

What happens to price if you restrict the supply of space?							
• Space is valued: a strong income elasticity of demand:							
Cheshire & Sheppard (1998) – about 2							
• Meen (2013) about 2.7 > than price elasticity of demand							
• [OBR 2014 – about 3]; Contrast IFS value							
· Policy has restricted the supply of space for housing in							
London since at least 1955							
 Since 1951 population only increased by 4.6% - Compare +50% 1871 to 1901: but 							
• Real incomes up x 3							
Car ownership up x 13							
► Increases the price of land and housing; and							
increases price volatility.							











So where will London's House Prices go?						
	2015	2020	2030	2015-20	2015-30	
Estimate Mean House Price				Percent Change		
London	534,128	710,733	1,265,338	33.1	136.9	
England	296,108	366,802	588,809	23.9	98.8	
Mean H	ouse Price	e : Mean	Income rati	o Percen	t Change	
London	11.5	12.9	16.5	12.2	43.5	
England	8.2	8.6	9.9	4.9	20.7	
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There is no space...

- Counting gardens, parks, woods, agricultural, water, etc. 64.9% of GLA area is 'Green'
- Compares to 93.7% of South East 'Green'
- 22.1% of GLA is Green Belt
- Area of golf courses **inside** GLA Green Belt twice that of Borough of Kensington & Chelsea!
- Nothing against golf but grotesque undersupply of housing and over supply of golf courses in London area
- OR....

Desirable Residence: £30 000: 35 minutes West End; 1.5 acres; Needs complete renovation: No humans need apply



Thanks to Barney Stringer & QUOD who found this image on Google







London's Housing Problem

- > A shortage of space for housing
- But no physical shortage of space
- > A 'policy constructed' shortage of space
- > A problem of space: but no room
- And house prices will keep rising in real terms and faster than incomes
- Unless policy changes; or???