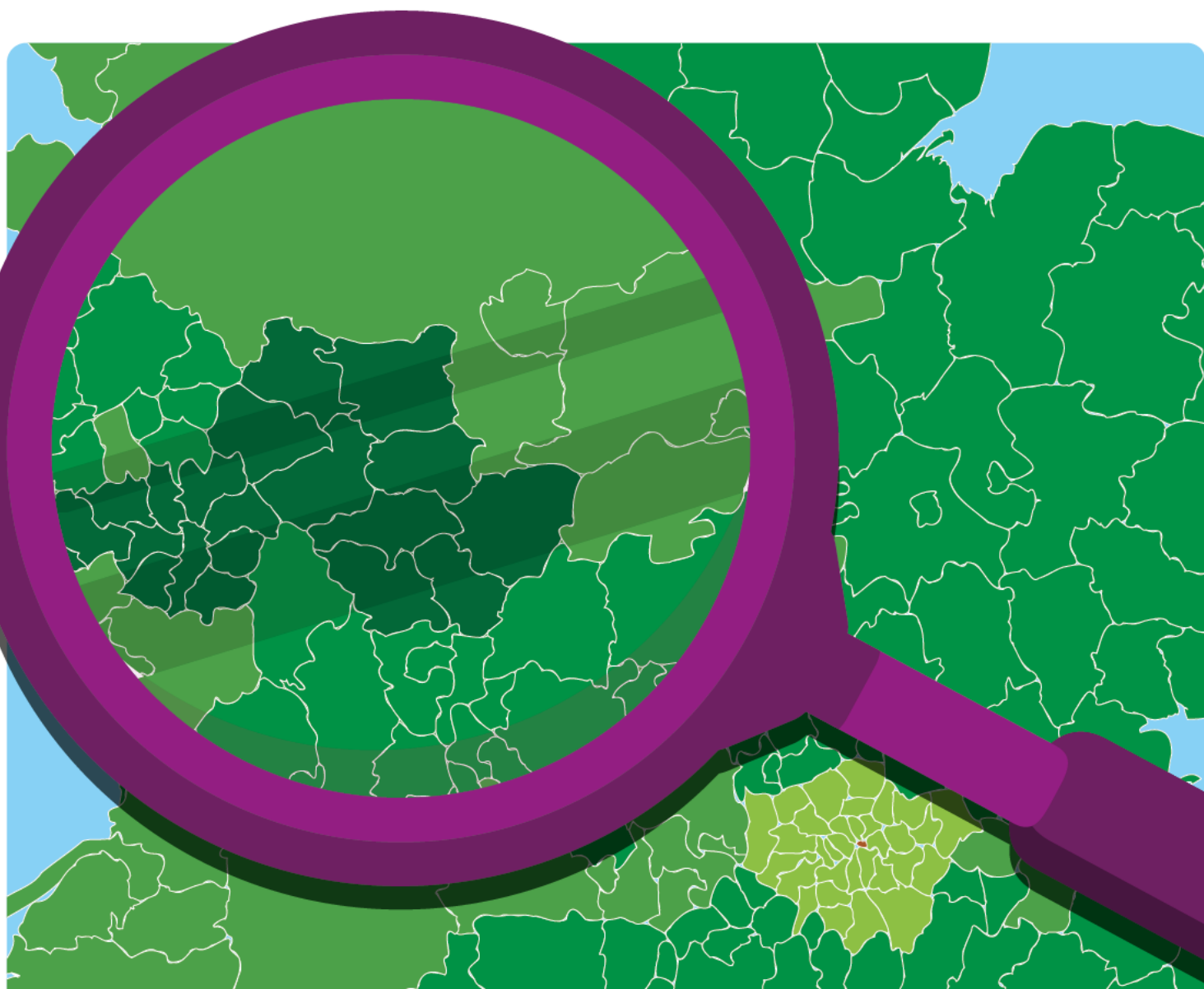


Right to Buy Reforms: Local Authority Perspectives Survey

May to June 2025



Research report

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Summary

Background

In July 2024 and the October 2024 Autumn Budget, the Government made several changes to the Right to Buy scheme to protect social housing stock and give local authorities more flexibility and control over the scheme in their areas. The Local Government Association (LGA), along with the County Councils Network and District Councils Network, are keen to understand the impacts that these changes have had on local authorities and their housebuilding ambitions. In May 2025, the LGA sent an online survey to Directors of Housing within stockholding local authorities in England to understand what impact, if any, these changes may have had on housing stock. The survey was open for responses for just over one month and among the 223 stockholding authorities in England, 73 responded to the survey – a response rate of 33 per cent.

Key findings

- An average of 527 Right to Buy applications were received per authority during the 2024/25 financial year, two-thirds of which (67 per cent) were received during the three-week period after the announcement – but prior to the enforcement – of changes to the scheme set out in the Autumn Budget.
- Of the applications received during the three-week period, at the time of fieldwork 2 per cent had resulted in a sale, whilst 8 per cent were awaiting legal completion and a further 19 per cent were at the offer-to-tenant stage. In addition, 8 per cent of applications had been withdrawn.
- Just under half of all respondents (44 per cent) had made use to a great or moderate extent of the increase in the maximum permitted contribution from Right to Buy receipts that can be used to replace affordable housing.

- Around half of all respondents (48 per cent) felt more positive about council housebuilding to a great or moderate extent as a result of reforms introduced in the past year.
- Just under a quarter of respondents (23 per cent) reported that new housing stock schemes had been unlocked or become viable due to recent reforms.

Introduction

In July 2024 and the October 2024 Autumn Budget, the Government made several changes to the Right to Buy scheme to protect social housing stock and give local authorities more flexibility and control over the scheme in their areas. In May 2025, the Local Government Association sent an online survey to Directors of Housing within stockholding authorities in England to understand what impact, if any, this measure may have had on housing stock. The survey included questions on the number of Right to Buy applications received, the outcome of those applications, the impact of different Right to Buy flexibilities for local authority housing schemes, as well as suggestions for future changes to the Right to Buy scheme.

In July 2025, the Government published the [response to the consultation](#) held between November 2024 and January 2025 on further reforms to the Right to Buy. In it, it was announced:

- Increasing eligibility requirements for tenants from 3 years to 10 years
- Preventing existing property owners or those who have previously benefited from the scheme from exercising the Right to Buy, unless there are exceptional circumstances
- Amending the discount rules so that discounts start at 5% of the property value and increase by 1% for every extra year an individual is a secure tenant up to the maximum discount of 15% of the property value or the cash cap (whichever is lower)
- Exempting newly built social and affordable housing from the Right to Buy for 35 years
- Increasing the period from 5 years to 10 years that the local authority has the right to ask for repayment of all or part of the discount on the sale of property
- Extending the period in which a local authority has the right of first refusal when a property previously bought under the Right to Buy is sold so that it applies in perpetuity
- Extending the existing flexibilities in spending receipts indefinitely

- From 2026-27, permitting local authorities to combine Right to Buy receipts with grant funding for affordable housing
- From 2027-28, extending the period that Right to Buy receipts must be spent before being returned to Government from 5 years to 10 years

These reforms were announced shortly after the survey's data collection period, so respondents were not yet aware of the changes. Several of the suggestions made in respondent's qualitative responses were announced in the reforms introduced afterwards, such as the extension of existing flexibilities in spending Right to Buy receipts.

Methodology

The online survey was distributed via email by the LGA's Research and Information team to all Directors of Housing within stockholding authorities in England. It was open for responses between 28 May and 30 June 2025. Among the 223 stockholding authorities in England, 73 responded to the survey – a response rate of 33 per cent.

This level of response means that these respondents should not necessarily be taken to be widely representative of all stockholding authorities. Rather, they are a snapshot of the views of this particular group of respondents.

Table 1 shows the response rate by council type, demonstrating that around two-fifths (39 per cent) of London boroughs responded to the survey. A similar proportion of unitary authorities (35 per cent) and metropolitan districts (36 per cent) responded, whilst 28 per cent of district authorities responded.

Table 2 shows the response rate by region, demonstrating that the highest response rate was received from authorities in Yorkshire and the Humber (64 per cent) and the North East (50 per cent). The lowest response rate was received from the West Midlands (20 per cent) and the North West (5 per cent).

Table 1: Response rate by type of council

Type of council	Number of questionnaires	Number of responses	Response rate
District	113	32	28%
London borough	33	13	39%
Metropolitan district	28	10	36%
Unitary	49	18	37%

Table 2: Response rate by region

Region	Number of questionnaires	Number of responses	Response rate
Eastern	31	11	35%
East Midlands	29	11	38%
London	33	13	39%
North East	10	5	50%
North West	21	1	5%
South East	48	15	31%
South West	20	6	30%
West Midlands	20	4	20%
Yorkshire and Humber	11	7	64%

In addition, the following should be considered when interpreting the findings of this survey:

- Where tables and figures report the base, the description refers to the group of people who were asked the question. The number provided refers to the unweighted number of respondents who answered each question. Please note that bases can vary throughout the survey.
- Numbers and percentages are provided for any questions where the base was less than 50. To calculate the number of respondents who provided a certain response for other questions, simply multiply the percentage provided by the base.
- Throughout the report, percentages may not appear to add up to exactly 100 per cent due to rounding.

Right to Buy Reforms

This section contains analysis of the full results from the survey.

Number of Right to Buy applications

Respondents were asked how many applications their authority received from tenants wishing to purchase their social housing property through Right to Buy in the 2024/25 financial year, as well as in a specific three-week period from 30 October to 20 November 2024.

This period represents the time window between the Autumn Budget announcement on 30 October of reforms to the Right to Buy scheme and the enforcement of these reforms from 21 November. The reforms were introduced to protect local authority housing stock, thereby reducing the financial incentives in place which support tenants to purchase their social housing from 21 November.

The results from this question are shown in Table 3, and demonstrate that each respondent authority received an average of 527 applications during the 2024/25 financial year. An average of 354 applications were received during the three-week period from 30 October to 20 November 2024, which constitutes two-thirds (67 per cent) of total average applications for the financial year.

The average number of RTB applications per authority during the three-week period (354 applications) was over 50 times higher than the average number received over a typical three-week period in 2024/25 (7 applications). This increase was calculated by comparing responses to this survey against [data from LG Inform](#), using [MHCLG's Local Authority Housing Statistics \(LAHS\)](#). However, it is important to note that our survey findings are not necessarily representative of all stockholding authorities. They are based on a sample size that is around a third of all stockholding authorities, whereas LAHS data includes returns from all stockholding authorities. While the figures are not directly comparable, they do illustrate the magnitude of change observed within our sample.

Table 3: Mean average number of Right to Buy applications

Mean average per authority	
1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025	527
30 October 2024 to 20 November 2024	354

Base: all respondents who answered the question (70).

Table 4 shows a breakdown of the number of applications by authority type. The table shows that metropolitan districts received an average of 1918 applications in the 2024/25 financial year, whilst London boroughs received an average of 786 applications. Unitary authorities received an average of 261 applications, and districts received an average of 109 applications across the financial year.

Table 4: Mean average number of Right to Buy applications by authority type

	District	London borough	Unitary	Metropolitan district
1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025	109	786	261	1918
30 October 2024 to 20 November 2024	65	585	179	1239

Base: all respondents who answered the question; D (30), LB (13), U (17), MD (10).

Table 5 shows a breakdown of the number of applications by region. The table shows that the region with the highest average number of applications was West Midlands with 2432 applications in the 2024/25 financial year, whilst East Midlands had the lowest average number of applications with 126 in the 2024/25 financial year. Please note that regional average figures can be significantly influenced by individual large councils, whose higher application numbers can magnify the overall region average.

Table 5: Mean average number of Right to Buy applications by region

	EE	EM	GL	NE	NW	SE	SW	WM	YH
1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025	191	126	768	263	237	136	318	2432	1251
30 October 2024 to 20 November 2024	122	78	585	138	149	91	230	1504	856

Base: all respondents who answered the question; EE (11), EM (11), GL (13), NE (5), NW (1), SE (13), SW (5), WM (4), YH (7).

Outcome of applications received from 30 October to 20 November 2024

Respondents were asked to indicate the number of applications received during the specific period from 30 October to 20 November 2024 that had progressed along each stage of the Right to Buy process. As shown in Table 3, there were an average of 354 applications received per authority during this period. Table 6 shows that of the applications received during this period, at the time of fieldwork, 2 per cent had been sold, 8 per cent were with legal to complete, and 19 per cent were currently at the offer with tenant stage. Eight per cent of applications had been withdrawn.

Table 6: Outcome of applications received during the period 30 October to 20 November 2024

	Mean average number per authority	Per cent of mean average total applications
Application withdrawn	28	8%
Offer with tenant	67	19%
With legal to complete	27	8%
Sold	6	2%

Base: all respondents who answered the question (70).

Number of applications to purchase social housing built or acquired within the last 10 years

Of the applications received during the specific period from 30 October to 20 November 2024, respondents were asked to indicate how many applications were to purchase social housing built or acquired within the last 10 years. As shown in Table 7, among the 53 responding authorities an average of 5 applications were received per authority in the three-week period for social housing built or acquired in the last 10 years. Responses ranged from a minimum of zero applications to a maximum of 62 applications to purchase newly built or acquired housing during the three-week period.

Table 7: Applications from 30 October to 20 November to purchase social housing built or acquired in the last 10 years

	Number of applications
Mean average per authority	5

Base: all respondents who answered the question (53).

Right to Buy flexibilities

Respondents were asked how the changes to the Right to Buy Scheme, which were announced by the government in July 2024 and in the October 2024 Autumn budget, have affected their social housing plans. Please note that one respondent did not respond to these questions as they have only just become a Registered Provider and have not yet allocated any stock.

Cost floor protection

In the Autumn Budget, the government announced that the cost floor protection period would be increased from 15 to 30 years, effective 21 November 2024.

Respondents were asked what impact, if any, the increase in the cost floor protection period had had on their council's future housing delivery plans. Around a quarter (27 per cent) reported that it had impacted their plans to a great or moderate extent, of which 10 per cent said the impact was to a great extent, while 17 per cent said it was to a moderate extent. A fifth (21 per cent) reported that the change had affected their plans to a small extent, whilst around a quarter (26 per cent) reported that the change had had no impact at all. A further quarter (26 per cent) were unsure whether or not the increase had impacted their housing delivery plans. The full results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Extent to which the increase in cost floor protection period has impacted housing delivery plans

	Per cent
Great or moderate extent	27%
To a great extent	10%
To a moderate extent	17%
To a small extent	21%
Not at all	26%
Not known	26%

Base: all respondents who answered the question (72).

Increase in the maximum permitted contribution from receipts

Announced in July 2024, the maximum permitted contribution from Right to Buy receipts that can be used to replace affordable housing was increased from 50 per cent to 100 per cent. Respondents were asked the extent to which their authority has been able to make use of this increase. As shown in Table 9, nearly half of all respondents (44 per cent) reported that they had been able to make use of the change to a great or moderate extent. A fifth (19 per cent) reported that they had made use of the change to a small extent, whilst 13 per cent reported that they had not at all been able to make use of the change. A further 24 per cent were unsure whether or not they had been able to make use of the change.

Table 9: Extent to which the council has been able to make use of the increase in maximum permitted contributions from receipts

	Per cent
Great or moderate extent	44%
To a great extent	18%
To a moderate extent	26%
To a small extent	19%
Not at all	13%
Not known	24%

Base: all respondents who answered the question (72).

Flexibility to combine Right to Buy receipts with Section 106 contributions

Also announced in July 2024, local authorities now have the flexibility to combine Right to Buy receipts with Section 106 contributions. Respondents were asked the extent to which their council had made use of, or was planning to make use of, the flexibility to combine Right to Buy receipts with Section 106 contributions. Just under two-fifths (38 per cent) said they had used or intended to use this flexibility to a great or moderate extent. Just under a quarter (22 per cent) had used or were planning to use the flexibility to a small extent, whilst a fifth (21 per cent) had not made use, or were not planning to make use, of this option at all. A further fifth (19 per cent) said they did not know whether their council had used or intended to use this flexibility. The results are displayed in Table 10.

Table 10: Extent to which council has made use of, or plans to make use of, the flexibility to combine Right to Buy receipts with Section 106 contributions

	Per cent
Great or moderate extent	38%
To a great extent	17%
To a moderate extent	21%
To a small extent	22%
Not at all	21%
Not known	19%

Base: all respondents who answered the question (72).

Removal of the cap on percentage of replacements delivered as acquisitions

Another Right to Buy flexibility announced in July 2024 was the removal of the cap on the percentage of replacements delivered as acquisitions. Respondents were asked to what extent this change had affected their housing delivery plans. Nearly half of respondents (44 per cent) said it had affected their plans to a great or moderate extent, whilst a fifth (19 per cent) reported that it had affected their plans to a small extent. Around a sixth (15 per cent) reported that it had not affected their plans at all, whilst a fifth (21 per cent) were unsure whether or not it had impacted their plans. The results are shown in Table 11.

Table 6: Extent to which the removal of the cap on percentage of replacements delivered as acquisitions has affected housing delivery plans

	Per cent
Great or moderate extent	44%
To a great extent	15%
To a moderate extent	29%
To a small extent	19%
Not at all	15%
Not known	21%

Base: all respondents who answered the question (72).

Positivity towards council housebuilding due to recent reforms

Respondents were asked how positive, if at all, they felt about council housebuilding in their area as a result of the reforms introduced in the last year. Just under half (48 per cent) said they felt positive to a great or moderate extent. Of these, 17 per cent reported feeling positive to a great extent, while 31 per cent felt positive to a moderate extent. Almost a quarter (24 per cent) felt positive to a small extent, whilst 14 per cent said they did not feel positive at all about council housebuilding as a result of the reforms. A further 14 per cent of respondents were unsure how positive they felt about council housebuilding as a result of the reforms introduced in the last year. The results are shown in Table 12.

Table 7: How much more positive, if at all, do you feel about council housebuilding in your area because of the reforms introduced in the last year?

	Per cent
Great or moderate extent	48%
To a great extent	17%
To a moderate extent	31%
To a small extent	25%
Not at all	14%
Not known	14%

Base: all respondents who answered the question (72).

Further comments

Respondents had the opportunity to provide further comments on the extent to which Right to Buy flexibilities had impacted their local authority. A total of 43 respondents provided comments, and these have been grouped into common themes.

Around a third of respondents who provided a comment explained how the **Right to Buy flexibilities had supported their authority's housing delivery plans.**

"More than 40 new council homes will potentially be purchased from private developers during 2025/2026. The suspension of the acquisitions cap, and ability to mix Right to Buy and S106 commuted sums has supported with this."

"Due to the removal of the Acquisitions Cap and the increase to 100 per cent Right to Buy receipts on some projects we have been able to purchase more than anticipated properties. We have also been able to

mix S106 (commuted sums) and Right to Buy receipts on one of our projects to help keep borrowing at a minimum.”

Around a quarter reported that whilst they had not yet made use of the flexibilities, they **believed that there was future potential for a positive impact on their housing delivery plans.**

“Flexibility of RTB receipts is welcomed, we already had a programme so haven’t used all of the flexibilities yet but may do in the future.”

Around a fifth explained that other financial pressures had limited the positive impact of the flexibilities. These pressures included:

- Cost of maintenance of existing stock
- Interest rates on borrowing
- High building costs (materials and labour)
- Rent caps
- Section 114 status.

A further fifth reported that it was **too early to determine the impact of the flexibilities.**

“Some of the changes from last year have not yet worked their way through to detailed business planning.”

Just under a fifth reported that **further action was needed to support the impact of these flexibilities, particularly in relation to Right to Buy receipts.**

Respondents called for the extension of the ability to use 100 per cent of receipts to fund replacement housing beyond 2025/26, up from 50 per cent, as well as the removal of the five-year time limit on use of receipts before they must be returned, and the ability to combine receipts with other grants/subsidies.

In their consultation response, the Government met some of these requests by extending the existing flexibilities in spending receipts indefinitely and announcing that local authorities will be able to combine receipts with other grant funding from 2026-27. Whilst the time limit on the use of receipts has not been removed, the Government did announce that it will be extended from 5 years to 10 years for receipts granted from 2027-28. Respondents highlighted that these changes would support medium- and long-term planning.

“The council has limited ability to develop or acquire additional affordable homes due to its constrained HRA and Section 114 status. It will need the 100% retained RTB receipt funding provision to continue in order to add to/replace stock as match funding is extremely challenging.”

Just over a tenth flagged that **due to their authority’s limited housing stock, the flexibilities had only a minimal impact on their authority.**

In addition, two comments flagged the **negative impact of the surge in applications**, which has caused delays and may negatively impact housing stock.

Schemes to support housebuilding/acquisition

Respondents were then asked whether any schemes had been unlocked or become viable following the recent announcements. As shown in Table 13, just over half of all respondents (52 per cent) reported that no schemes had been unlocked or become viable as a result of recent announcements. However, almost a quarter (23 per cent) reported that schemes had been unlocked or become viable, whilst a quarter (25 per cent) were unsure.

Table 8: Have any schemes been unlocked or become viable following these announcements?

Per cent	
Yes	23%
No	52%
Don't know	25%

Base: all respondents (73).

Number of homes the scheme(s) would deliver

Respondents who reported that schemes have been unlocked or become viable were asked how many homes the scheme(s) would deliver. Eleven respondents provided a figure, whilst five respondents were unsure how many homes would be delivered. Responses ranged from a minimum of eight homes, reported by a district council, to a potential maximum of 1100 homes, reported by a London borough.

Further detail on the schemes

Those respondents who reported that schemes had been unlocked or become viable had the opportunity to provide more information about these schemes. A total of nine respondents provided detail about their schemes, which have been grouped into common themes.

Seven respondents reported that the **increase in the maximum permitted contribution from Right to Buy receipts had supported housebuilding and/or acquisition schemes** in their area. As one district council explained,

“This year we funded a development almost completely with Right to Buy receipts (...). Previously we were restricted to 40 per cent of the value of a property.”

One respondent flagged however that the **increase in contribution from Right to Buy receipts from 50 per cent to 100 per cent to fund replacement housing is due to cease at the end of 2025/26**. As housing projects can take many years, there is uncertainty over how valuable this flexibility is if it is not renewed. The Government have since announced that this flexibility will be extended indefinitely, which addresses this respondent's concern and will allow local authorities to make the most of this flexibility.

One respondent emphasised that the flexibilities have enabled their authority to "optimise funding into wider reaching areas than could previously be funded under more rigid conditions." This has supported both acquisition programmes and the conversion of non-housing into social and affordable housing.

Why no schemes have been unlocked or become viable

Respondents who reported that no schemes had been unlocked or become viable as a result of recent announcements had the opportunity to explain why. A total of 19 respondents provided comments, which have been grouped into common themes.

Just under half of respondents who provided a comment emphasised that **budget constraints on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) remained a barrier to the viability of new schemes**. Some comments detailed that the maintenance of existing housing stock was a major pressure on the HRA, whilst others emphasised that they were reliant on Homes England funding for new schemes. One comment also flagged that an extension to the increase of use of Right to Buy receipts beyond 2025/26 would be welcome to support longer-term planning.

"The development pipeline is impacted by financial constraints within the HRA."

Around a quarter reported that whilst no schemes had been unlocked or become viable yet, they believe that the **flexibilities introduced may support additional schemes in the future**.

“Whilst we haven’t been able to utilize fully the flexibilities; they are positive reforms which may benefit us further in the near future.”

A fifth emphasised that they were focusing on their existing schemes and programmes, and **therefore had not yet considered new schemes**. Another respondent reported that other urgent priorities were “hampering [their] ambitions”.

A further fifth reported that the **flexibilities had had a limited impact within their authority**, due, for example, to low numbers of stock.

Suggestions for further reform to the Right to Buy scheme

Respondents were asked what other changes to the Right to Buy scheme, and the rules on how councils can use their receipts, would further enable the delivery of housing in their authority. A total of 53 respondents provided comments, and these have been analysed and grouped into common themes.

Just under half of respondents who provided a comment mentioned the **continuation and/or expansion of current flexibilities**. Respondents specifically called for the extension of the use of 100 per cent of Right to Buy receipts to fund replacement housing beyond 2025/26 up from 50 per cent, as well as the removal of the five-year time limit on the use of Right to Buy receipts before they must be returned. These asks have been addressed by Government in their consultation response as the use of 100 per cent of Right to Buy receipts has been extended indefinitely and the five-year time limit on spending receipts will be extended to 10-years from 2027-28 onwards.

“To extend or make permanent the agreement to use 100 per cent of receipts.”

“Removing the time limit and/or interest penalty for not spending the receipts within five years.”

Around a third called for the **ability to combine funding sources** – specifically, the use of Right to Buy receipts alongside other grant and funding sources such as through Homes England or the Greater London Authority (GLA). This ask has also been addressed in the Government’s consultation response as local authorities will be able to combine Right to Buy receipts with other grant funding from 2026-27.

“The ability to combine Right to Buy receipts with Homes England grant funding would significantly enhance the financial capacity within council business plans, enabling greater delivery of affordable housing.”

A fifth called for the **suspension or abolition of the Right to Buy scheme**. Some respondents noted that Right to Buy has been abolished in both Scotland and Wales. In addition, one comment suggested that there could be an opt-out option for local authorities, whilst some comments suggested placing restrictions on certain properties, for example, not allowing Right to Buy for new build housing.

“Remove the Right to Buy altogether would provide the most benefit. We have lost half of our stock since the scheme was put into practice, and we are unable to ever build enough to match that (20,000 sold roughly).”

Other suggestions, mentioned by a few respondents each, included:

- To permanently remove any requirements to pay Right to Buy receipts to central government
- To have better communication from the government about reform to Right to Buy to prevent surges in application numbers
- The extension of the right to first refusal period, for example, to 20 years (Government have now extended this in perpetuity)
- The further extension of the cost floor period, for example, to 60 years
- The reduction or removal of the discount available so properties are sold at market value

- More support for complex schemes such as regeneration schemes, for example, “where the net number of units may reduce but which would bring empty properties back into use”
- To provide preferable rates when borrowing funds for housebuilding
- To allow Right to Buy receipts to be used by housing associations or arms-length management organisations.

Annex A: Questionnaire

Right to Buy: Local Authority Perspectives Survey

In July 2024 and the October 2024 Autumn Budget, the Government made several changes to the Right to Buy scheme to protect social housing stock and give local authorities more flexibility and control over the scheme in their areas. The Local Government Association, along with the County Councils Network and District Councils Network are keen to understand the impacts that these changes have had on local authorities and their housebuilding ambitions.

This survey includes questions on the reduction in discounts and how this may have impacted applications from tenants to purchase their social housing properties during the period of 30 October to 20 November 2024, as well as other reforms, such as the removal of the acquisitions cap and the ability to combine receipts with section 106 contributions. We will use the results from this survey to evidence the impacts that the reforms have had on local authorities and their housebuilding ambitions and present this evidence to Government.

Government is particularly keen to hear about specific case studies and examples where the reforms have unlocked or made viable previously stalled or unviable sites. Please share as much information as you can, or tick the box at the end of the survey so we can get in contact with you to discuss your survey response in further detail.

1. How many applications did you receive from tenants to purchase their social housing property through Right to Buy, during the following time periods?

Text box

- In the year 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025
- In the specific period 30 October to 20 November 2024

2. Of the applications received during the specific period 30 October to 20 November 2024, how many have reached the stages listed below?

Text box

- Application withdrawn
- Offer with tenant
- With legal to complete
- Sold

3. Of the applications received during the specific period 30 October to 20 November 2024, how many were to purchase social housing built or acquired within the last 10 years?

If the number is unknown please enter 'DK'

Open end Text box

4. Please indicate the extent to which the following Right to Buy flexibilities have affected your council

Grid

Rows:

- To a great extent
- To a moderate extent
- To a small extent
- Not at all
- Not known

Columns:

- How much, if at all, has the increase in the cost floor protection period from 15 to 30 years had an impact on your council's future housing delivery plans?
- To what extent, if at all, has your council been able to make use of the increase in the maximum permitted contribution from receipts to replacement affordable housing from 50% to 100%?
- To what extent, if at all, has your council made use of, or is planning to make use of, the flexibility to combine Right to Buy receipts with section 106 contributions?
- How much, if at all, has the removal of the cap on percentage of replacements delivered as acquisitions affected housing delivery plans in your council?
- How much more positive, if at all, do you feel about council housebuilding in your area because of the reforms introduced in the last year?

5. You may provide further details on your answers here.

Please provide brief details, we may contact you for further information, if necessary.

Open end Text box

6. Have any schemes been unlocked or become viable following these announcements?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Show if yes is selected at Q6

7. How many homes will the scheme(s) deliver?

If the number is unknown please enter 'DK'

Open end Text box

Show if yes is selected at Q6

8. If you would like to provide more information about the scheme(s) that have been unlocked or become viable here:

Please provide brief details, we may contact you for further information, if necessary. Increased resource and support for schools.

Open end Text box

Show if No is selected at Q6

9. If you would like to provide more information about why no schemes have been unlocked or become viable, you may do so here.

Please provide brief details, we may contact you for further information, if necessary.

Open end Text box

Future of the Right to Buy

Proposed changes to the Right to Buy were consulted on between November 2024 and January 2025. These include:

- Altering eligibility requirements for secure tenants
- Amending percentage discounts and cash caps
- Reviewing current exemptions for the scheme (including new build)
- Restrictions on properties after sale
- Changes to rules on use of receipts

10. What other changes to the Right to Buy scheme, and the rules on how councils can use their receipts, would further enable the delivery of housing in your authority?

Please provide brief details, we may contact you for further information if necessary.

Open end Text box

END



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