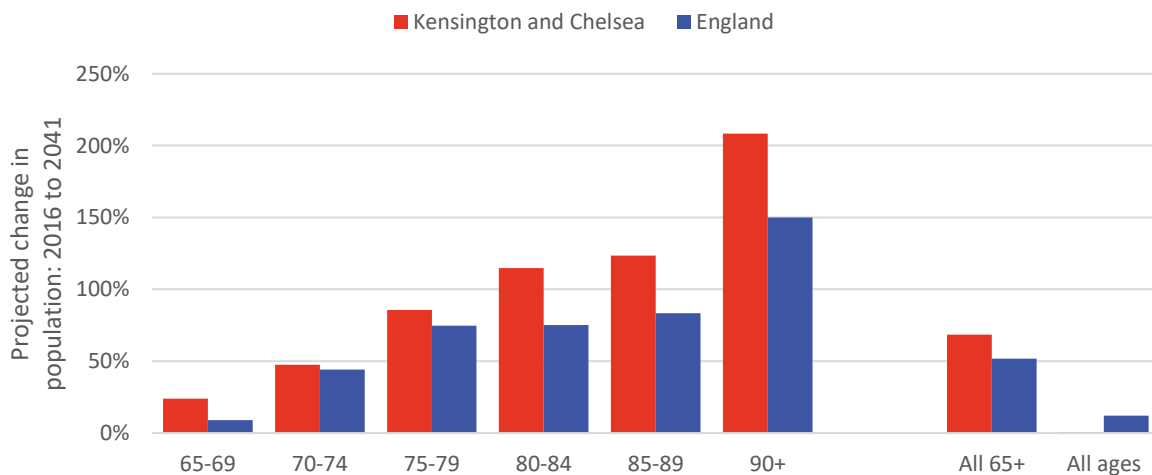


Source: ONS Population Estimates

The population structure of Kensington and Chelsea comprised 7.4% aged 18 to 24, 58.9% aged 25 to 64, and 15.3% aged 65 and over in 2017. The corresponding figures for England were 8.7%, 51.9% and 18.0%.

This suggests that the local population may include a lower than average level of students, along with a lower than average level of older people.

Population growth: older people

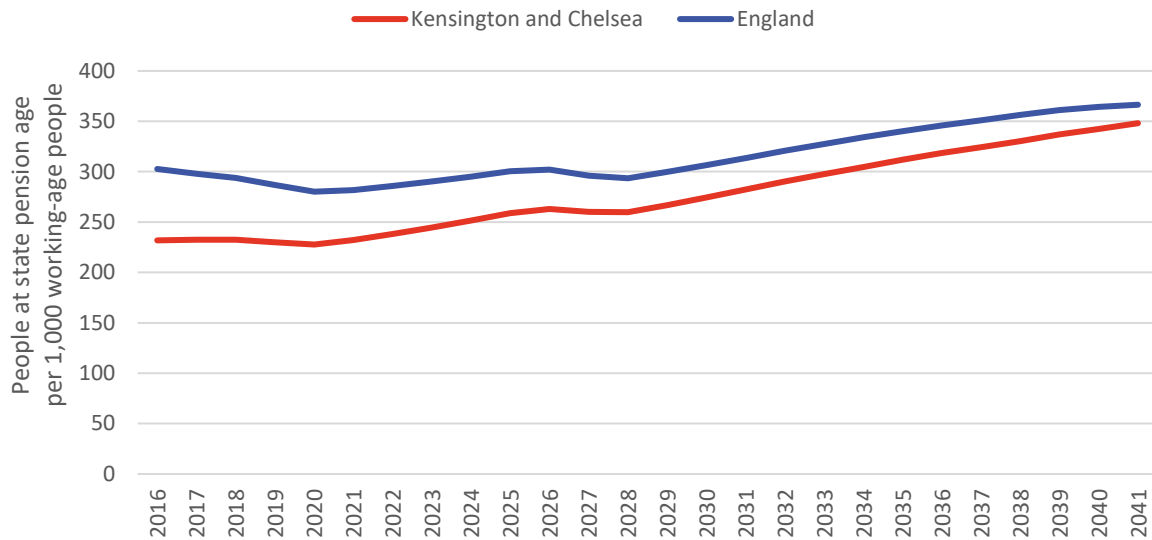


Source: ONS 2016-based Population Projections

The 65 and over population of Kensington and Chelsea is expected to grow by 68.5% from 2017 to 2041, according to the latest ONS population projections. This is compared to an overall population change of +0.8%. The corresponding national figures are growth of 51.7% and 12.1% respectively.

3. Suitability

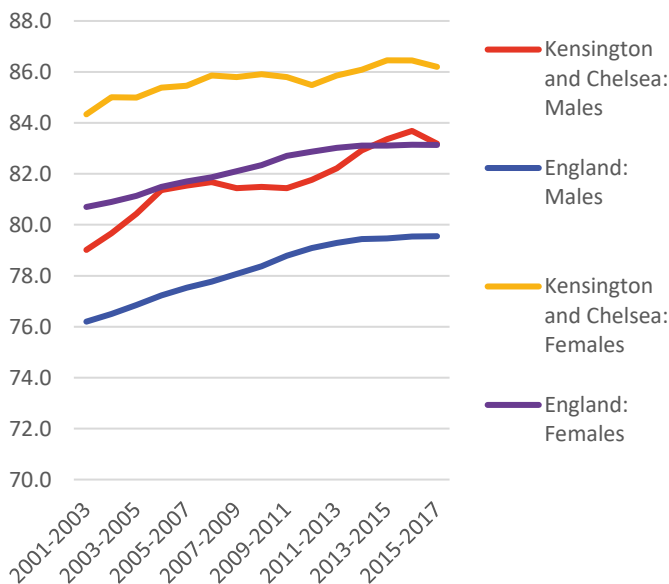
Old age dependency ratio



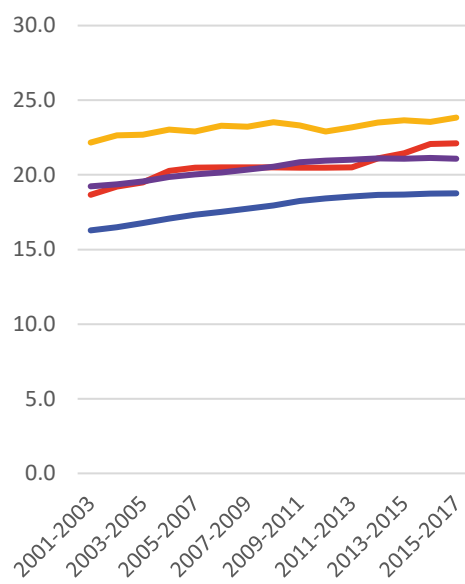
Source: ONS Old Age Dependency Ratios

In Kensington and Chelsea in 2019 there are expected to be 230.0 people of state pension age for every 1,000 working-age people, compared to an average of 286.8 at national level. By 2041 these rates are projected to reach 348.1 and 366.4 respectively.

Life expectancy at birth



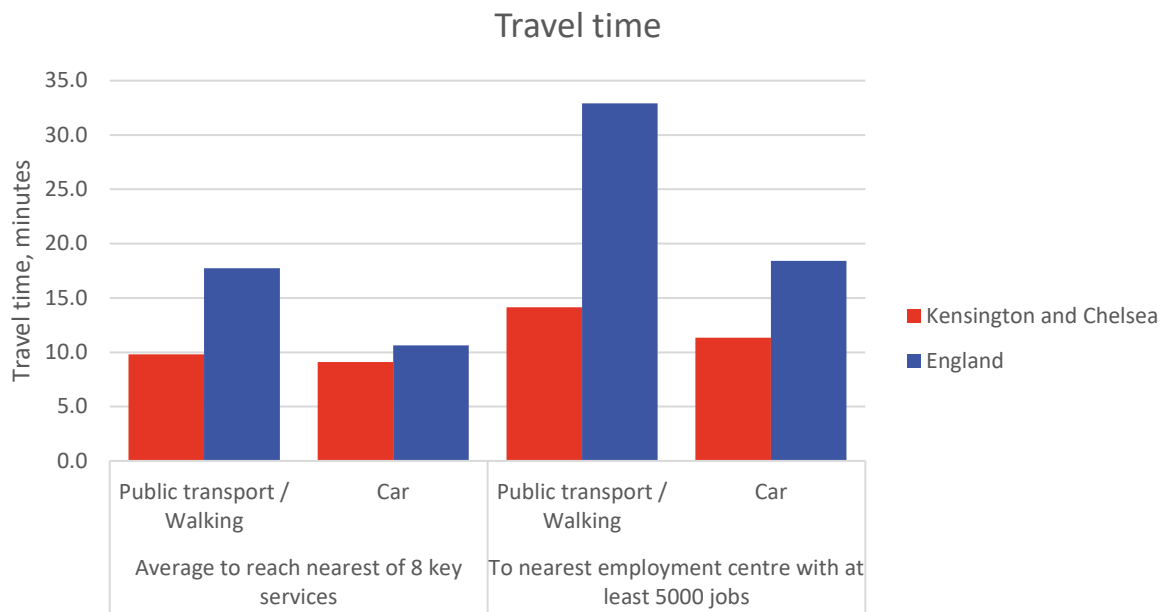
Life expectancy at age 65



Source: ONS Life expectancy at birth and age 65

The average life expectancy for people born in 2015-17 in Kensington and Chelsea is 83.2 years for men and 86.2 years for women. The equivalent national figures are 79.6 and 83.1 respectively.

3. Suitability



Source: DfT Journey Time Statistics

Kensington and Chelsea has well above average public transport connectivity compared to the national figures, with an average travel time to reach the nearest 8 key services of 9.8 minutes (England average = 17.7).