

Copyright Statement

Please do not remove this slide

Important Notice

This presentation is confidential and copyright © Orchard Information Systems Limited. It is prepared for the sole use of Orchard's customers and should not be disclosed to any third parties (including consultants) without our prior written consent. All other rights are expressly reserved.

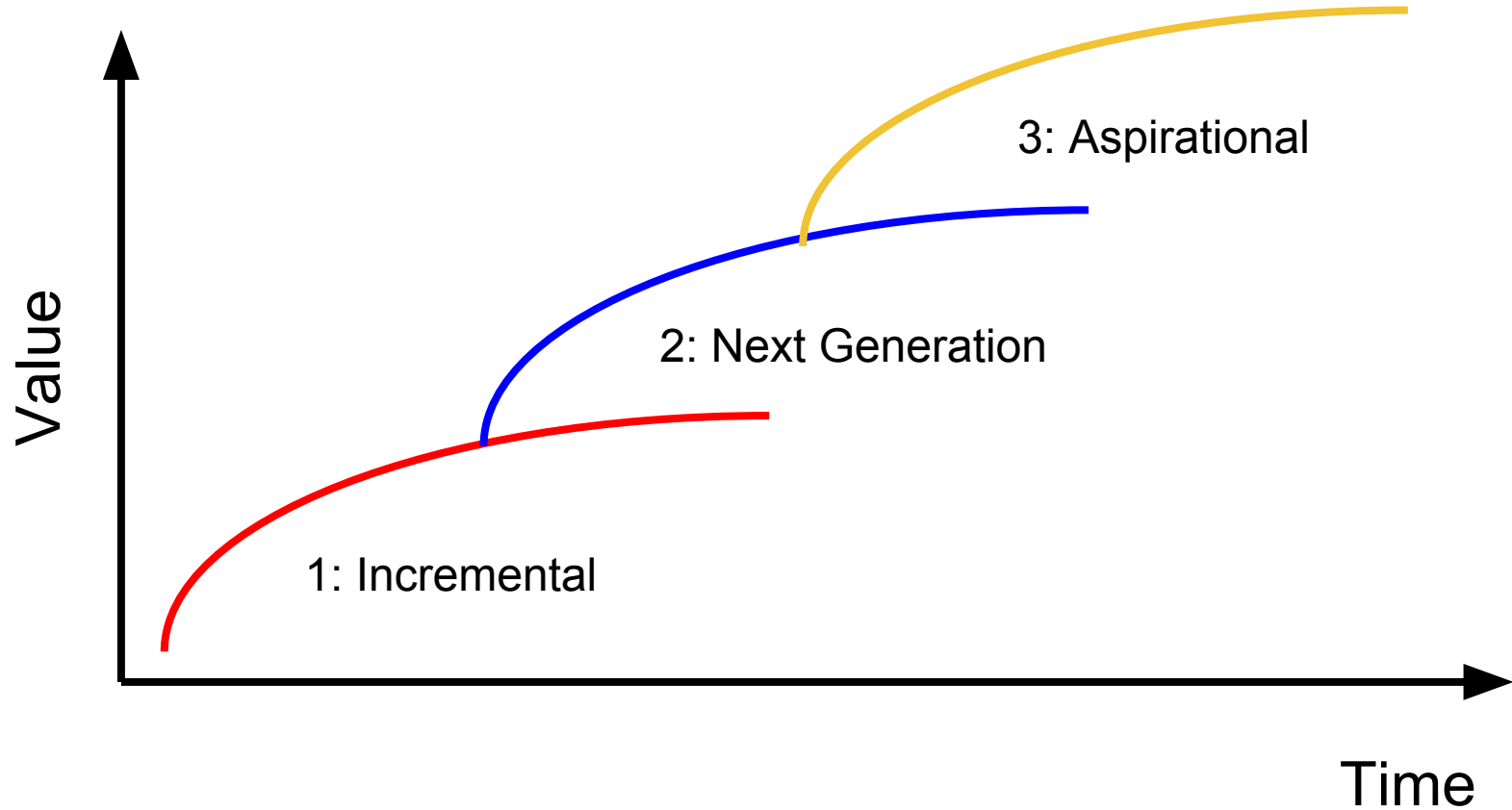
For further information on the content of this presentation, please contact your Account Manager or Project Manager.

Confidential and Copyright © Orchard Information Systems Limited 2017, all rights reserved.

Data-driven housing: connections to projections

Aidan Dunphy, Head of Product Strategy, Orchard
John Buckland, Director, in4systems (an Orchard company)
8 March 2017

Three horizons of Innovation

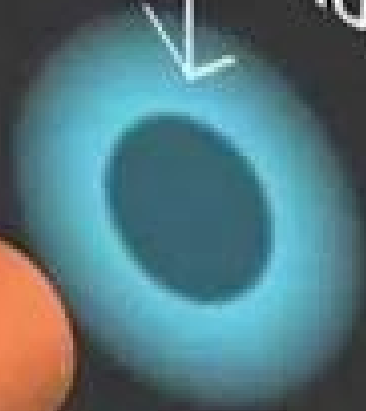
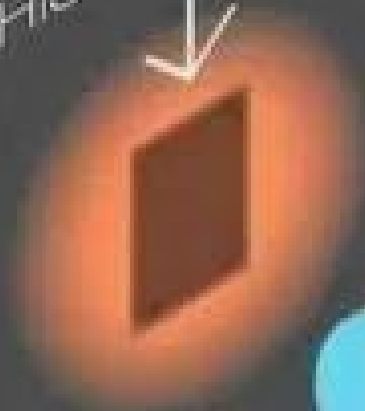


1: Incremental Data: the here and now



THIS IS TRUE

THIS IS TRUE



↑
THIS IS **TRUTH**

Searching for the truth

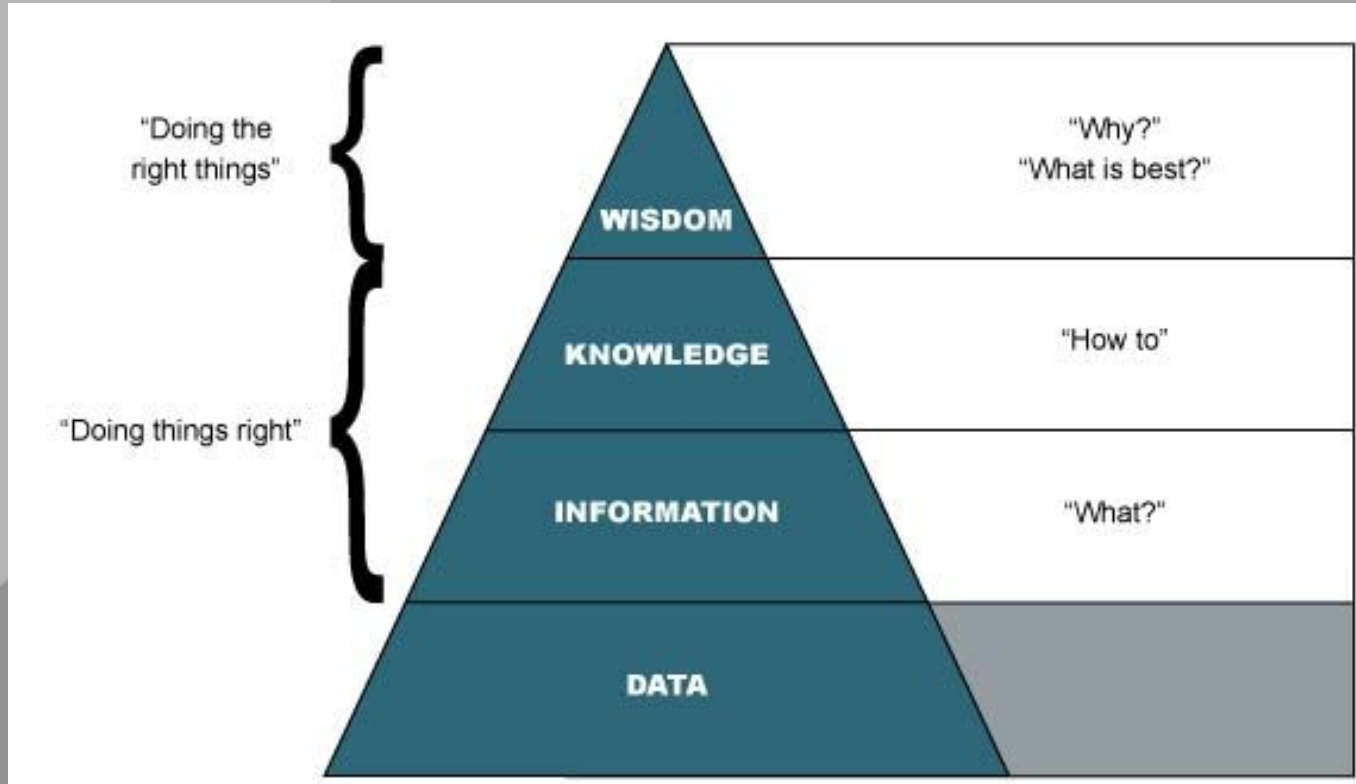
DATA
know-nothing

INFORMATION
know-what

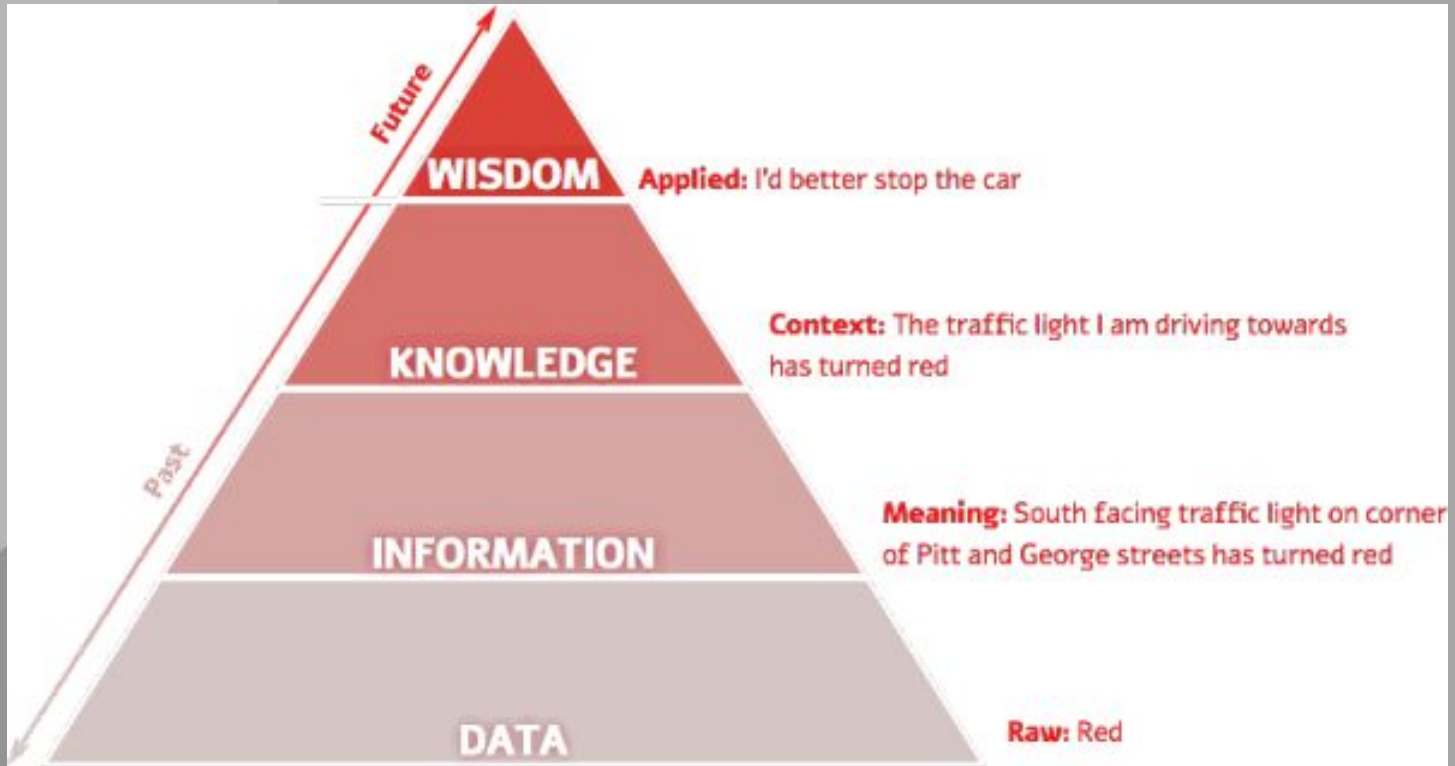
KNOWLEDGE
know-how

WISDOM
know-why

Back to basics: a DIKW pyramid



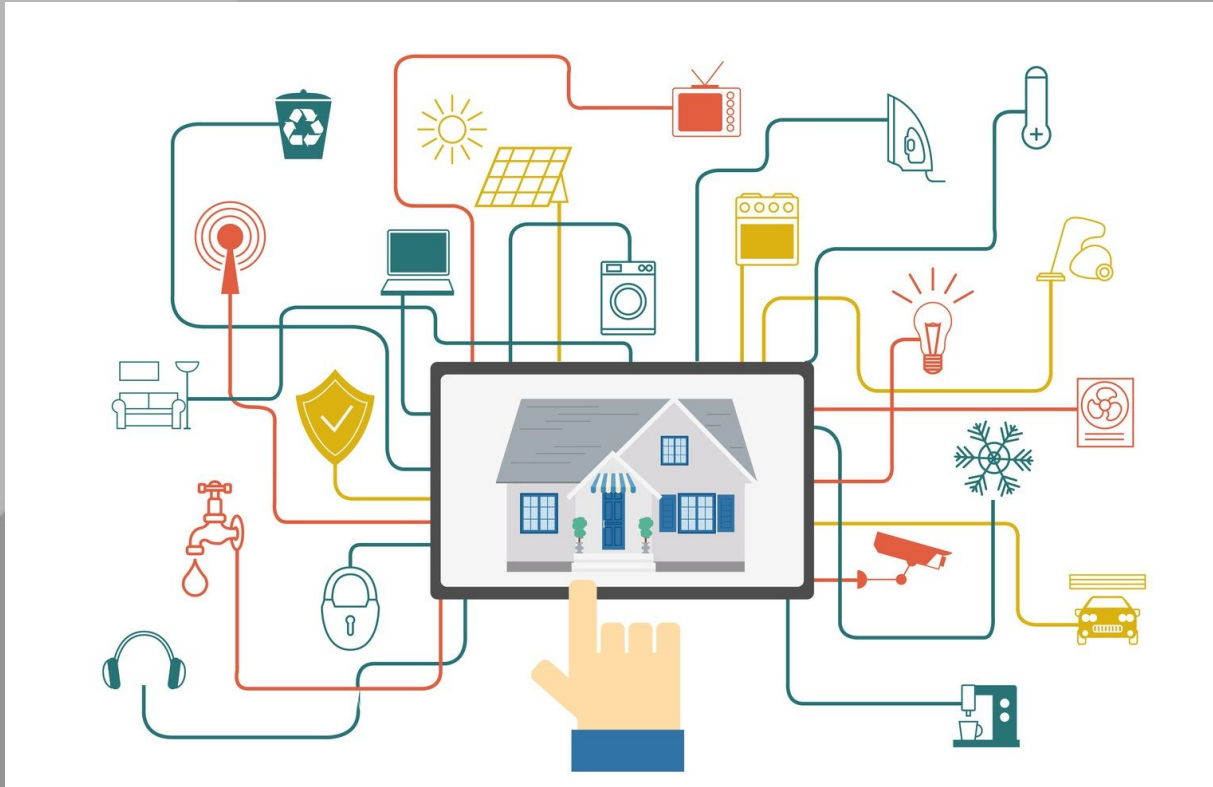
Back to basics: another one (there are many)



Data: a definition



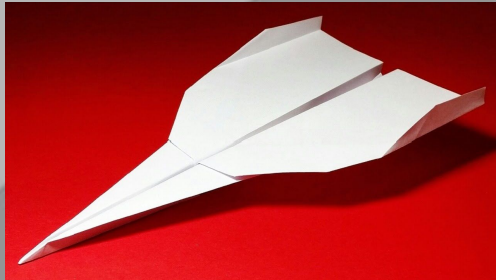
Big data?



Small to Medium Data



Office for
National Statistics



**Any data
would be
good!**

Asset Management



Housing
Management



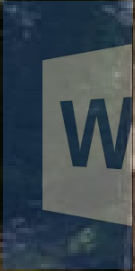
Development



Sales

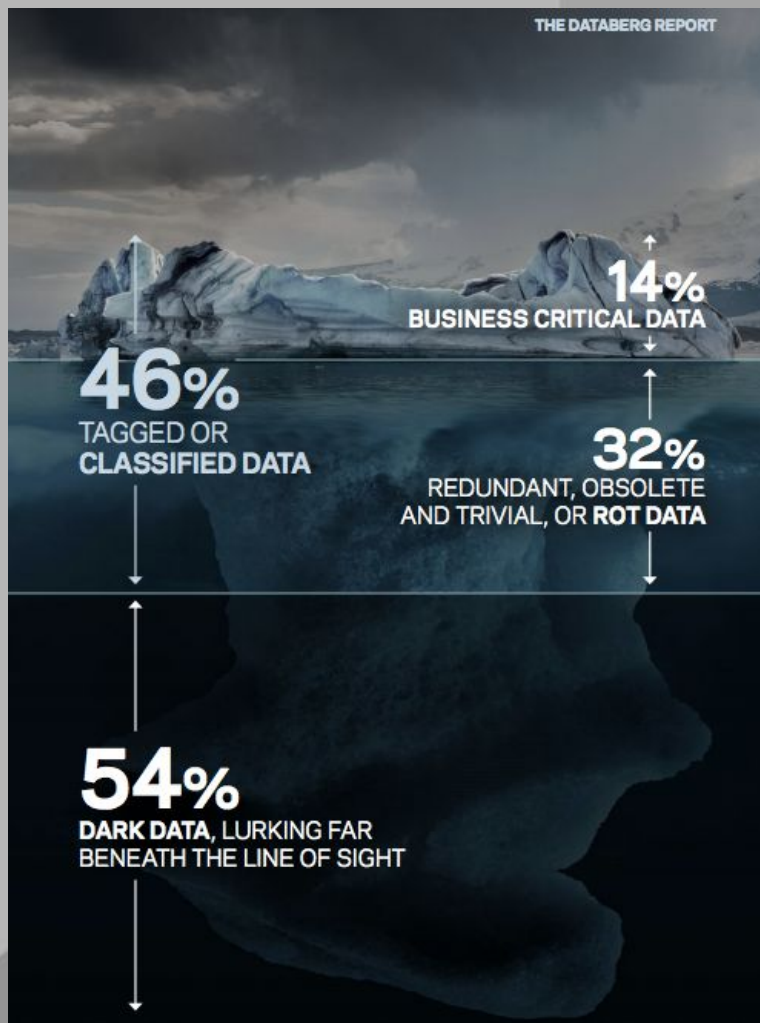


Where is it all hiding?



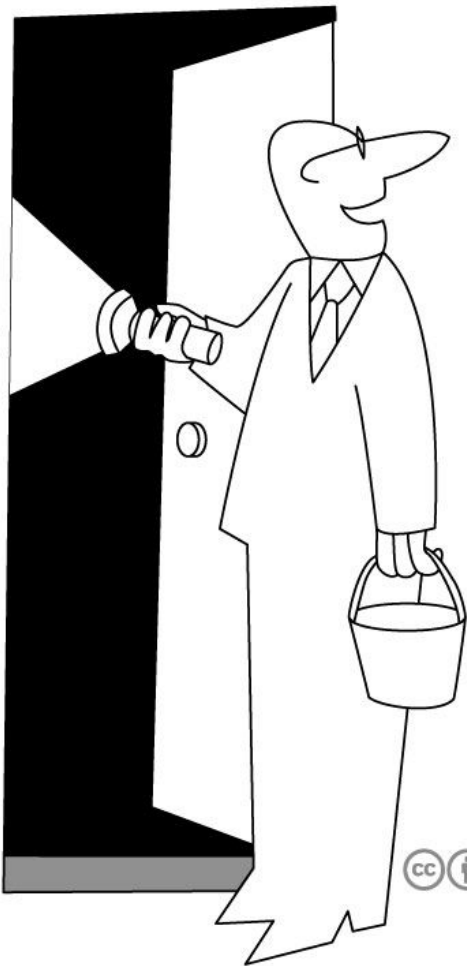
Look familiar?





Three risks:

- Regulatory (GDPR)
- Loss of IP
- Lost opportunity

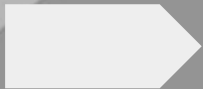


*“I’m just going to
check if we have any
dark data in the
cellar...”*

Case study: First Ark 360⁰ view of a property



Key:



Magic (ESB)



THERE IS NO UNIVERSAL BUSINESS ADAPTOR





Data integration is a
PEOPLE PROBLEM

but is it your people or your suppliers' ...
...more later

Let's all work towards the best outcome for all



Standards: A Warning From History: Housing Technology Standards Board (2008/9)

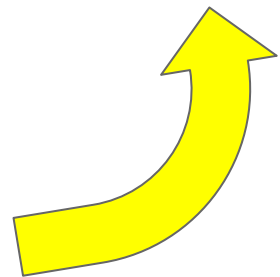
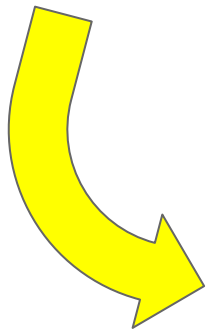
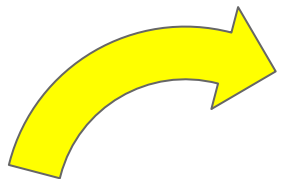
- Open standards for data transfer
- Wide coverage
- Encourage industry buy-in
- Improve information quality
- Improve procurement
- Reduce lock-in
- Reduce implementation costs

Sector/supplier meeting @ Family Mosaic, Summer 2009...

Sector data standards:
Working in partnership



ODRIA/ODRANK HACT Housing Data Standards



Housing Sector Scorecard project



Led by **home
group**

Operating margin

Increase/decrease in operating margin

EBITDA (Major Repairs Included)

Units developed

Units developed (as a percentage of units owned)

Gearing

Customers' value for money satisfaction

Investment in new housing per £1 generated from ops

Investment in communities per £1 generated from ops

Return on capital employed

Occupancy

Ratio responsive repairs to planned maintenance spend

Headline social housing cost per unit

Rent collected

Overheads as a percentage of adjusted turnover

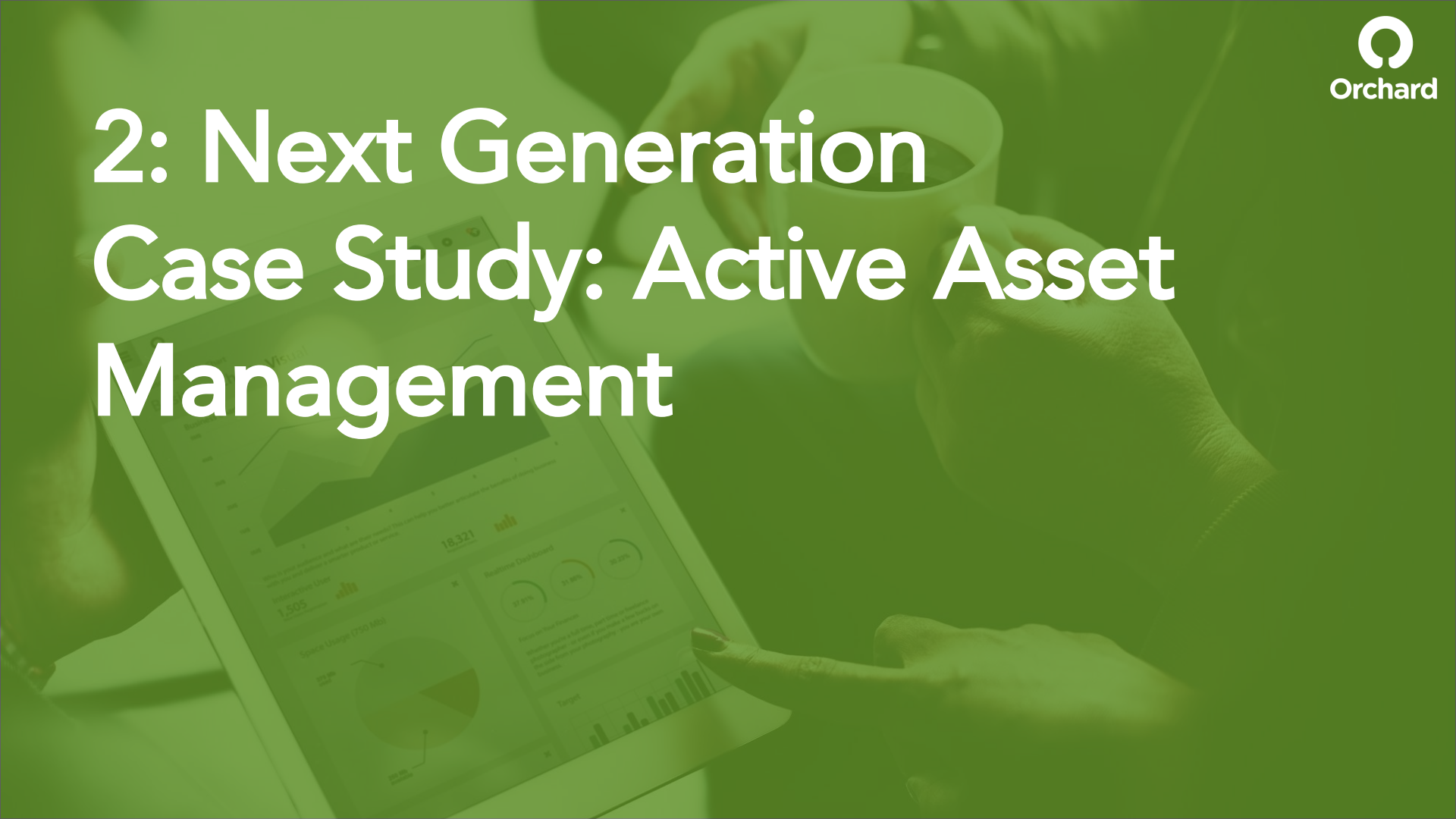
Who wants a database anyway?



Why do I want to pay to download data so that I can fiddle about with it in spreadsheets, when I can just ask Cortana to show me what I want in PowerBI?

*John Sammons, Isos, 7pm yesterday in the bar
(well that's more or less what he said)*

2: Next Generation Case Study: Active Asset Management



Projecting Performance

Active Asset Management - Options Appraisal
Module

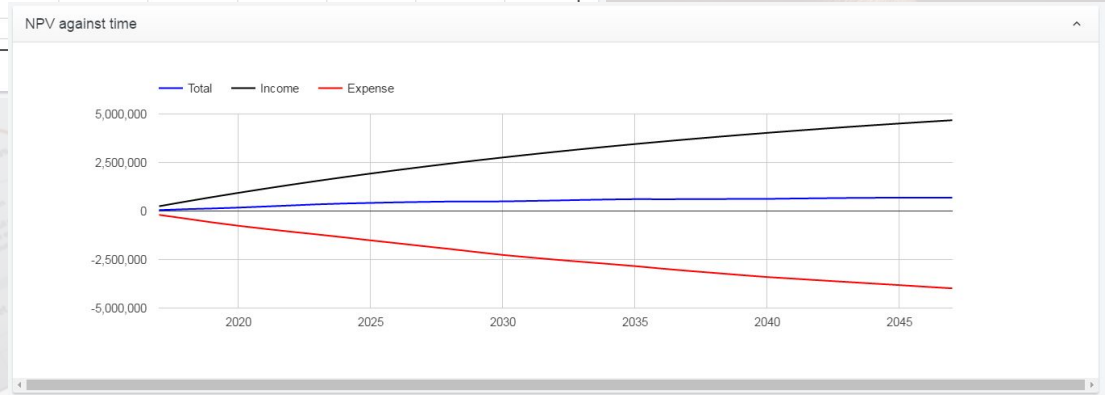
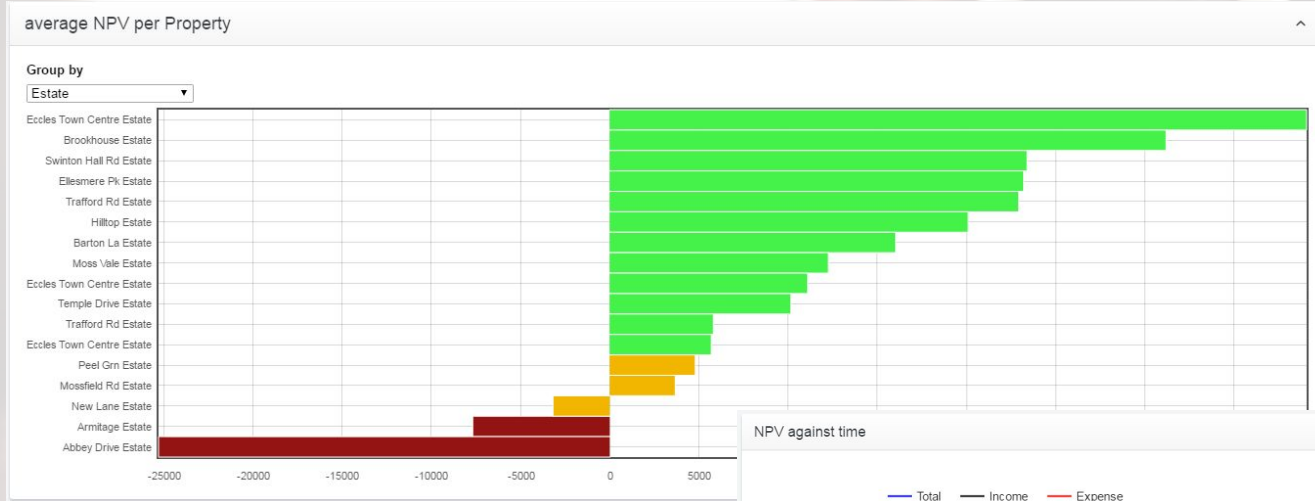
- NPV
- Performance points scoring (AGTs)
- User defined factors
- Integrated with housing management and stock survey data

Options Appraisal

User defined inputs for

- Year ranges
- Discount rate
- Inflation rate
- Evaluation of alternative scenarios for the same property groups

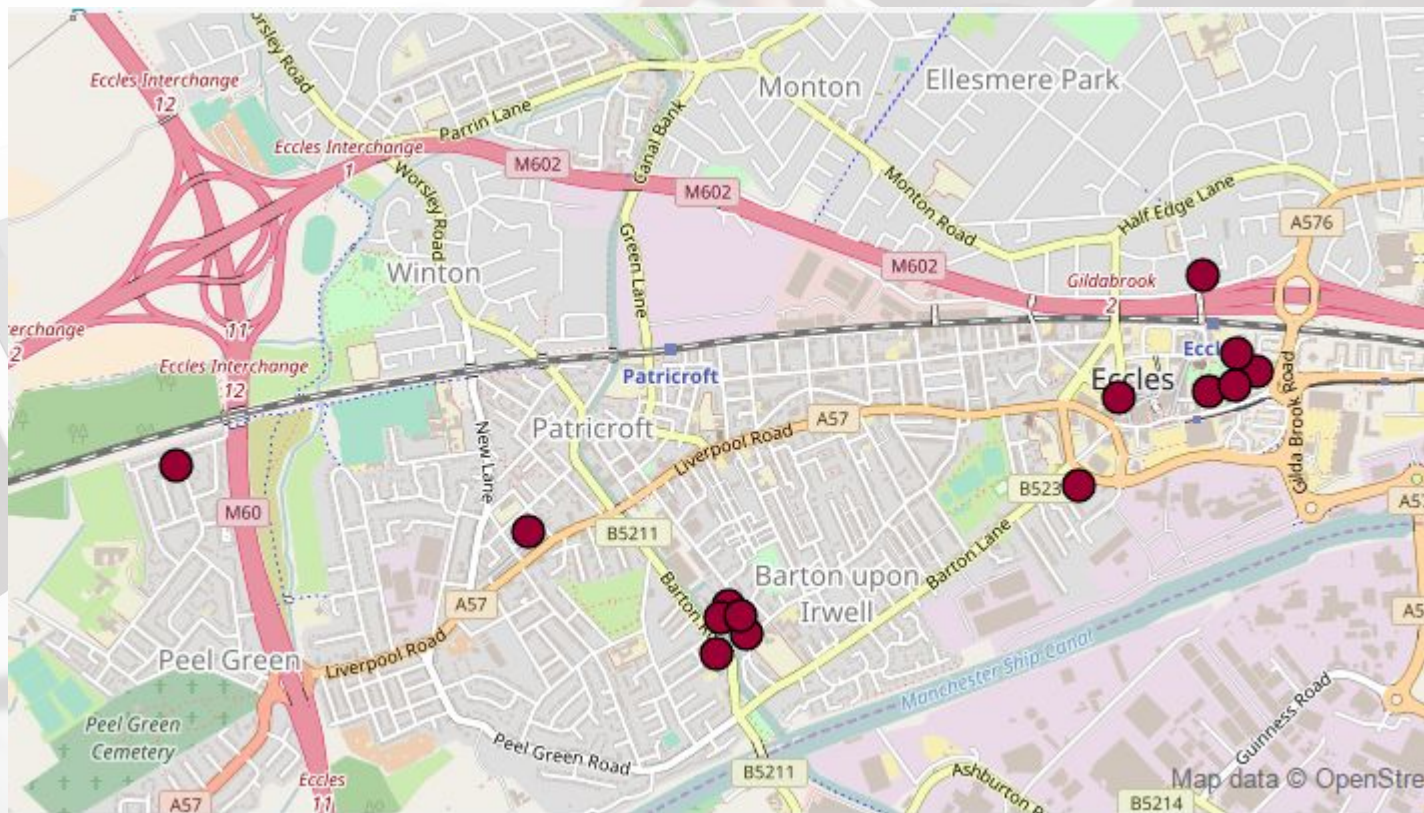
NPV Results - Graphical Display



NPV Results - Property Summary

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Analysis_Date	Scenario	Analysis	Location_Group	UPRN	Address	lo_type_code	type	Net_Present_Value
2	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C10702855	53 Orchard Square Anytown	1	Multi-Storey Flat	6102.89
3	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C10702862	54 Orchard Square Anytown	1	Multi-Storey Flat	6422.69
4	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C10702879	55 Orchard Square Anytown	1	Multi-Storey Flat	8719.22
5	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C10702886	56 Orchard Square Anytown	1	Multi-Storey Flat	8761.26
6	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C10702893	57 Orchard Square Anytown	1	Multi-Storey Flat	-7345.69
7	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C10702903	58 Orchard Square Anytown	1	Multi-Storey Flat	6141.14
8	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C10900839	9 Hertford Close Anytown	1	Mid Terraced House	-3173.84
9	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C11001500	194 Chartley House Anytown	1	Multi-Storey Flat	16036.07
10	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C11002183	122 South Lane Anytown	1	Multi-Storey Flat	11103.58
11	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C20401342	48 Parkstone Road Anytown	1	End Terraced Bungalow	12263.71
12	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C55101253	22 East Drive Anytown	1	Semi-Detached House	10156.3
13	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C55103488	235 Chorlford Road Anytown	1	Detached House	-25286.51
14	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C56300307	7 Devon Street Anytown	1	Semi-Detached House	-2755.51
15	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C56300620	6 Dorset Street Anytown	1	Semi-Detached House	10108.66
16	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C56601161	102 Park View Street Anytown	1	Medium Rise Flat	23398.37
17	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C60406280	16 Wilbert Road Anytown	1	Semi Detached Bungalow	20098.52
18	01/03/2017	No Change 2017	30 Years from 2017	SAP Under 40	C60602651	5 Eastwood Road Anytown	1	Semi-Detached House	-7675.16

GIS Integration



Performance Points Scoring

		REF	TEST	TEST DESCRIPTION	CALCULATION	Possible Score Thresholds /10						TEST	
						0	2	4	6	8	10	WEIGHTING	
SECTION A - THE CUSTOMER PERSPECTIVE	GROUP 1 - DEMAND	1.1	1	Percentage of Properties Void	Av % of properties becoming void over last 3 years	>20	16	12	8	4	<4	33.30%	100%
		1.2	2	Number of Refusals	Refusals as % of offers made (certain categories to be excluded)	>75	60	45	30	15	<15	33.30%	
		1.3	3	Tenancy Length	Average length of tenancy to last year end (for tenancies started in the last 7 years)	1	2	3	4	5	6+	33.30%	
	GROUP 2 - CUSTOMER BEHAVIOUR	2.1	4	ASB Cases	Average ASB cases as % of tenancies over last 3 years	20%	16%	12%	8%	4%	0%	50%	100%
		2.2	5	Rent Arrears	Current tenants rent arrears as % of rent due	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	50%	
	GROUP 3 - NEIGHBOURHOOD ASSESSMENT	3.1	6	Deprivation Indices	Relative local deprivation score	To	be	decided	based	on	data	20%	100%
		3.2	7	Customer Neighbourhood Perception	STAR	0	2	4	6	8	10	40%	
		3.3	8	Staff Neighbourhood Perception	Graded assessment of perceived neighbourhood sustainability	0	2	4	6	8	10	40%	
SECTION B - COMMERCIAL TESTS	GROUP 4 - FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	4.1	9	Actual Rent Collected	Av. rent collected over last 3 years	<3k	3.5k	4k	4.5k	5k	>5k	20%	100%
		4.2	10	Average Responsive Repairs Spend p.u.p.a	Last 3 years data	>550	500	450	400	350	<350	20%	
		4.3	11	Average Voids Spend p.u.p.a	Last 3 years data	>250	220	190	160	130	<130	20%	
		4.4	12	Average Cyclical Spend p.u.p.a	Last 3 years data	>300	250	200	150	100	<100	10%	
		4.5	13	True Management Costs p.u.p.a	To be based upon local staff assessment	>800	700	600	500	400	<400	10%	
		4.6	14	Net Income p.u.p.a	Actual rent collected less 4 tests above	<0	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	>2,000	20%	
	GROUP 5 - ASSET INVESTMENT	5.1	15	Average Planned Cost p.u.p.a - 30 years	30 year average	>1,800	1,600	1,400	1,200	1,000	<1,000	20%	100%
		5.2	16	Average Planned Cost p.u.p.a - 10 years	10 year average	>1,800	1,600	1,400	1,200	1,000	<1,000	30%	
		5.3	17	Average Planned Cost p.u.p.a - 5 years	5 year average	>1,800	1,600	1,400	1,200	1,000	<1,000	50%	
	GROUP 6 - ASSET PERFORMANCE	6.1	18	Energy Performance	SAP Rating	<55	64	68	75	80	92+	20%	100%
		6.2	19	Age of Property	Age of Stock (years)	>100	75	50	35	10	<10	60%	
		6.3	20	Proportion of Bedsit Stock	Bedsits as % of total units	>50%	40%	30%	20%	10%	0%	20%	
	GROUP 7 - ASSET VALUE	7.1	21	Open Market Value	£OMV	<100k	150k	175k	200k	250k	>300k	10%	100%
		7.2	22	Existing Use Value	£EUV	<20k	30k	40k	50k	60k	70k	50%	
7.3		23	Market Rents	Social Rents as % of Market Rents	>90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	<50%	20%		
7.4		24	Yield	% Yield Net/Gross?	0	3	6	9	12	>12	20%		

Stress Testing

- Mandated by HCA
- Test financial sensitivities, e.g. Rent Reduction
- Models built into projections in Options Appraisal module of Promaster

Case study: Merseyside-based HA implements active asset management

Background

- Stock categorised into 6 groups
- Reviewed Annually
- No scientific approach
- HCA requirements



Category 1 (95% stock) 30 Year Sustainable Life

- Full investment as outlined within the SCS and Business Plan
- Full repairs service and cyclical / planned works

Category 2 (0.3% stock) 10-15 Year Sustainable Life

Category 3 (0.4% stock) 30 Year Sustainable Life Subject to Detailed Feasibility

Cat 4-5 (2.7% stock) Disposal & land opportunity

Cat 6 (1.6% stock) Asset failing in current form - opportunity to refurbish and transfer to commercial / market rent

- Inconsistent approach
- Differences of opinions across departments
- Delays in making decisions on properties beyond Cat 2
- Consultants used for appraisal of Cat 3 and then parked up
- No evidence to support decisions

- Top-down: driven by the Exec Team
- NPV at individual property level
- Demonstration of Options Appraisal module from In4systems & 2 others
- VFM as existing system-additional module
- Implementation test system July 2015

Objectives

- Performance & ave. NPV / neighbourhood
- Based on ave. rent / stock condition costs
- Analyse by actual cost at property level
- Quicker decisions on potential disposals

- Clear understanding of asset performance
- Property level info → disposal decisions
- Frees up value driving investment
- Underpins strategic re-planning

A group of approximately ten people are seated in a circle on a light-colored floor in a meeting room. They are engaged in a discussion. In the background, a whiteboard is visible with the word "IDEAS" written on it, along with several colorful sticky notes. The room has a brick wall on the left and large windows on the right. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent green filter.

Case study: Forecasting responsive repairs experiment

- Housing organisations have a lot of data
 - Very granular
 - Lots of history
- Reporting solutions simplify dev of predictive models
- What we wanted to discover:
 - Can we predict what will happen?
 - How can we save customers time and money?



How the scheme works:

- Masters student from Centre for Forecasting works on a 12 week project
- Win-win:
 - Commercial opportunity / R&D outputs for Orchard
 - Forms part of the Masters degree course

Lancaster Centre for Forecasting

As Europe's leading centre for forecasting research, we develop applied research with companies, transfer knowledge between academia and business and build best practices in methods, processes and systems.

Case study

Why Lancaster University - Past projects



- Forecast Segmentation and Benchmarking
- McBride Hierarchy Forecasting and Seasonality



JAGUAR

LR Forecasting



- Forecasting Engineer Hours
- Forecasting New Acquisition Calls

Case study

Predicting responsive repairs volumes



- Major area of expenditure for a housing organisation
- Predict volumes → increase efficiency → save money





- Submitted our project to Lancaster University Centre for Forecasting
- Presented to the students
- Students bid on the project
- Jasyn Teoh was allocated
- Anonymised dataset from two customers



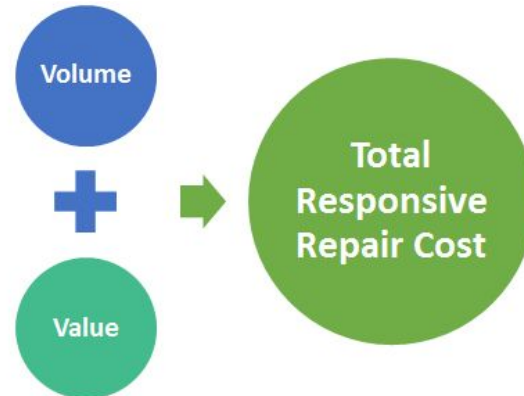


What were we forecasting?

- Total Responsive Repair Cost

	No. of Jobs	Total Value	Average Value	Standard Deviation	Max	Min
A	102,631	£19,779,064	£193	£1,654	£438,593	-£1,000
B	298,001	£38,907,200	£131	£458	£26,378	-£9,775

- Forecast Total Responsive Repair by Volume



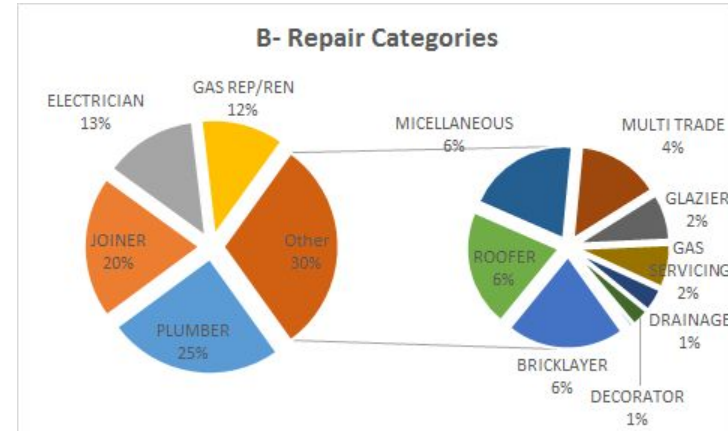
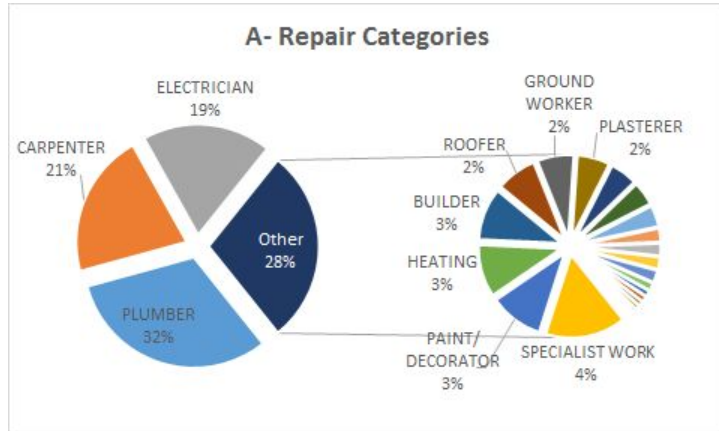
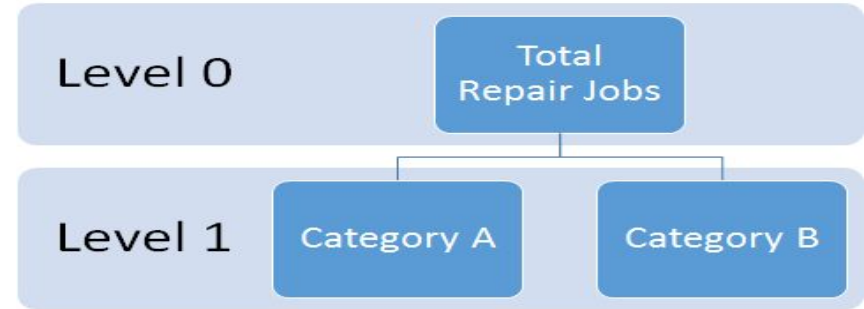
Case study

Creating Model - Data Framing



Which level should we forecast?

- Limited benefit to the business at high level (total jobs)
- Went with repair categories



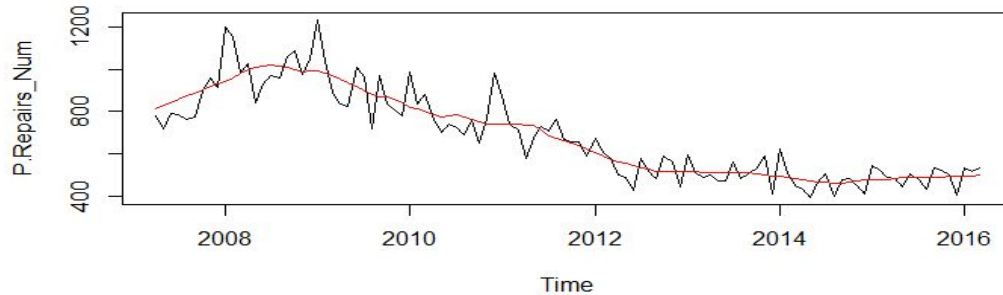
Case study

Creating Model- Data Exploration



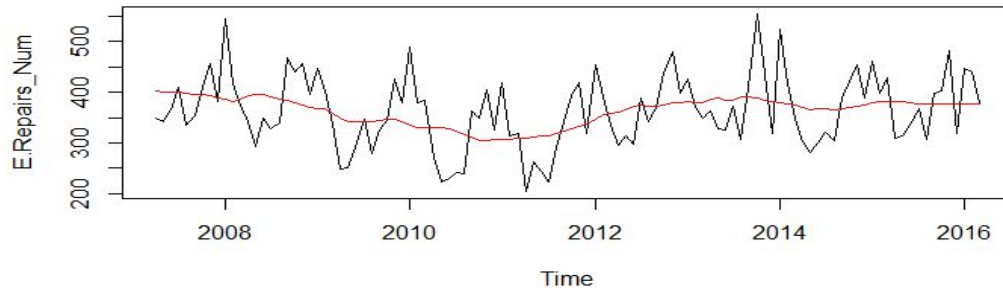
Trend- Plumber and Electrician Category:

Monthly Job Number for Plumber



**Decreasing trend for
Plumber**

Monthly Job Number for Electrician



**Flat dampen trend for
Electrician**

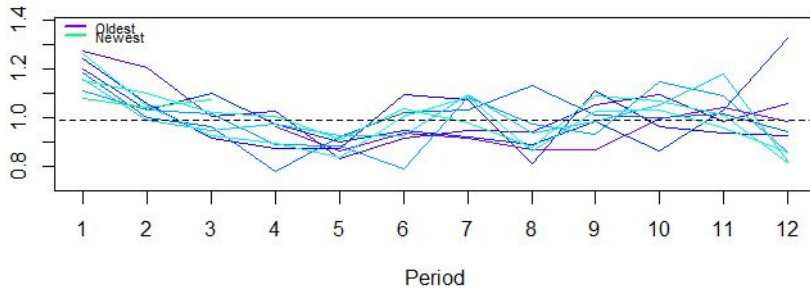
Case study

Creating Model- Data Exploration

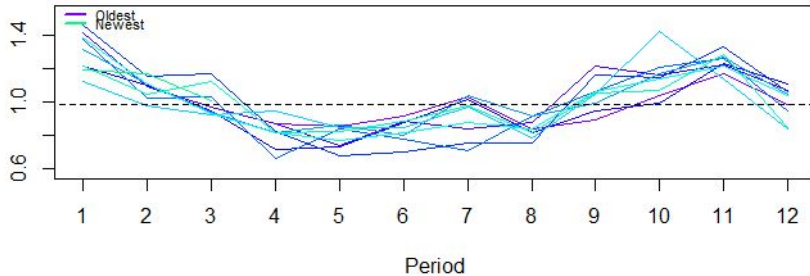


Seasonality- Plumber and Electrician Category:

Seasonality for Plumber



Seasonality for Electrician



- **Similar seasonality**
for both categories

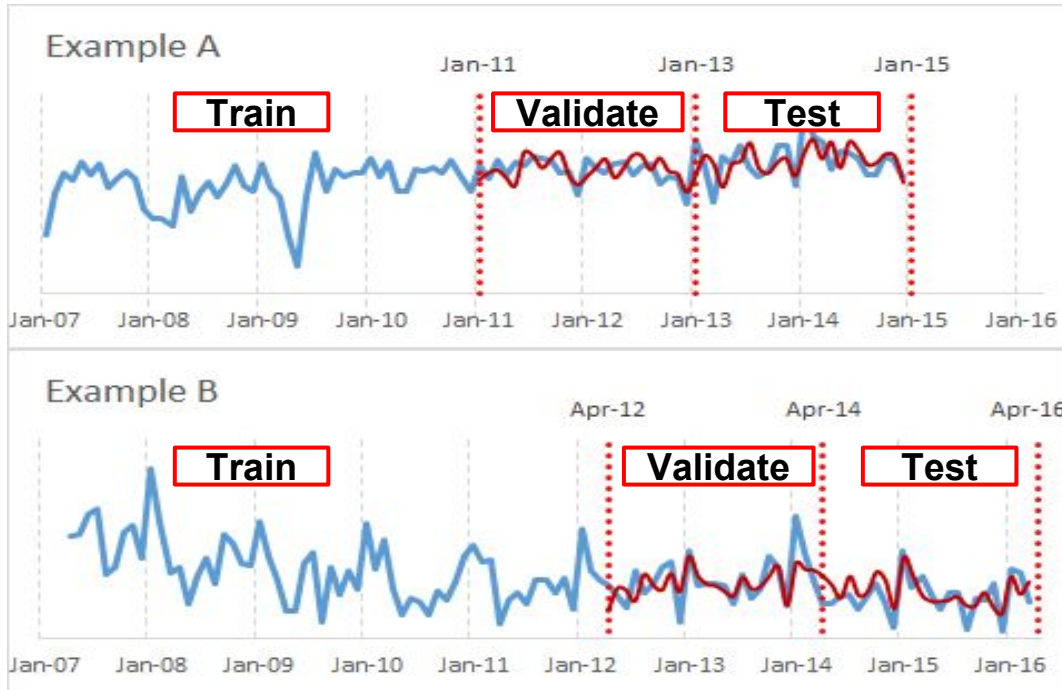


How to select model?

- MAPE: current industry benchmark for aggregated forecast
(**Source:** *Kolassa, 2008*)
 - Automotive, Computer & Technology, Food & Beverage, Consumer Products, Healthcare, Industrial Products, Pharma, Retail, Telco, Others
 - Overall industry benchmark: 13%
 - Best Performing industry is Retail : 7%

Case study

Creating Model - Modelling



Train : Validate : Test

Example A (8 Years)

4 : 2 : 2

Example B (9 Years)

5 : 2 : 2

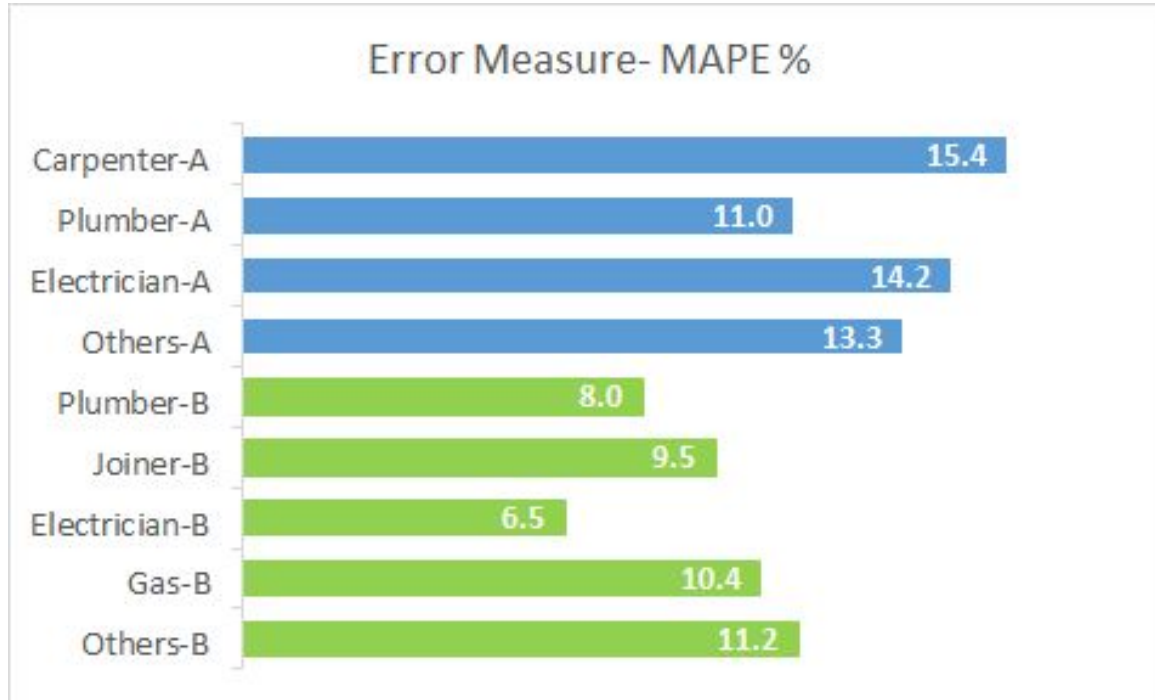
**MAPE calculated
independently using
Test set**

Case study

Creating Model- Model Diagnosing

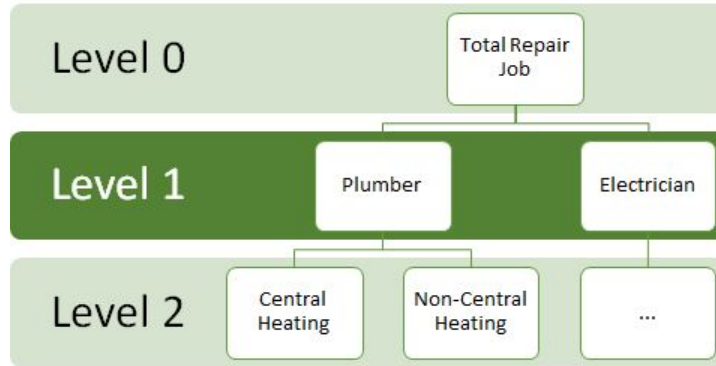


What is the current MAPE?





How can we improve the accuracy?

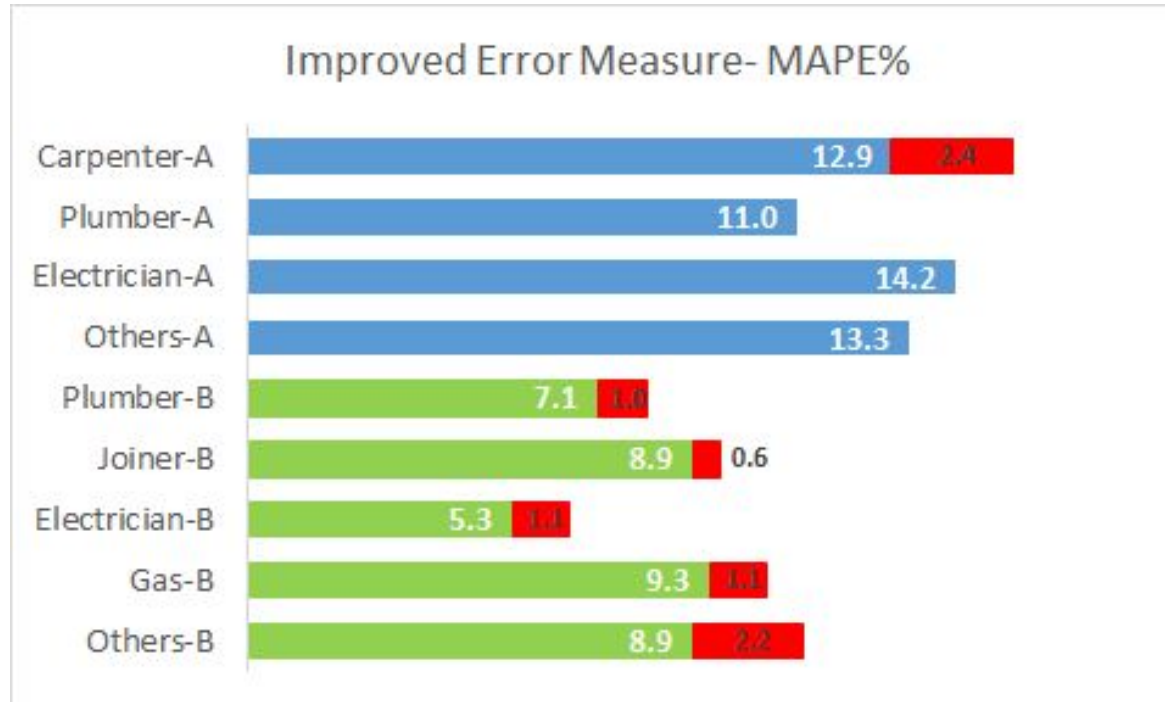


Hierarchical Forecasting:

- Could improve Level 1 forecasting by going more granular
- Example dimensions for Level 2: Heating Type / Locality / Property Class

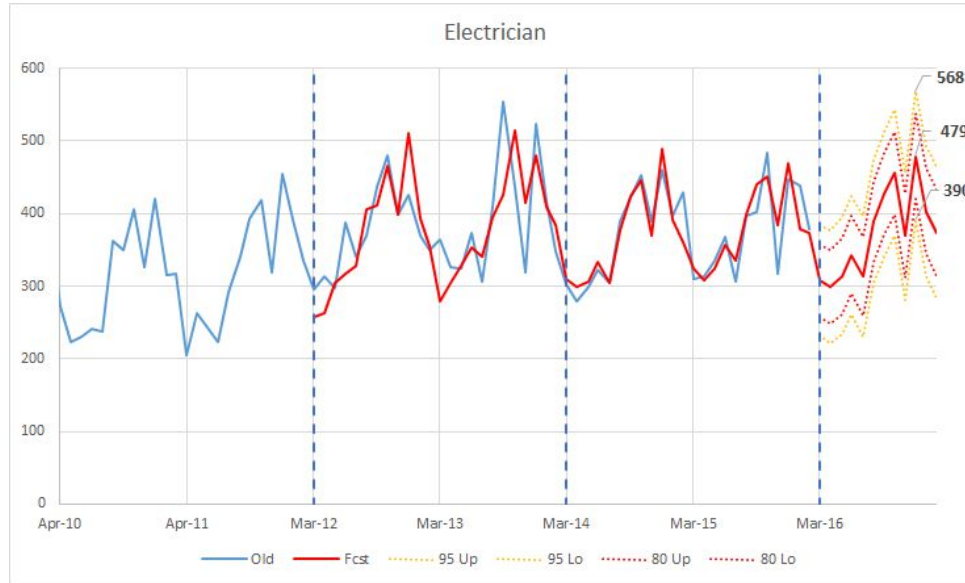


Reduced error





So what's going to happen?



- Highest demand should be expected in January 2017
- Average/Year= 373 jobs



Next steps?

- Simple steps to improve accuracy
 - Data cleansing
 - Explore more dimensions



Case study: Predicting rent arrears

A group of approximately ten people are seated in a circle on a light-colored floor, engaged in a meeting. The setting appears to be a modern office or conference room with a brick wall on the left and a whiteboard in the background. The whiteboard has the word 'IDEAS' written on it and several colorful sticky notes. The people are dressed in business casual attire. One woman on the left is holding a laptop, and another man in the center is also looking at a laptop. The overall atmosphere is professional and collaborative.

Tools for providers

- Manage payments / UC
- Predict rent arrears
- Tools to chase payment



Tools for tenants

- Self-serve financial management & budgeting
- Build financial confidence / capability



Predicting rent arrears? Really?

Use of Analytics growing in the sector:

- Risk Analysis
- Predictive Analytics
- Decision management

Current approaches to income management:

- Analyse patterns of rent balances or payments
- Some blending with other risk factors
- Based on internal data

- Rent often not the first bill to go unpaid (water is)
- Some debts trump rent - e.g. Council Tax, the man in the leather jacket
- Others trying to get money from your customers: payday lenders, Brighthouse etc.
- A retailer offering credit would want to know about these, why not you?



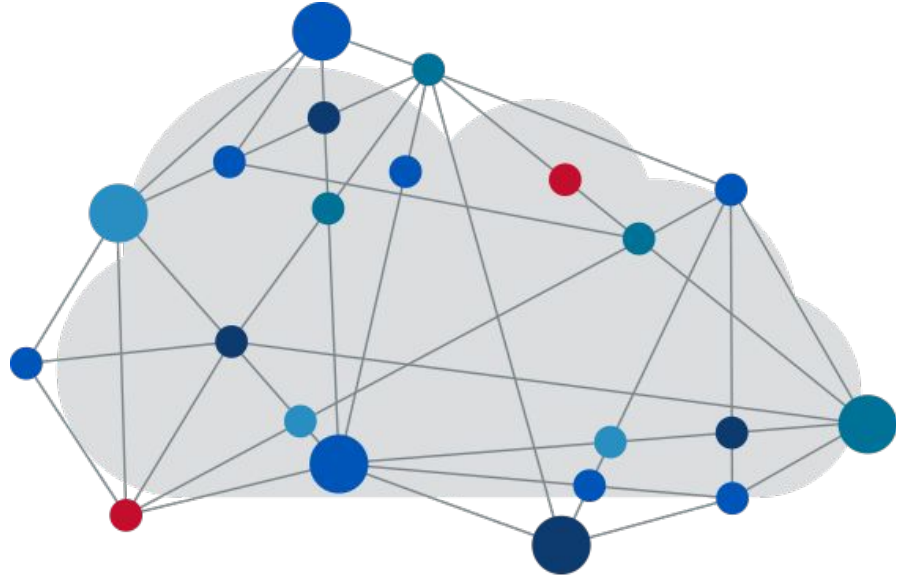
Consumers come with risk

	Range A	Range B	Range C	Range D
Factor A	Yellow	Orange	Red	Red
Factor B	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red
Factor C	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange
Factor D	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Factor E	Green	Green	Green	Yellow



- Risk score based on history of payments, debts, defaults (and now rent payment)
- Used for reference by lenders
- Debt recovery, overcommitment, fraud

- Cloud analytics
- Reduce rent arrears
- Increase efficiency
- Improve insight





Smart response

- Profile and understand
- Prioritise intervention
- Automate comms
(chatbot/messaging apps)
- Nudge
- Shape services and surface



NKOTB: Intent Technologies

A group of diverse professionals, including men and women of various ages, are sitting in a circle on chairs in a meeting room. They appear to be engaged in a collaborative discussion. In the background, there is a brick wall and a whiteboard with several sticky notes and diagrams. The scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent green filter.



Intent at a glance

Fast Growing SME founded in 2011

32 collaborators

Lille

London

Paris

Toulouse



400 000
connected dwellings



40 000
connected things



70 clients



EUROPEAN FEDERATION
FOR LIVING

2016
Global Cleantech

100

ONE TO WATCH



The Problem?

Data is too often fragmented, underexploited, not accessible and not reliable

I ♥ DATA



Real estate managers
Asset management tools
(ERP, CRM, ...)

Service Contractors
Heterogeneous Info Systems

Too much **double data entry**

No exchange of real-time data

Too much **heterogeneous sources** for using data in efficient actions

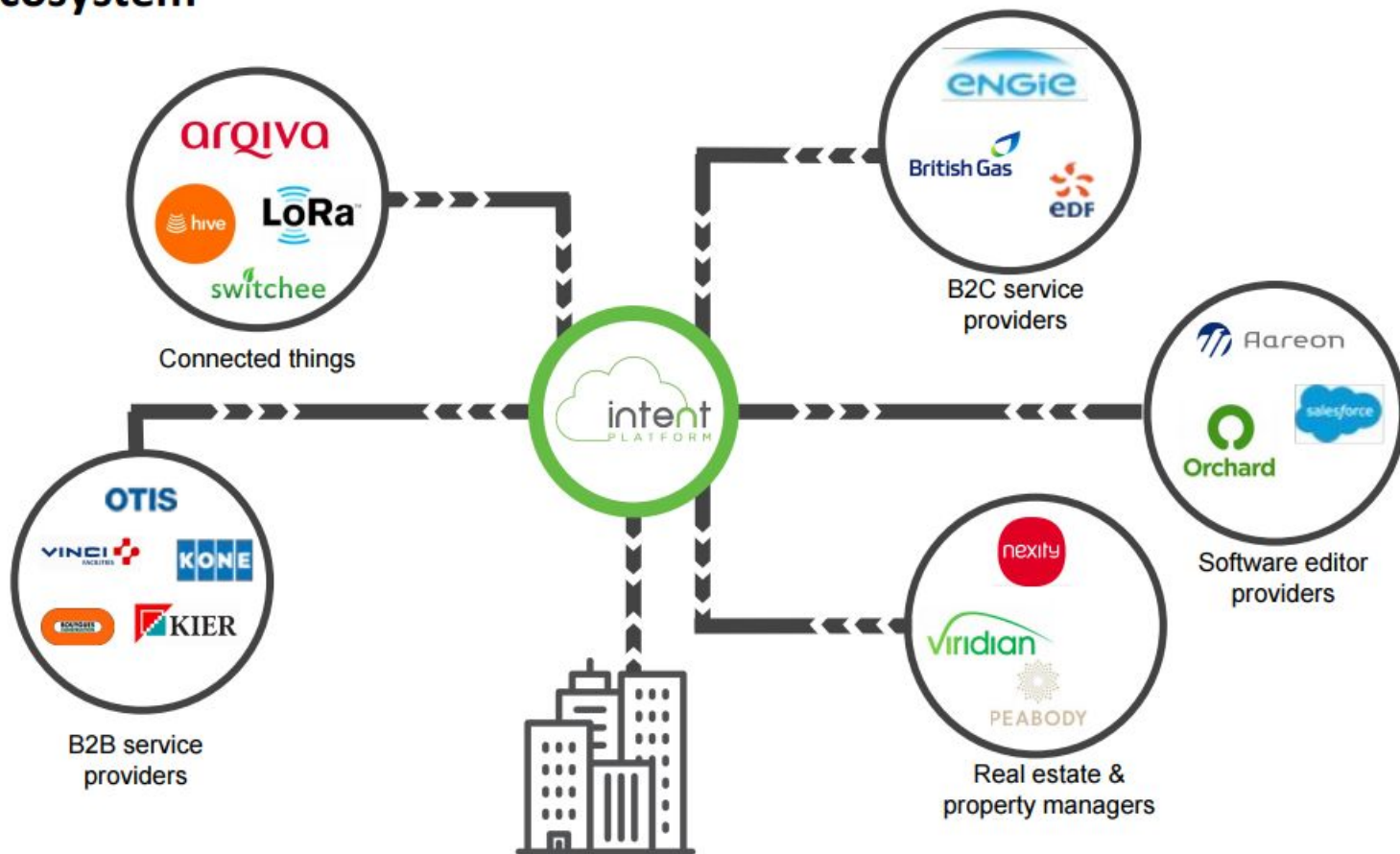
No APIs

Connected things (smart thermostats, lifts, ...) and **metering systems**

Too much **proprietary approach**



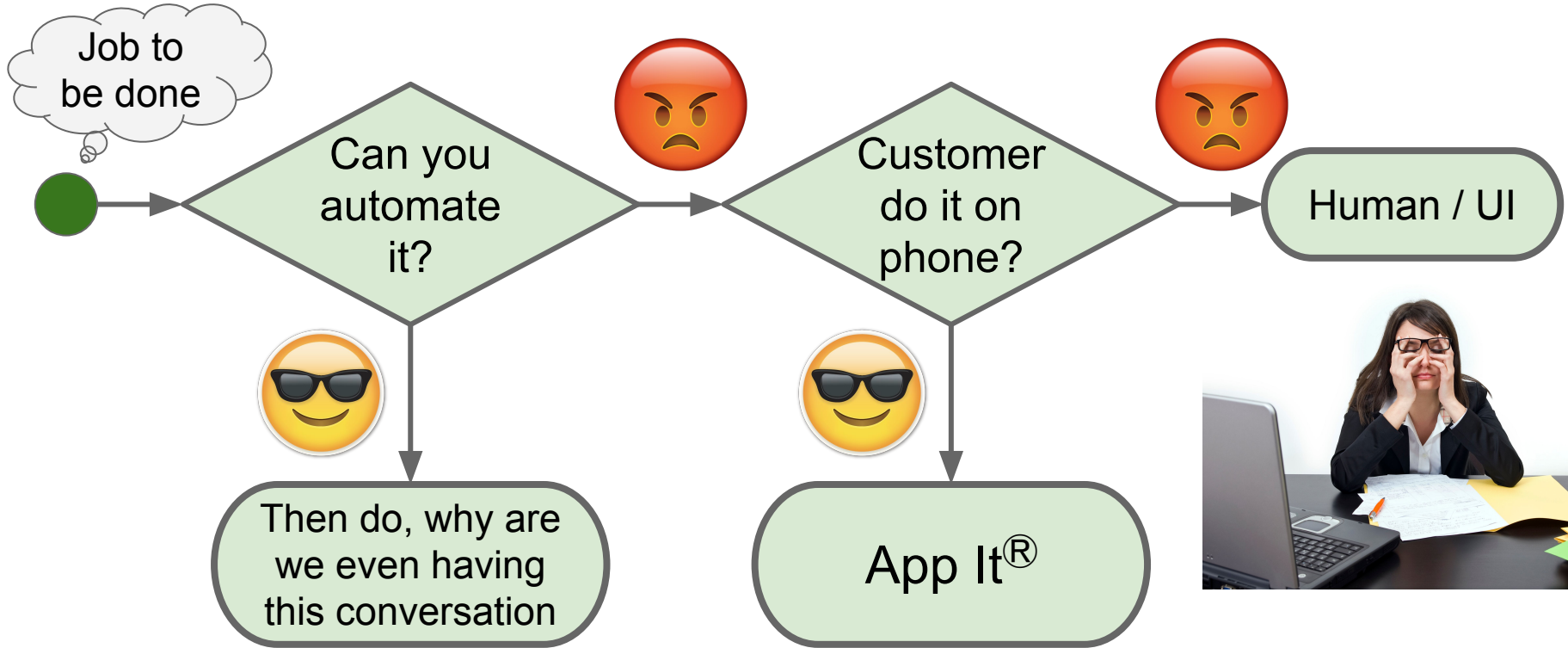
A unique platform to connect all the involved stakeholders of your ecosystem



The next generation service platform



FACT: Nobody *wants* to use software*



* OK so there are geeks

The new tools of the trade

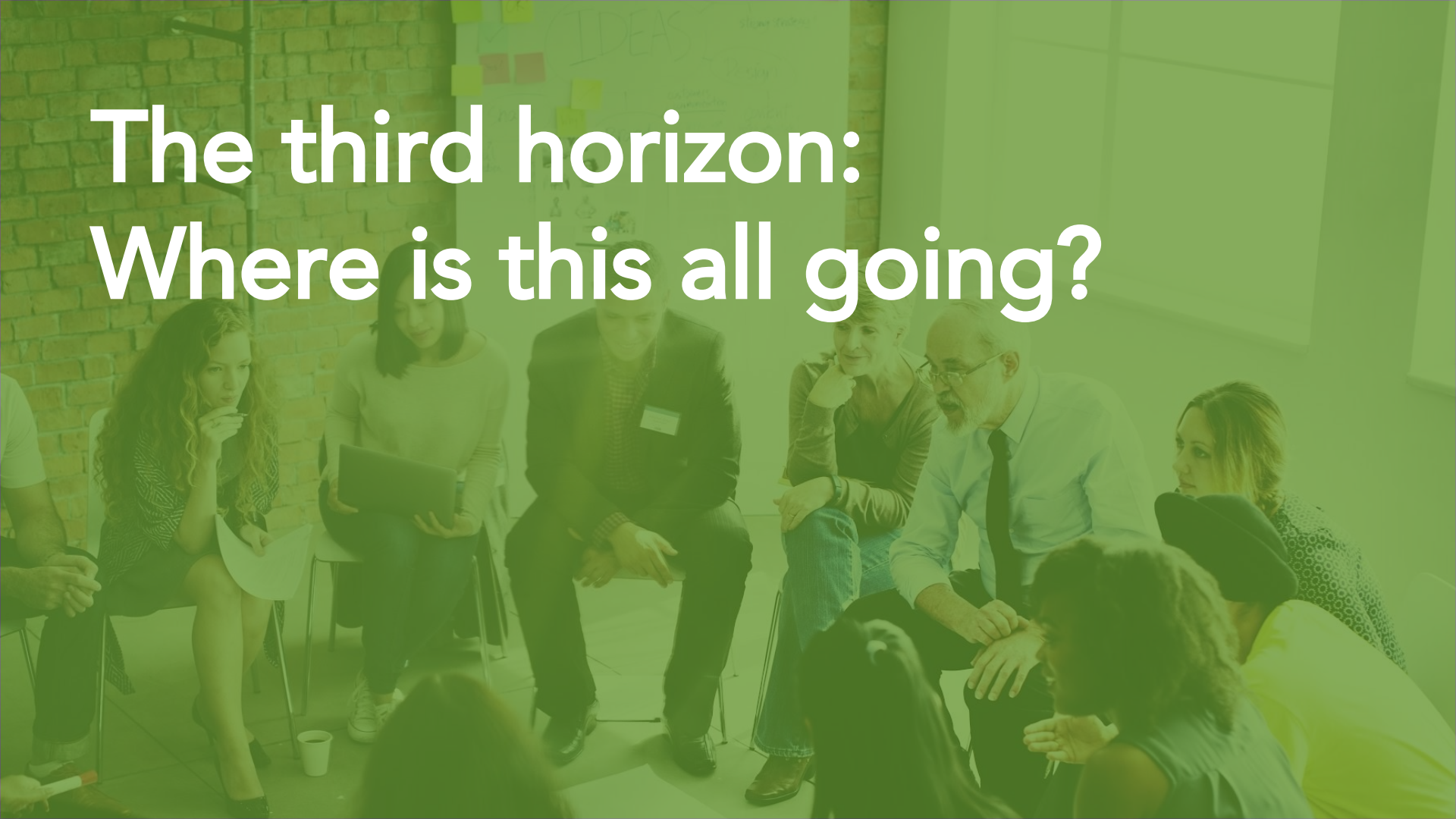


Want a data lake, but
got this?



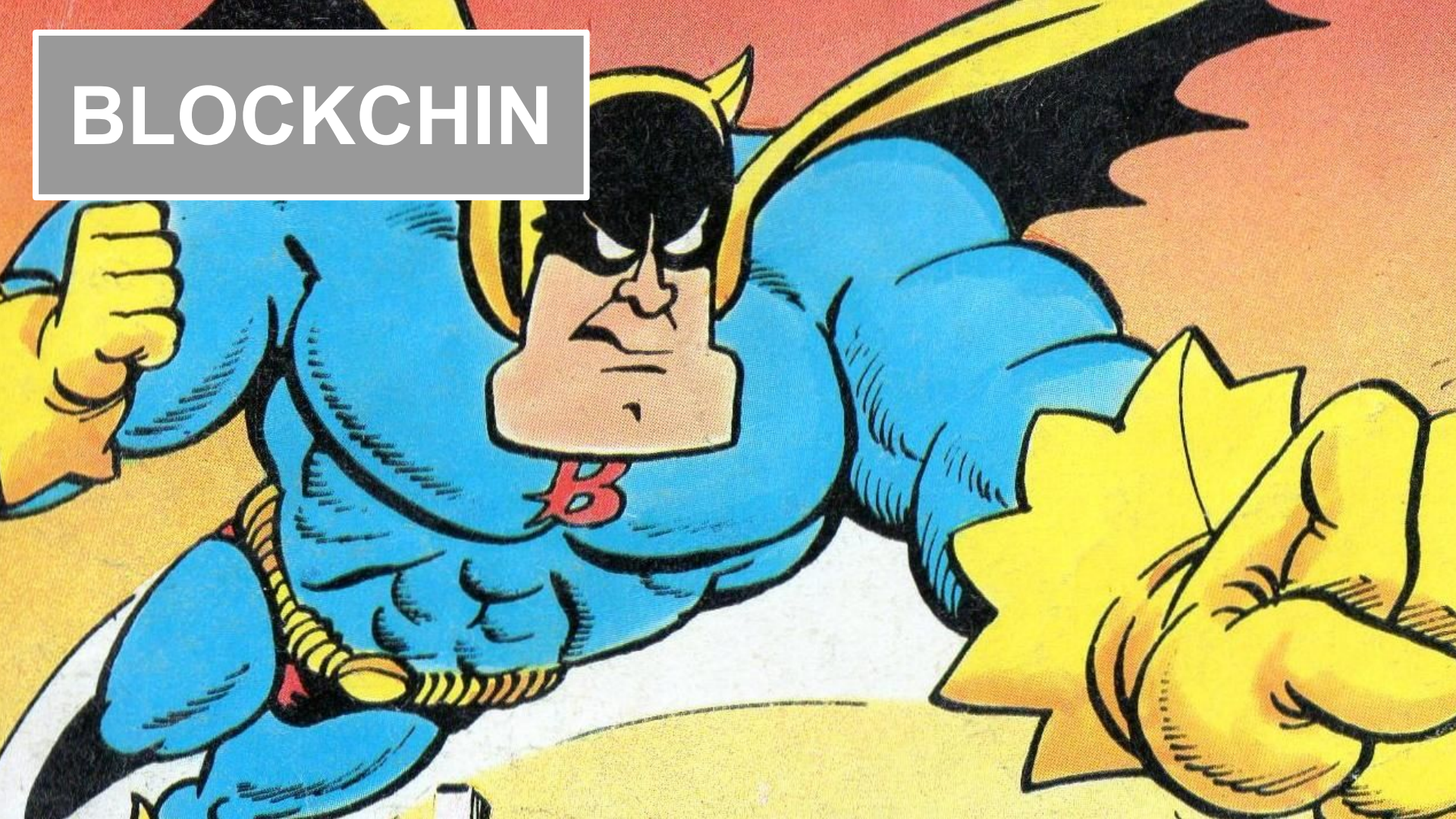
“WE’RE
GONNA DRAIN
THE SWAMP!”

The third horizon: Where is this all going?



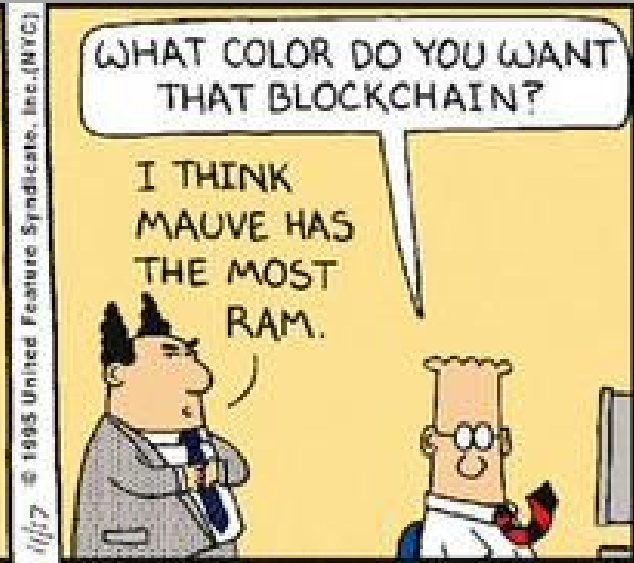
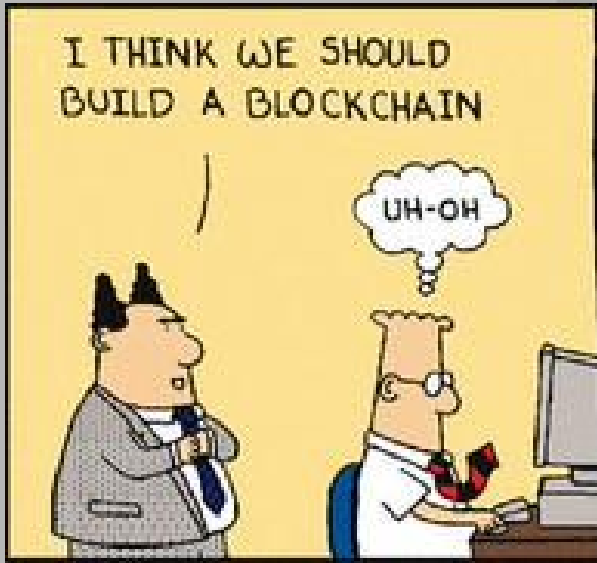


BLOCKCHIN



A blue-toned graphic representing a blockchain network. It features a complex, interconnected mesh of nodes and lines, resembling a globe or a network structure, set against a dark background. The nodes are small white dots, and the lines are thin blue lines connecting them. The overall effect is a glowing, digital network.

BLOCKCHAIN



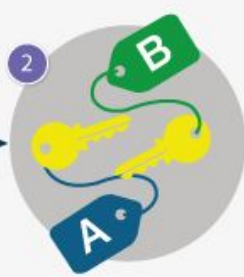
Conceptualised
by Satoshi
Nakamoto*



How a blockchain transaction works



A and B wish to conduct an 'interaction' or 'transaction'.



Cryptographic keys are assigned to the interaction that both A and B hold.



The interaction is broadcast and verified by a distributed network.



Once validated, a new block is created.



This block is then added to the chain, creating a permanent 'golden source' of the interaction.



The transaction between A and B is completed.

- Distributed ledger
- Secure
- Unique, unchangeable records
- Doesn't require intermediaries

Blockchain will globalise (democratise?) data integrity

...and bring challenges

Whose data?
What is privacy?
How you can be forgotten?
What is truth?*



Did you predict the end of
this presentation?

...Thank you :)