

Your Right to Buy your home

A guide for tenants of councils, new towns and registered social landlords including housing associations



housing

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Introduction – the Right to Buy

Under the Right to Buy scheme, you can buy your home at a price lower than the full market value. This is because the length of time you have spent as a tenant entitles you to a discount.

This booklet describes the Right to Buy scheme as it works today, taking account of the changes made by the Housing Act 2004. The information in it applies only to England and Wales. We have tried to make it easy to understand – **but it is not a substitute for professional advice.**

The booklet is a summary of the law relating to the Right to Buy. It is not intended to be comprehensive. If you wish to exercise your Right to Buy, it is recommended that you seek independent legal and financial advice about your individual circumstances and to help with the legal process of buying a home (you may wish to send your legal advisor a copy of this booklet). You should also seek independent financial advice about the different types of mortgage that are available.

The Right to Buy is aimed at **secure** tenants of local authorities and those assured tenants of Registered Social Landlords who previously held secure tenancies with local authorities – for example, those who became assured tenants after their council homes were transferred to housing associations (see the section on the 'Preserved Right to Buy', see page 7).



Warning – things to consider before deciding to buy your home

Buying your home is probably the biggest financial decision you will ever make. **So take time to consider whether it is the right choice for you.**

For example, you may need to get a loan or mortgage to enable you to exercise the Right to Buy. You will also become responsible for all the costs of maintaining your home, including routine repairs, major structural repairs, and improvements to it. If you become a leaseholder by buying your flat, you will have to pay service charges each year, and also meet the costs of major repairs and refurbishment.

As a tenant, you may be able to claim housing benefit to help with your rent. As an owner-occupier, **you will not receive any housing benefit to help with your mortgage costs.** You may be entitled to income support to assist with housing costs, but this is not usually payable for 39 weeks after you first claim it.

If you are elderly and own your home, its value may be taken into account in assessing whether you are eligible for financial help with the costs of residential care.

If you need advice on any aspect of the Right to Buy scheme, contact your landlord (the organisation you pay rent to or have a tenancy agreement with – for example, your council or housing association) first. If you are approached by a person or company offering to help you buy your council home, **check out what's in it for them and talk to your landlord before signing up to any deal.**

People sometimes claim that the Right to Buy scheme may be changed or ended. **In fact the Government is totally committed to the principle of Right to Buy.** But it is concerned that sales are affecting the availability of affordable housing in some areas, and that the rules are being exploited by companies. So in March 2003 it reduced the maximum discount available to tenants in 41 local authority areas. A list of maximum discounts available under the scheme is on pages 7 and 8 of this booklet.

The Housing Act 2004 makes **further changes** to the Right to Buy rules.

On 18 January 2005:

- the initial qualification period was extended from 2 years to 5 years for new tenants (see pages 8-9);
- the discount repayment period was extended from 3 years to 5 years (see page 10);
- the amount of discount to be repaid if a property is resold within 5 years is now a percentage of the market value of the property when it is resold (see page 10);
- the Right to Buy is suspended where an initial demolition notice has been served and ends where a final demolition notice is served (see pages 22-23);
- tenants who agree to sell their home to a third party during the discount repayment period must repay some or all of their discount as if they had actually sold their home at the time of the agreement (see pages 5 and 10);
- owners who wish to resell their home within 10 years of it having been sold under the Right to Buy must first offer it at market value to their former landlord or to another body prescribed by the Secretary of State (see page 11);
- landlords can serve a notice after 3 months requiring a tenant to complete their Right to Buy purchase instead of after 12 months (see page 19);
- tenants will no longer be able to choose to exercise the Right to Buy on Rent to Mortgage terms **after 17 July 2005;**
- landlords must give their tenants information on the costs and responsibilities of home ownership.

The Government does not rule out further changes to the rules in the future, but any such changes would first have to be approved by Parliament.

Be suspicious if anyone tries to tell you that the Right to Buy is going to be ended. They may be trying to persuade you to do something that benefits them rather than you. Tenants do not always receive good advice from private companies and individuals offering to help them buy their homes.

Sometimes, tenants are asked to pay a lot of money for things that landlords will do for nothing – for example, Right to Buy application forms are available free from landlords. Some companies offer tenants money up front in a deal under which the company ends up owning the property – this is known as a deferred resale agreement. This is good for the company, which can charge a higher rent than the local authority could when it let the property. But it is not always good for tenants, because the money they get may not be enough to buy another home. **Some tenants have found themselves homeless after agreeing to such deals. Also, since 18 January 2005, entering into a deferred resale agreement triggers the repayment of discount at the time that the agreement is entered into, not the time at which the ownership of the property is transferred.**

Before borrowing money to buy your home, **take time to consider all the costs involved and the choices available.** Compare the loan deals on offer before making up your mind. Get independent information by reading publications such as *What Mortgage?* or *Your Mortgage*, useful guides such as *How to buy your home* (available from the Council of Mortgage Lenders tel 020 7437 0075) or the FSA guide to mortgages (available from the Financial Services Authority tel 0845 606 1234). Housing and money advice centres can also help.

Before agreeing to any offer or deal, ask who the adviser works for, whether they sell mortgages or other financial services, and whether he or she gets a commission for selling you a particular product.

Before taking out a loan, be sure you understand what the deal means for you – in particular:

- Read the terms and conditions, including the small print – what exactly do they mean?
- What is the interest rate?
- What would happen if you missed any of the repayments due on your loan?
- What would happen and how much would it cost if you wanted to repay the loan early?

Resist any pressure to agree on the spot. Go away and think before signing anything. Can you **afford** the loan, and the other costs of buying and looking

after your home? What would happen if you **lost your job**, or **fell ill**? If you are buying a flat or maisonette, consider the **service charges** you will have to pay as a leaseholder (these are explained later in this booklet), which could be substantial.

Even if you don't need a mortgage yourself, it is worth checking if your local banks and building societies will lend on the type of house or flat you are buying. Some banks and building societies don't like giving mortgages on (for example) flats in high-rise blocks or in blocks of non-traditional construction, or properties on large or run-down estates. You might find it difficult to move on later if people wanting to buy your home cannot get a mortgage.

Who has the Right to Buy?

You probably have the Right to Buy if you are a **secure** tenant of a Right to Buy landlord (see page 25). The word 'landlord' is used in this booklet to cover all these different bodies.

If your secure tenancy was in existence **before** 18 January 2005, or you were a public sector tenant before 18 January 2005 (and you have been a public sector tenant continuously since that time), you do not have the Right to Buy until you have spent at least **2 years as a public sector tenant**. A **public sector tenant** is a tenant whose landlord is either a 'Right to Buy landlord'; or one of the public bodies listed under 'Other public bodies' (see pages 36-37).

For anyone else, you do not have the Right to Buy until you have spent **at least 5 years as a public sector tenant**.

You will only be able to purchase under the scheme if your house or flat is your only home and is self-contained.

You cannot buy your home if a court makes a possession order which says that you must leave your home. Neither can you buy your home if you are an undischarged bankrupt, have a bankruptcy petition pending against you, or have made an arrangement with creditors (people you owe money to) and you still owe them money.

You may be able to exercise the Right to Buy jointly with members of your family who have lived with you for the past 12 months, or with someone who is a joint tenant with you.

Any land let together with your home (for example, gardens and garages) will usually be treated as part of your home.

There are exceptions to the Right to Buy – see page 30.

Preserved Right to Buy

If you are an **assured** tenant of a registered social landlord, such as a housing association, in normal circumstances **you do not have the Right to Buy** (although you may have the right to buy your home under another scheme – ask your landlord if you are unsure).

However, if you were previously a secure tenant of a local authority and you became an assured tenant because ownership of your home was transferred to a registered social landlord, you may have what is known as the Preserved Right to Buy. This only applies if you were living in your home at the date on which it was transferred. It can also apply if you then move to another property owned by the new landlord. But it does **not** apply if you move to a property owned by a different landlord.

The Preserved Right to Buy operates in a similar way to the normal Right to Buy. However, the cost floor (explained on page 9 – it reduces the discount available to take account of the cost of works previously done on the property by the landlord) includes works carried out over a longer period (15-16 years) and may include acquisition and build costs.

The discount rules

The Right to Buy scheme gives tenants a discount on the market value of their home. The longer you have been a tenant, the more discount you get, **up to a maximum limit that varies depending on where you live.**

The **maximum discounts** available under the Right to Buy scheme are:

£38,000 in the South East, unless your home is in the local authority areas of:

- Chiltern
- Epsom & Ewell
- Hart
- Oxford
- Reading
- Reigate & Banstead
- Tonbridge & Malling
- Vale of the White Horse
- West Berkshire

In these local authority areas, the maximum discount is £16,000;

£34,000 in the Eastern Region (unless your home is in Watford where the maximum discount is £16,000)

£30,000 in the South West

£26,000 in the North West, and the West Midlands

£24,000 in the East Midlands, and Yorkshire and the Humber

£22,000 in the North East

£16,000 in Wales

£16,000 in London (unless your home is in Barking and Dagenham or Havering, where the maximum discount is £38,000).

If you are unsure which limit applies to you, ask your landlord.

Qualifying period

Subject to these maximum limits, the amount of discount for which you are eligible depends on the time you have spent as a public sector tenant, with:

- your present landlord
- another 'Right to Buy landlord'
- any of the public bodies listed (see pages 25-27).

If you must have spent 2 years as a public sector tenant in order to qualify for the Right to Buy (see page 6 to see if that applies to you), the discount available to you after two years is 32 per cent for houses and 44 per cent for flats. If you are buying a house, you are eligible for 1 per cent more discount for each extra year, up to a maximum limit of 60 per cent. If you are buying a flat, you are eligible for 2 per cent more discount for each extra full year, up to a maximum limit of 70 per cent. **But, whatever percentage you are eligible for, your discount cannot be greater than the maximum discount for the area in which you live, listed on pages 9 and 10.**

If you must have spent 5 years as a public sector tenant in order to qualify for the Right to Buy (see page 6 to see if that applies to you), the discount available to you after 5 years is 35 per cent for houses and 50 per cent for flats. If you are buying a house, you are eligible for 1 per cent more discount for each extra year, up to a maximum limit of 60 per cent. If you are buying a flat, you are eligible for 2 per cent more discount for each extra full year, up to a maximum limit of 70 per cent. **But, whatever percentage you are eligible for, your discount cannot be greater than the maximum discount for the area in which you live, listed on pages 7 and 8.**

The qualifying period for discount can include time spent in different homes and with different landlords. This doesn't have to be continuous, so long as it was a public sector tenancy. You may also be able to count a period when your husband, wife or civil partner was a public sector tenant or lived in housing provided by the armed forces. If you lived with your parents after the age of 16 and you later became the tenant of the same house or flat, you may be able to count that time too.

If you are buying jointly with someone who has a qualifying period longer than yours, you will get their higher rate of discount (**subject to the maximum limit for your area**).

The table below gives some examples of the discount you could receive on a home worth £75,000. **But you should note that you may not get the full amount of discount shown in the table because of the cash limits listed on pages 7 and 8.**

Qualifying period (in years)	Houses (%)		Flats/Maisonettes (%)	
2	32	£24,000	44	£33,000
5	35	£26,250	50	£37,500
10	40	£30,000	60	£38,000
15	45	£33,750	70	£38,000
20	50	£37,500	70	£38,000
25	55	£38,000	70	£38,000
30	60	£38,000	70	£38,000
Over 30	60	£38,000	70	£38,000

Reduction of discount to take account of the cost of work carried out by your landlord on your home (cost floor)

Your discount may be reduced by a special rule called the cost floor. This may apply if your home has recently been purchased or built by your landlord or he has spent money on repairing or maintaining it. Under the cost floor, the discount you receive must not reduce the price you pay below what has been spent on building, buying, repairing or maintaining it.

If the cost of works carried out over the 10-11 year period is greater than the market value of your home, you will not receive any discount.

For tenants with the **Preserved Right to Buy**, separate rules apply (see page 7).

Repayment of discount

If you have bought your home under the Right to Buy, you can sell it whenever you like. But if you wish to sell within **the discount repayment period specified below** you will usually have to **repay some or all of the discount**. The amount you repay will depend on when you made your application to buy.

If you applied for the Right to Buy before 18 January 2005 and sell within 3 years of buying your home.

If you sell within the first year after your purchase, the whole of the discount will have to be repaid. Two thirds must be repaid if you sell in the second year, and one third in the third year. After 3 years, you can sell without repaying any discount. The discount is the sum you actually received when you purchased your home.

If you apply for the Right to Buy from 18 January 2005 onwards and sell within 5 years of buying your home.

If you sell within the first year of purchase, the whole discount will have to be repaid. Four fifths must be repaid if you sell in the second year, three fifths in the third year, two fifths in the fourth year and one fifth in the fifth year. After 5 years, you can sell without repaying any discount.

In addition, the amount of discount to be repaid if you sell within 5 years of purchase will be a percentage of the resale value of the property, disregarding the value of any improvements. For example, if your home was valued at £100,000 at the time you bought it from your landlord, and you received a discount of £20,000, that means that your discount was 20 per cent.

If your home is valued at £150,000 when you wish to sell it, and you want to sell within the second year of purchase, you will have to repay $£150,000 \times 20$ per cent discount $\times \frac{4}{5}$ i.e. £24,000.

Certain sales or transfers are exempt from the requirement to repay discount, eg transfers between certain family members. In addition, if you would face hardship by having to repay discount, and your circumstances justify it, your landlord can decide not to ask you to pay some or all of what you owe.

From 18 January 2005, if in advance of your purchase, or within the discount repayment period you **enter into an agreement to transfer your property to a third party in the future, then this will trigger repayment of your discount**. Discount repayment is triggered from the date that you enter into the agreement. So, for example, if you enter into such an agreement before you have bought the property or during the first year after buying, you will have to repay the full amount of discount you received.

What if I have purchased before?

If you have purchased under the Right to Buy scheme before, the amount of discount you got then will usually be deducted from your discount when you buy again.

Right of first refusal

If you purchase your home under the Right to Buy scheme on or after 18 January 2005, and you wish to resell or dispose of it within 10 years, you will be required to offer it to either your former landlord or to another social landlord in your area at full market value. The market value must be agreed between the parties or, if they are unable to agree, will be determined by the District Valuer (this Office will pay the costs of employing a District Valuer). If your offer has not been accepted within 8 weeks, you will be free to sell the property on the open market.



Buying a flat or maisonette

What are the differences from buying a house?

If you buy a house, you will purchase the freehold and will own the property outright. If you buy a flat or maisonette, you will usually purchase a **long lease**. This allows you and your successors to live in it for a fixed time, usually 125 years. The block will still be owned by a landlord, and he will be responsible for the upkeep of the building as a whole and of any communal areas and facilities.

As a leaseholder, you only have to pay the landlord a nominal rent (known as a 'ground rent') of £10 a year. But you and other leaseholders **will also have to pay service charges** (see page 12). These can be perhaps several hundred pounds each year, or much **more** if the block needs major repairs or maintenance, such as a new roof or new windows, and improvements.

Leaseholders can sell their properties at any point during the lifetime of the lease. The person who buys it pays to take over the remainder of the lease. So if you buy your home on a 125-year lease, and sell it after 15 years, the buyer will get a 110-year lease.

Under your lease:

- **Your landlord** will be responsible for repairing the structure and outside of your flat and the rest of the building. This includes routine repairs and maintenance, and also major maintenance and refurbishment works (for example, repairing the roof or replacing a lift), which can be very expensive.
- **Your landlord** will usually provide services like communal lighting, and cleaning staircases and passageways, and perhaps supplying hot water to your flat.

- **You will have to pay a reasonable share of the costs for these works and services.** Your share is determined by the number of flats or maisonettes in the block.
- **You will also usually have to pay** a charge towards the landlord's costs of managing the block – often calculated as a percentage of the charges for services and maintenance.
- **You will also be responsible** for keeping the inside of your flat in good repair.

Service charges

Your share of the landlord's costs is known as a service charge. These vary considerably. **Service charges for flats in tower blocks can be very high,** especially when a block is quite old and needs a lot of refurbishment.

There are two kinds of service charges: **annual charges** for day-to-day maintenance and **'major works'** service charges (a lump sum, which can be £20,000 or even more) when a lot of repair or refurbishment work is needed. To get a rough idea of how high service charges are in your block, it is worth asking someone who has already bought a flat in it what charges they have had to pay. Or you could contact your local residents' or leaseholders' association.

If you decide you want to buy, your landlord must tell you how much the property will cost and he must also give you an estimate of any service charge you will have to pay **during the first five years of your lease.** If the lease says you must pay some of the costs of improvement, the estimate must cover these too. Once he has given you an estimate, the landlord is not allowed to charge you more than that figure during the first five years of your lease, except to take account of inflation.

There is no special limit on charges for repairs carried out after the first five years. You need to remember that you may have to pay 'major works' service charges whenever your block is repaired. There are several schemes to help you with this – ask your landlord about them.

Some freeholders may also have to pay service charges for the repair and maintenance of shared communal areas on an estate – for example, pathways, play areas and gardens.

Other points on service charges:

- The estimate of service charges before you buy will also cover charges for building services such as caretaking or the provision of hot water. **But charges of this kind can change, even during the first five years of a lease.**

- You will also be told about any known structural defects affecting the building. If your landlord wants you to pay for work to put them right during the first five years, the estimate of service charges for repairs must cover this. **But you may also have to pay for some of the costs of work done after the first five years.**
- You may have the right to a loan from your landlord to help pay a service charge for repairs during the first 10 years of your lease. The service charge bill will say if a loan is available.
- The law protects you from service charges that can be shown to be unreasonable. Your rights are described in a booklet (*Long Leaseholders*) that is available free from Communities and Local Government and from the National Assembly for Wales. If you want a copy, write to one of the addresses on pages 29-30.



The costs of buying

Buying your home is a major financial commitment. Apart from paying for it (upfront in cash or with a loan), you will then have to maintain it. As explained above, if you buy a flat on a long lease, you will also have to pay service charges.

Unless you are going to buy your home with cash, you will need a mortgage (ie a particular kind of loan). There are various kinds of mortgage which your bank or building society can tell you about. An independent adviser may also be able to help. The process you will go through to obtain a mortgage has been regulated by the Financial Services Authority (FSA) since 31 October 2004. You can use the following link to check that the bank, building society or mortgage broker you want to talk to is regulated by the FSA – www.fsa.gov.uk/register/. The FSA also publishes useful information about mortgages including tables that help you compare different mortgages. You can access this information using the following link:

www.moneymadeclear.fsa.gov.uk.

The FSA also has a Consumer Helpline on 0845 606 1234.

You will have to repay the mortgage, plus interest, by instalments (usually, monthly ones). Normally, mortgages have to be repaid over a period of 25 years, but the period can be shorter. Flexible mortgages are available which allow you to vary your payments (subject to rules set by the lender). The lender may not be prepared to lend you the full amount that you need to purchase your home. If so, you will have to pay the rest from your savings. If you sell your home later, you can use the money from that sale to pay off the rest of your mortgage. But remember that **the value of homes can go down as well as up** and in some cases people find themselves in 'negative equity'. This is when the mortgage on your home is larger than the amount for which you are able to sell it.

If you can't keep up the repayments on your mortgage, the lender may go to court and ask to take over your home. The council does not have to give you another tenancy if you lose your home in this way.

If you lost your income through unemployment, you would not normally receive Income Support for the first nine months. The Income Support you would be entitled to claim would only be for the mortgage interest payments, and may not cover the full amount.

How much would I need to borrow?

The amount you need to borrow depends on:

- the full market value of your home
less
- any discount you may be entitled to
less
- any cash you can put towards the purchase.

Your landlord will tell you how much he thinks your home is worth when you apply to buy it. He will then calculate the price he thinks that you should pay. Remember, your discount can be reduced by the cost floor rule and cannot be more than the maximum discount available in your area.



Other regular costs of home ownership

Council tax and water charges

You may pay water charges as part of your rent, and perhaps your council tax as well. But if you buy your home, you will have to pay these **separately**, straight to the water services company and to the council. So, to compare the weekly costs of buying with those of renting, you must deduct your landlord's charges for water and council tax from your rent.

Insurance

You will need to consider taking out insurance cover for your home and mortgage. There are four main types:

- **Buildings insurance.** This is essential. It is needed to cover the full cost of rebuilding your home if it were to be destroyed by fire or some other incident. In the case of flats, this insurance is often arranged for the whole block by the landlord, in which case the landlord will expect you to contribute towards the cost of the insurance. If you need a mortgage to help buy your home, the lender will insist that you have buildings insurance.
- **Contents insurance.** As well as buildings insurance, you should insure the contents of your home against theft and other risks.

- **Life assurance.** This is needed to pay off your mortgage if you die before the end of the mortgage period. It means that your family is not left with the heavy burden of mortgage debt.
- **Mortgage payment protection insurance.** You need to think seriously about how you would meet your mortgage repayments if you lost your income, say through unemployment or ill-health. In many cases, mortgage payment protection insurance will give you the security that you need.

There are various insurance policies which offer cover against these risks. The terms, level of cover, and costs vary. **You should therefore shop around for policies that best suit your needs.**

Repair and maintenance

If your home is a house and you buy it, you will be responsible for the costs of all repairs and maintenance, regardless of the condition of the property when you bought it. If you are buying a flat on a long lease, you will have to pay the landlord's service charges. What this means is described earlier in this booklet.

It is your responsibility to get advice on the condition of your home before you complete the purchase. It is therefore important that you have a survey done, as described later in the booklet.

One off costs of buying your home

You should employ a solicitor or a licensed conveyancer to look after the legal side of buying your home. Your landlord or a Citizens Advice Bureau can advise on local firms, and your local public library should have a list of the solicitors in your area and the type of work they do. Before employing anyone, always ask how much their advice will cost.

You should have a survey of your home done. These can cost between £250 and £600, or more if your home has any special problems. You should consider one of these:

- **An RICS Home Buyers' Survey and Valuation.** This is a report and valuation in a standardised format, to tell the buyer of all significant defects, but not minor ones. It is likely to be adequate for most properties and provides a guide to value. It is likely to cost around £250-£500.
- **A Building Survey.** This involves a detailed examination of all the visible parts of the property. It is a good idea to have such a survey done if the property is old, or obviously in need of repair, or if you are considering making alterations. It may cost £600 or more, and may not be available if your home is a flat.

You can get more information about both of these from the RICS (Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors). Your lender may be able to arrange for its valuer to carry out the survey, which could save you paying for a separate valuation.

You should get a survey done after you receive your section 125 notice (the notice that has to be sent to you by your landlord if you apply to buy your home, which is described later in this booklet). You should ask how much it will cost before you ask anyone to go ahead with the survey.

Some types of house have been officially designated as 'defective' under Part 16 of the Housing Act 1985. What this means is described on page 24. Your landlord is legally obliged to tell you if this applies to you.

If you take out a mortgage loan, you may have to pay for the cost of arranging it. You will also have to pay a valuation fee (average cost £200-£300).

When a sale is completed, you must pay the Land Registry to register you as the new owner.

You may have to pay Stamp Duty, which is a tax that people pay when they become homeowners. Stamp Duty is worked out as a percentage of the price you pay for a property that is worth more than £120,000.



How do I apply? (A step by step guide)

This section aims to take you through each stage of the process of buying your home.

STEP 1: Applying to buy

Start by asking your landlord for **the Right to Buy claim form (Form RTB1)**. Your landlord must give you one for free if you ask. (Be wary of other people offering you forms, especially if they ask you to pay them for this.) If you have trouble getting a form, contact Communities and Local Government or the Welsh Assembly Government. Their addresses and phone numbers are at the end of this booklet.

Fill the form in carefully. It is used to decide:

- whether you have the Right to Buy; and
- how much discount you will get.

When you have filled in the form, return it to your landlord. Because the form is an important legal document, it is a good idea to use recorded delivery or to deliver it by hand and get a receipt, otherwise you may be unable to prove that your landlord has received the form. You should keep a copy of the completed form for yourself.

STEP 2: Your landlord's Response Notice

Having received your claim form, your landlord must send you a notice (**Form RTB2**) telling you whether or not you have the Right to Buy. You should get this within 4 weeks from the date on which your landlord received your RTB1 form (or within 8 weeks if you have been a tenant of your landlord for less than 2 years).

If your landlord says that you don't have the Right to Buy your home, he must explain why. The property may be one of the exceptions listed on page 23-24. If you don't agree with his explanation, you can get advice from a Citizens Advice Bureau or from a solicitor. If you are still not satisfied, you can write to Communities and Local Government or to the Welsh Assembly Government or the Housing Corporation at the addresses given in this booklet.

STEP 3: Your landlord's Section 125 Notice

If your landlord has agreed to sell your home to you, he must send you a separate offer notice (known as the Section 125 Notice) which tells you the price you have to pay and the terms and conditions of the sale. He must send this within a further 8 weeks after you have received your RTB2 form if your home is a house and you are buying a freehold, or within 12 weeks if your home is a flat or maisonette. If you are buying a house on leasehold terms, the time limit is also 12 weeks.

The Section 125 Notice is an important document and you should read it very carefully. It will tell you **five** main things:

- It will **describe the property** which you have the Right to Buy.
- It will tell you the **price** the landlord thinks you should pay for it. To calculate this, your landlord must first work out how much your home was worth at the date on **which you submitted your application form**, and then take off your discount. If you have made improvements, these are not allowed to put the price up. If your discount is reduced by the cash limit or the cost floor, the notice must say so.
- It will give **estimates of the service charges or improvement costs** you will have to pay during the first 5 years after you buy your home, if it is a flat or maisonette.
- It will describe any **structural defects** that the landlord knows about.
- It will contain the **terms and conditions** that your landlord thinks should be attached to the sale. These may be set out either in the form of a draft of the legal document for you to sign, or as part of the notice, or on a separate sheet.

STEP 4: Appealing to the District Valuer

When you receive your Section 125 notice, you may feel that what your landlord thinks is the full market value of your home is too high. If so, you have a right to obtain an independent valuation from the District Valuer. Before doing so, you have to tell the landlord, **within 3 months of receiving the Section 125 notice**, that you want a 'determination of value' under Section 128 of the Housing Act 1985. You then have **4 weeks** to put your case to the District Valuer. **He will also need to inspect your home.**

The District Valuer's valuation will be the one that counts. **Even if it is higher than the landlord's valuation, you will still have to accept it or withdraw your application to buy your home.**

STEP 5: Resolving other questions about the Section 125 notice

If you want to question anything else in the Section 125 notice (the size of your discount, the effect of the cost floor, service charges, conditions of sale, your home's boundaries etc), you should contact your landlord. If you and your landlord disagree about something, you have the right to go to the county court for a ruling. But this can be expensive, and you should get legal advice first.

STEP 6: Getting a Survey

Before you finally decide to buy, you should get an independent survey from a qualified surveyor. When you apply for a mortgage, the bank or building society will have a survey done, but this is only to value your home. It may not uncover any structural problems that may exist. Further information can be found on pages 15-16.

STEP 7: Getting legal advice

Before deciding whether to buy, you should get legal advice, particularly if you have worries about the terms of the sale. If you don't know a solicitor or a licensed conveyancer, you might ask your landlord, or your bank or building society to suggest one. Your local reference library should also have a list of the solicitors in your area, and details about the type of work they do. **You should always ask how much it will cost before you employ a solicitor or licensed conveyancer.**

STEP 8: Telling your landlord what you want to do next

You will see that you have a lot of choices at this stage. The information contained in your Section 125 notice may not be straightforward and easy to understand. You will now have to decide if you want to:

- buy your home outright for the full Right to Buy price, less any discount for which you are eligible;
- forget about buying, withdraw your application, and carry on paying rent.

STEP 8: Telling your landlord what you want to do next (continued)

When you have decided, you must tell your landlord in writing. **You must let him know your decision within 12 weeks of receiving your Section 125 notice.** If you have asked to have your house valued by the District Valuer, you must tell your landlord what you want to do **within 12 weeks of getting that valuation.**

If you do not let your landlord know what you intend to do in time, the landlord will send you a reminder. If you do not reply within 28 days, your landlord will think you don't want to buy, and **your application will not be dealt with any further.**

If for any reason you are not able to decide within the time limit what you want to do, you can ask the landlord to wait a bit longer for your reply. If you are unable to decide for a good reason (for example, if you were in hospital and you could not return the form in time), you should **tell your landlord** and your time limit will then be extended automatically.

You don't have to buy your home just because you have told your landlord you want to. You can still change your mind. **But if you do not tell your landlord what you want to do, your landlord will think you don't want to buy, and you will have to start again.** If the value of your home has gone up in the meantime, then you will have to pay the higher price.

STEP 9: Enquiring about a mortgage

If you need a mortgage, this is when you should talk to a bank or building society.

STEP 10: Completing your purchase

If you are happy with your landlord's terms for selling your home to you, and you have arranged to raise the money, you are ready to go ahead and buy. You should tell your landlord that you are ready, and ask your solicitor for advice on the legal documents and making your payment. It may take a couple of months before you become the owner of your home.

You can take the time you reasonably need to get a mortgage or legal advice. You can also take your time to discuss the terms of the sale with your landlord.

You should aim to let your landlord know as soon as you are ready to go ahead and buy. If your landlord doesn't hear from you for a long time, you may get a warning notice. This will ask you either to complete the purchase within 8 weeks or to write and tell your landlord that you disagree with the terms of the sale. If you don't, your landlord may send you a second notice asking you to complete your purchase. **If you then don't complete, your application will not be taken any further.**

Your landlord cannot send you a warning notice until at least 3 months (or 12 months if you applied for the Right to Buy **before** 18 January 2005) after your Section 125 notice.

It will help things to go smoothly if, throughout the process, you or your solicitor keep the landlord informed on your circumstances, such as how you are progressing with raising the money or on any other issues that may delay the purchase.

Delays or problems with the sale

Most sales go through quickly, but sometimes there are problems or delays. If your landlord does not send you **Form RTB 2** (the notice telling you if you have the Right to Buy) or the **Section 125 notice** (offer notice) within the times mentioned in the step by step guide on pages 16-19, or is otherwise delaying the sale, you may be allowed a reduction in the purchase price. To get this reduction, you first need to fill in an **initial notice of delay (Form RTB 6)** and send it to your landlord. You must give your landlord at least one month to take the next step in the sale process. Your landlord may send you a **counter notice** if he has already served you with a Response Notice or a Section 125 Notice, or if there is no action that can be taken by him to speed up the sale.

If your landlord does not send you a counter notice within the time allowed, you can send the landlord **an operative notice of delay (Form RTB 8)**. The rent you pay while the delay goes on will then be taken off the price you have to pay for your home. If the landlord delays the sale again, you can repeat this procedure.

You can get the forms mentioned above from your landlord, or from Communities and Local Government or the Welsh Assembly Government. If you are a tenant of a housing association or another registered social landlord, you can also get them from the Housing Corporation. For addresses see page 30.

If there are any other problems with the sale and you cannot settle them with your landlord, you can get advice about your rights at a Citizens Advice Bureau or from a solicitor. You can also get advice from Communities and Local Government (if you live in England) or the Welsh Assembly Government (if you live in Wales).



Exceptions to the Right to Buy

Homes suitable for occupation by the elderly

(This does not apply to *sheltered housing* for the elderly – please refer to pages 23-24 for other exceptions)

Summary

Your landlord may refuse to let you buy on the grounds that your home is particularly suitable for occupation by elderly people (under paragraph 11 of Schedule 5 to the Housing Act 1985). If so, you can ask a Residential Property Tribunal if you live in England, or the National Assembly for Wales if you live in Wales, to decide if your landlord is right. **But you must ask them within 56 days after the landlord has refused to sell your home.** If you don't ask in time, you lose this right of appeal.

What the law says

You do not have the Right to Buy if your home:

- is particularly suitable for occupation by elderly persons, taking into account its location, size, design, heating system and other features;
- was let to you or the previous tenant for occupation by a person aged 60 or over, whether they were the tenant or not; and
- was first let (to you or someone else) before 1 January 1990.

When considering if your home is 'particularly suitable', your landlord must ignore features that you have provided (for example, a central heating system).

How do I ask for a decision?

If the property is in England you will need to contact the Residential Property Tribunal office at 10 Alfred Place, London, WC1E 7LR, telephone number 0845 600 3178, to determine where your appeal should be sent. This is because the appeal will be dealt with by the panel for the region in which your home is located.

If the property is in Wales, write to the Welsh Assembly Government, Housing Directorate, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ.

What happens then?

When both sides have had the chance to put their case and the facts have been established, the Residential Property Tribunal or the National Assembly for Wales will decide whether or not your home is excluded from the Right to Buy.

What effect will the decision have?

If the Residential Property Tribunal or Welsh Assembly Government decides that your home does fall within the criteria set out in paragraph 11 of Schedule 5 to the Housing Act 1985, you will not have the right to buy it.

If the decision is that paragraph 11 does not apply to your home, you will be able to go ahead with your purchase unless there is some other reason why you do not have the Right to Buy (the landlord may have denied the Right to Buy for more than one reason).

On what basis will the decision be made?

The decision-maker will normally expect to be satisfied on the following points:

- a) There should be easy access on foot to your home: access is unlikely to be regarded as easy if it is necessary to climb three or more steps (in addition to the threshold) and there is no handrail
- b) The accommodation should normally be on one level
- c) In the case of a flat above ground floor level there should be easy access by lift
- d) There should be no more than two bedrooms
- e) There should be heating arrangements which function reliably and provide heat to at least the living room and one bedroom
- f) Your home should be located reasonably conveniently for shops and public transport, having regard to the nature of the area.

The Residential Property Tribunal or Welsh Assembly Government will also take into account any other relevant features of your home which are drawn to his/their attention.

Homes due to be demolished

If your landlord intends to demolish your home, he may serve on you an **initial demolition notice, valid for up to 5 years**. Such a notice **suspends** his obligation to complete a Right to Buy purchase. If you have already applied for the Right to Buy, you can still complete **if demolition does not in fact take place**. You can also make a new application while an initial demolition notice is in force, but your landlord does not have to complete the sale under those circumstances.

However, if your landlord serves a **final demolition notice**, then any existing Right to Buy claims are ended and no new applications can be made. Your landlord can only serve such a notice if all other premises which are to be demolished within the relevant area have been acquired or are subject to binding agreements to acquire. This is to prevent tenants from being disadvantaged by unresolved compulsory purchase issues. A final demolition notice will be **valid for 2 years**, and can be extended on application to the Secretary of State.

If you have established a valid claim to exercise the Right to Buy before either an initial demolition notice or a final demolition notice is served, you have 3 months in which to claim compensation for expenditure connected with the conveyancing process, such as legal or survey fees.

If your landlord subsequently decides not to demolish the property, he must serve a revocation notice on you as soon as is reasonably practicable. If it appears to the Secretary of State or the National Assembly for Wales that a landlord has no intention of demolishing properties he may serve a notice revoking the initial or final demolition notice on you.

Other exceptions to the Right to Buy

- a) Sheltered housing for the elderly, the physically disabled, the mentally ill or the mentally disabled. Special rules must be met in these cases. 'Sheltered housing' normally means that the property is one of a group of such dwellings, that a warden service is provided, and that there is a common room nearby. 'Housing for the disabled' means a property that is one of a group and has features that are substantially different from those of ordinary dwellings and with special facilities that are provided nearby.
- b) Houses and flats on land which has been bought for development, and which are being used as temporary housing before the land is developed.
- c) The tenancies of employees who have to live in homes owned by their employers so that they can be near their work.
- d) The tenancies of employees whose home is inside the boundaries of a school, a social service home, another type of operational building or a cemetery.
- e) The tenancies of members of a police force whose homes have been provided free from rent and rates.
- f) The tenancies of fire authority employees who have to live near to the station they work in and whose homes have been provided by the employer.
- g) Temporary lettings (of up to 3 years) of homes usually let to the employees mentioned above*.
- h) Some homes which are let as part of business or agricultural premises (for example public houses, farms, shops).
- i) Homes which the landlord has leased from someone else and which have to be given up empty when the owner wants them.
- j) Almshouses.
- k) Homes which are let by a charitable registered social landlord, a charitable housing trust or association, by certain co-operative housing associations, or by a housing association or other registered social landlord which has not received grants from public funds.

- l) Tenancies given to students so they can follow certain full-time courses at a university or college. This rule does not apply if the tenancy continues for more than 6 months after the tenant stops attending the course*.
- m) The tenancies of people moving into the area from another district to take up a job and given a home temporarily while they look for a permanent home. This rule does not apply if tenants are still living there after one year*.
- n) Tenancies for homeless people secured under section 193 of the Housing Act 1996.
- o) The tenancies of people who used to be squatters but have now been given a licence to occupy a home.
- p) Long fixed-term leases (of over 21 years).
- q) Temporary lettings to people who were not secure tenants in their previous homes which are being improved or repaired.

*For exclusions (g), (l) and (m) to count, the tenant must be notified before the start of any tenancy.

Rural restrictions

If your home is in one of the following areas:

- a National Park
- a designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- an area designated by the Secretary of State or Welsh Assembly Government as rural for Right to Buy purposes

and you want to buy your home from your local council or a housing association under the Right to Buy (or under the Preserved Right to Buy from a registered social landlord, if your home was transferred), special rules apply. When you buy in these areas, the sale will be on the condition that you may only resell it to someone who has been living or working in the area for 3 years. Alternatively, your landlord may require you to offer it your home if you want to resell within 10 years of buying (see the section on the 'Right of first refusal' on page 11 for further information). The landlord would then have to pay you the full value of the property.

You may find it difficult to get a mortgage for your home because of these restrictions on resale.

Defective dwellings

Certain types of houses and flats have been designated as defective under Part 16 of the Housing Act 1985, because:

- they are defective by reason of their design or construction; and
- their value has been reduced substantially because their defects have become generally known.

If your home is one of these, **your landlord must tell you before you buy**. You should then consider very carefully whether it is wise to buy. You might have difficulty in selling later, because anyone thinking of buying your home from you might be unable to get a mortgage. If you do decide to buy, it is very important to find out the structural condition of your home. You should make sure that the price you pay for it reflects the structural problems and the fact that you may find it difficult to re-sell it later.



Right to Buy landlords

To have the Right to Buy your home you must be a secure tenant of one of the following bodies in England and Wales:

- A district council
- A county council or county borough council
- A London borough council
- The Common Council of the City of London
- The Council of the Isles of Scilly.

- A metropolitan county police authority
- The Northumbria Police Authority
- A metropolitan county fire and civil defence authority
- The London Fire and Civil Defence Authority
- A metropolitan county passenger authority
- The London Waste Regulation Authority
- The West London, North London, East London and Western Riverside Waste Disposal Authorities
- The Merseyside and Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authorities
- A registered social landlord such as a housing association which is registered with the Housing Corporation or Welsh Assembly Government. This only applies if you are a former secure tenant of a local authority or another Right to Buy landlord and your home was transferred to a registered social landlord (see Preserved Right to Buy – page 7).

You may **not** buy your home if you are the tenant of a registered social landlord which is:

- A charity
- A landlord which has not received public subsidy
- A co-operative association
- The Housing Corporation.

Other public bodies

When working out whether you qualify to buy and the amount of discount to which you are entitled, you may count any periods of tenancy of a house or flat with any of the bodies listed below. You can't buy your home from most of the bodies listed below, but you can count the time you were a tenant with any of them towards your qualifying period and discount:

- Local authorities in Scotland and Northern Ireland.
 - Registered housing associations and other registered social landlords (including charitable housing associations and associations which do not get public funds, but not co-operative housing associations).
 - Fire authorities.
 - Internal drainage boards.
 - London Regional Transport.
 - Parish councils.
 - Passenger transport executives.
 - Police authorities.
-
- AFRC Institute for Grassland and Animal Production.
 - Agricultural and Food Research Council.
 - Area Electricity Boards.
 - British Airports Authority.
 - British Broadcasting Corporation.
 - British Coal Corporation.
 - British Gas Corporation.
 - British Railways Board.
 - British Steel Corporation.
 - British Waterways Board.
 - Central Electricity Generating Board.
 - Church Commissioners.
 - Civil Aviation Authority.
 - Coal Authority.
 - Electricity Council.
 - English Sports Council.
 - Government Departments*.
 - Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England.
 - Lake District Special Planning Board.
 - Lee Valley Regional Park Authority.
 - London Residuary Body.
 - Medical Research Council.
 - Metropolitan county residuary bodies.
 - National Bus Company.

- National Health Service Trusts.
 - National Rivers Authority.
 - Natural Environment Research Council.
 - Nature Conservancy Council for England.
 - New Towns.
 - Peak Park Joint Planning Board.
 - Post Office.
 - Science and Engineering Research Council.
 - Sports Council.
 - Trinity House+.
 - United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.
 - United Kingdom Sports Council.
 - Water Authorities.
-
- Community Councils in Wales.
 - Countryside Council for Wales.
 - Development Board for Rural Wales.
 - National Library of Wales.
 - National Museum of Wales.
 - Sports Council for Wales.
 - Welsh Development Agency.
-
- Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses.
 - Highlands and Islands Enterprise.
 - North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.
 - Scottish Homes.
 - Scottish National Heritage.
 - Scottish Sports Council.
 - South of Scotland Electricity Board.
-
- Education and Library Boards in Northern Ireland.
 - Fire Authority for Northern Ireland.
 - Northern Ireland Electricity Service.
 - Northern Ireland Housing Executive.
 - Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company.
 - Science and Engineering Research Council.
 - Police Authority for Northern Ireland.
 - Sports Council for Northern Ireland.

And any public body which was your landlord and first did the work of any of the bodies listed.

* Includes National Health Service properties

+ Only in its capacity as a lighthouse authority.

Other booklets you may need

There are two other free booklets that may help you.

Before you apply to buy a flat it is strongly recommended that you read our booklets *Residential Long leaseholders – A guide to your rights and responsibilities* and *Thinking of buying a council flat?*

If you have already bought a flat and are disputing the service charges, Chapter 7 of *Residential Long Leaseholds – A guide to your rights and responsibilities* may help.

You can get these booklets free from your landlord, from a Citizens Advice Bureau or housing advice centre, or from Communities and Local Government or the Welsh Assembly Government.



Useful addresses

If you have difficulty getting a copy of the Right to Buy claim form or if you want a list of other free housing publications, contact:

Communities and Local Government Publications
PO Box No 236
Wetherby LS23 7NB

Tel: 0870 1226236
Fax: 0870 1226237
Textphone: 0870 1207405

Email: communities@twoten.com

For mortgage information you may wish to contact:

The Financial Services Authority (FSA)
25 The North Colonnade
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5HS
Tel: 0845 606 1234

If you want to know about your rights, you can ask a Citizens Advice Bureau or a solicitor. If you disagree with your landlord about buying your home, you can contact your local Government Office, Communities and Local Government (if you are a council tenant or housing association tenant living in England), the Welsh Assembly Government (if you are a council tenant or housing association tenant living in Wales) or the Housing Corporation (if you are a housing association tenant living in England).

Government Offices for the Regions (for tenants in England)

North East

3rd Floor
Citygate
Gallowgate
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4WH
Tel: 0191 202 3554
email: housing.gone@
go-regions.gsi.gov.uk

East Midlands

The Belgrave Centre
Stanley Place
Talbot Street
Nottingham NG1 5GG
Tel: 0115 971 9971

North West

City Tower
Piccadilly Plaza
Manchester M1 4BE
Tel: 0161 952 4000

Merseyside

Cunard Building
Pier Head
Water Street
Liverpool L3 1QB
Tel: 0151 224 6300

South West

2 Rivergate
Temple Quay
Bristol BS1 6EH
Tel: 0117 900 1700

Yorkshire and Humberside

PO Box 213
City House
New Station Street
Leeds LS1 4US
Tel: 0113 280 0600

Eastern

Eastbrook
Shaftesbury Road
Cambridge CB2 2DF
Tel: 01223 372500

West Midlands

5 St Philips Place
Birmingham B3 2PW
Tel: 0121 352 5050

South East

Bridge House
1 Walnut Tree Close
Guildford
Surrey GU1 4GA
Tel: 01483 882255

London

Riverwalk House
157-161 Millbank
London SW1P 4RR
Tel: 020 7217 3328

Communities and Local Government

Right to Buy Branch
Floor 2/G6
Eland House
Bressenden Place
London SW1E 5DU

National Assembly for Wales

Housing Directorate
Cathays Park
Cardiff CF10 3NQ
Tel: 029 2082 3872

Housing Corporation

149 Tottenham Court Road
London W1T 7BN

Residential Property Tribunal Service

Head Office
10 Alfred Place
London
WC1E 7LR
Tel: 0845 600 3178



Chart to help you decide

You can use this chart to help you decide whether you can afford to buy your home or not. Deciding whether to buy your home may be one of the biggest decisions you will ever make. Do not rush into it. This page is for your use. You can use it to work out the costs, advantages and disadvantages of buying.

Costs of buying

Costs of your alternative option (For example, the costs of renting)

One-off costs

- Legal fees
- Survey fees
- Valuation fees
- Land Registry
- Stamp Duty
- Other costs

Future annual costs

- Mortgage repayments
- Council tax
- Water charges
- Insurance
- Life assurance
- Internal upkeep
- External repairs/improvements
- Service charges (if applicable)
- Other costs

Advantages of buying

Advantages of your alternative option

Disadvantages of buying

Disadvantages of your alternative option

Your decision

Frequently asked questions on Right to Buy

What is Right to Buy?

The Right to Buy was introduced in 1980. It means that secure tenants can buy their home at a discount to the full market value. Your discount is based on the number of years you have spent as a public sector tenant.

Why have you recently changed the Right to Buy and what are the changes?

The Government is concerned about the impact of the Right to Buy on the availability of affordable housing in some areas; and about exploitation of the rules. So it decided to modernise the Right to Buy with the aim of restoring the balance between long-term home ownership and the building of stable communities, and to tackle exploitation.

The changes to the Right to Buy scheme are set out on page 4.

What discount am I eligible for?

The answer to this question is on pages 7–8.

Are there any other limits on discount?

Yes:

- a special rule called the cost floor may apply. Your discount will be reduced to reflect what your landlord has spent on building, buying, repairing or improving your home during the last 10-11 years before you apply to buy; and
- if you have previously bought another council property, any discount that you got then will usually be deducted from the discount that you get when you buy again.

What is Preserved Right to Buy?

If you are a secure tenant of a local authority, and your home is transferred to a Registered Social Landlord (for example, a housing association) and you become an assured tenant, you may still have the Right to Buy, although on slightly different terms.

What is a leaseholder?

If you buy a house you will usually buy the freehold. This means you will be the outright owner. If you buy a flat, you will become a leaseholder. Normally, this means that you will be responsible for the interior of your home whilst your landlord will be responsible for looking after the structure and the exterior of the block. He will ask you to pay for major repair and improvement works, through service charges. These can be high – sometimes as much as several hundred pounds each year, or even more if your block needs major repairs.

Can I resell my home after purchasing it under the Right to Buy?

You may sell your home whenever you like. But if you applied for the Right to Buy **before 18 January 2005** and **sell within 3 years** of buying it, you will have to repay some or all of the discount that you received. If you sell:

- during the first year, all of the discount will have to be repaid;
- during the second year, two thirds must be repaid; and
- during the third year, one third must be repaid.

After 3 years, you can sell without repaying any discount. But if you live in a rural area, you may only be able to resell to the council or to a person who lives or works locally (see page 24).

If you apply for the Right to Buy **on or after 18 January 2005**, and sell within 5 years of buying it, you will have to repay some or all of the discount that you received. If you sell:

- during the first year, all of the discount will have to be repaid;
- during the second year, four fifths must be repaid;
- during the third year, three fifths must be repaid;
- during the fourth year, two fifths must be repaid; and
- during the fifth year, one fifth must be repaid.

The repayment of discount will be a percentage of the market value of the property when it is resold within the first 5 years of purchase (an example of how this works is provided on page 10). After 5 years, you can sell without having repaying any discount. But if you live in a rural area, you may only be able to resell to the council or to a person who lives or works locally (see page 24).

If you applied for the Right to Buy on or after 18 January 2005, and purchased your home and you wish to sell within 10 years of buying, you must first offer it back to your landlord or other local social landlords. Your landlord would have to pay you the full value of your property (see page 10).

What happens if my landlord delays the sale?

Landlords have to deal with Right to Buy applications within certain time limits. If there is a delay because (for example) your landlord hasn't sent you the right form or notice when he is supposed to, you may be able to get the purchase price reduced.

Who values my home if I want to buy it?

Landlords have to do this. If you think your landlord has valued your home too highly, you have a right to an independent valuation from the District Valuer. But you have to accept his valuation, even if it is higher than the landlord's.

Do I have to complete the purchase within a specified time?

No. You can take the time you reasonably need to get a mortgage or legal advice. You can also take your time to discuss the terms of sale with your landlord. But you should let your landlord know as soon as you are ready to go ahead and buy. If he doesn't hear from you for a long time, you may get a warning notice asking you to either complete the purchase or to discuss any problems. If you don't respond to this, you may receive a second notice asking you to complete the purchase within a certain time. If you don't do this, your application will be withdrawn.

Can I apply to buy if I have rent arrears?

Yes. But your landlord is not bound to complete the sale if you have not paid all the rent or any other payment within 4 weeks from the date you were asked to pay it. Also you may lose your secure tenancy and no longer have the Right to Buy if your landlord has obtained a suspended possession order against your property, as a result of your rent arrears, which you subsequently breach.



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