STIRLING MORTGAGE SHOP

VIEWPOINT

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Turning 'generation rent' into 'generation buy'

New 95% mortgage scheme to help first-time buyers

Lenders are now offering a government-backed 95% mortgage scheme to help more first-time buyers onto the property ladder.

The government is hoping to turn 'generation rent' into 'generation buy' with the help of a 5% mortgage deposit scheme launched on 19 April.

Following the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, many lenders withdrew low-deposit mortgages. In just under a year, the number of 95% mortgages available to first-time buyers fell from 391 to just three. It's hoped the scheme will give lenders the confidence to offer low-deposit mortgages again by taking on some of the risks involved.

What is the 5% deposit scheme?

First announced in this year's Budget, the programme offers first-time buyers or current homeowners the chance to secure a 95% loan-to-value mortgage on homes worth up to £600,000. It's available on both new-build and existing properties.

The government hopes the scheme will provide an affordable route to home ownership by helping people who may be renting but are unable to save for a deposit.

Buyers will still only be able to borrow in proportion to their income, typically a multiple of 4.5. As a result, the scheme will particularly benefit buyers in lower-value housing markets such as northern England and Scotland.

What does loan to value mean?

Loan to value is the percentage of the property value you're loaned as a mortgage – in other words, the proportion you're borrowing. For example, if you have a 95% mortgage on a house worth £200,000, you would put down £10,000 (5%) of your own money as a deposit and borrow the rest (£190,000).

What's the catch?

There are a few conditions that you'll have to meet under the scheme. You'll need to:

— Buy a property to live in – second homes and buy-to-let properties aren't eligible.

— Apply for a repayment (not interest-only) mortgage

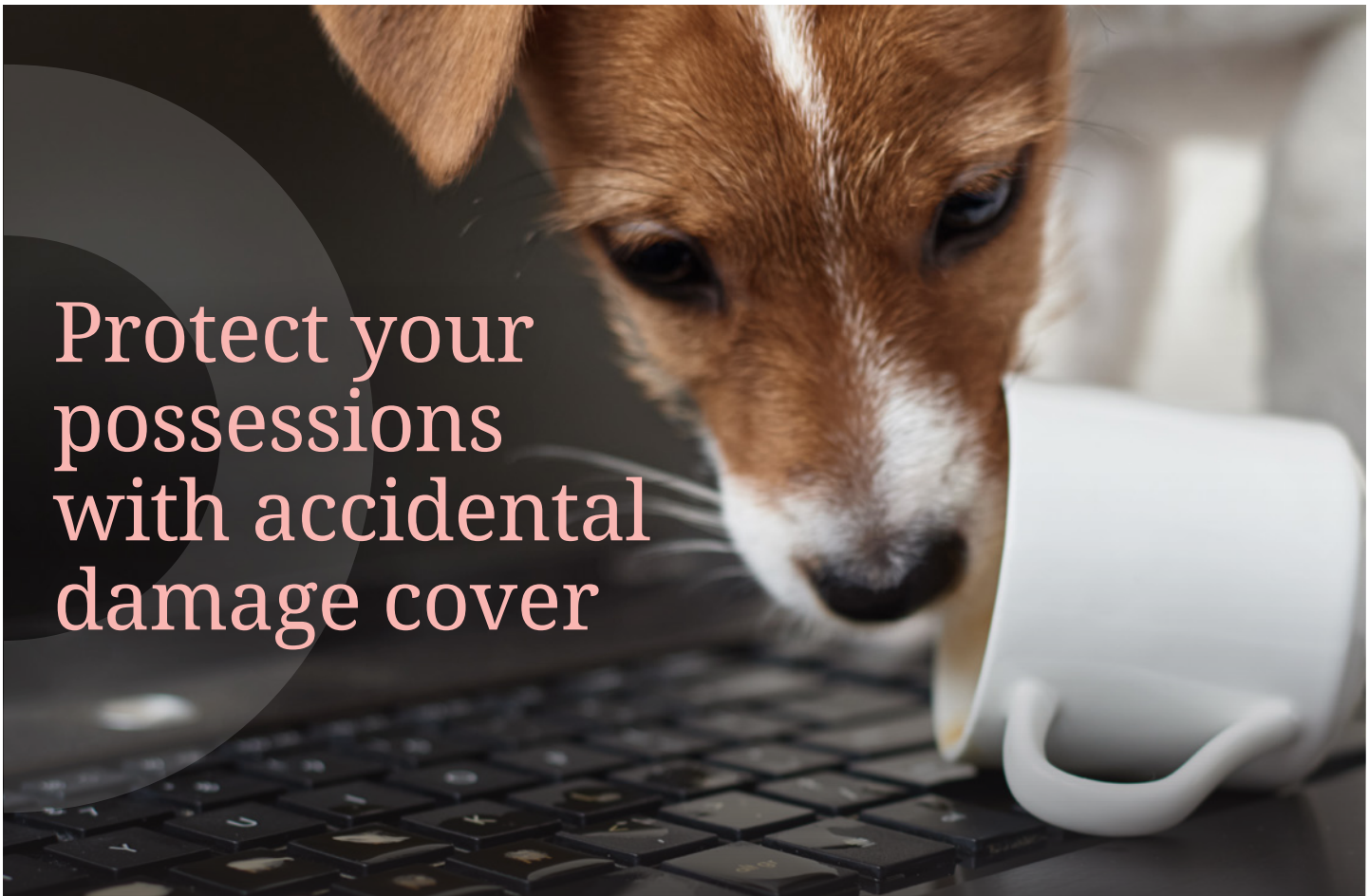
— Pass standard affordability checks, including a loan-to-income test and credit score assessment.

It's worth considering the fact that the higher proportion of the property price you borrow, the higher the amount of interest you'll repay on your mortgage. So it might be good to take a step back and figure out if you can save for a little longer and borrow less.

Speak to your financial adviser about how the 5% mortgage deposit scheme could help you get on the property ladder.

YOUR HOME MAY BE REPOSSESSED IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON A MORTGAGE.

OW3372 Exp. 24/11/21



Protect your possessions with accidental damage cover

Insurance claims for accidental damage increased over the past year as more people worked from home, so it's a good time to check your own coverage.

Figures from some of the country's biggest insurance providers have shown a sharp rise in claims of accidental damage during the lockdown.

With many millions now working from home, the chances of accidents and damage to property have inevitably gone up. Halifax Home Insurance reported a rise of 35% for claims between July and September 2020 compared with the same period in 2019.

Types of accidents included damage to computers and other electrical items, broken windows and water leaks. With holidays cancelled, children home schooling and everyone staying in, appliances were used a lot more than normal, along with central heating systems.

Millions paid out in home insurance claims

One Insurance provider paid out £33 million in home insurance claims in 2020, with 15% going towards accidental damage claims. General claims not related to accidents accounted for 25% and were mostly related to appliance and pipework damage.

The biggest rise in claims related to damage to computers and electrical equipment because of spillages. As working from home turned many of us into amateur office managers, the usual health and safety measures within a normal office environment were not easy to replicate – especially with children and pets in the picture.

Admiral reported its accidental damage claims increased by 28% since the lockdown started in March 2020, compared to the previous year. Damaged laptop claims increased by 31% and claims around damage caused by home renovation also rose.

Check your accidental damage coverage

It's a good time to see what your home insurance policy includes when it comes to covering accidental damage to your property.

1. Check that you have the accidental damage cover in place, because it's often offered as an optional extra to your home insurance.
2. Check the limits and exclusions on your accidental damage cover, making sure there is enough to cover any new gadgets or equipment you bought during lockdown.
3. If you have made renovations and upgrades to your home during lockdown, try to calculate the extra value they bring to your home to ensure your home policy covers it.

How to avoid accidental damage in your home

Sometimes, accidents just happen. But there are ways to reduce the likelihood of an accident, like keeping drinks in a closed cup, away from computers, or tidying cables to avoid tripping.

With many homeowners installing wooden flooring, it's worth keeping rugs secure with non-slip backing, and encouraging children to be aware of risks in the home when they are playing.

And it's always a good idea to have your insurers' telephone number and the policy details handy for when you need them.

Along with helping you check the small print in your accidental damage policy, your financial adviser is here to help you find insurance plans that work best for you and your family, to make sure you're best protected.

OW3315 Exp. 29/04/22

Should we be concerned about rising inflation?

Most economists expect inflation to pick up over the next few months as lockdown restrictions ease and shops and restaurants reopen. But is this a cause for concern?

As lockdown measures begin to lift, financial markets are making their adjustments in anticipation of a rise in inflation, with bond yields picking up (meaning prices have fallen) and stock markets rotating from defensive sectors into cyclicals.

What is inflation?

Put simply, inflation measures the change in the prices of goods and services. If it rises then it takes more of our cash to buy things. We all experience inflation in our daily lives, from filling up our cars with fuel, buying groceries or using public transport.

In the UK, the official measure of inflation is the Consumer Prices Index. It's published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), which monitors what people are spending their money on, using a basket of everyday goods and services.

The ONS adjusts the basket from time to time to reflect our changing spending habits. During lockdown, there was a shift with products like hand sanitiser and hand wipes being added, and items like white chocolate and ground coffee dropping off the list.

Inflation is all an illusion... or is it?

It's easy to ignore the impact of inflation on your finances. Most people's spending habits this month compared with the same time a year ago would probably stick to the same patterns – regardless of inflation at the time – because the differences seem small and therefore wouldn't affect the way they spend.

If you're trying to save money though, it's worth remembering that with interest rates currently lower than the rate of inflation, the real value of any cash savings is falling. In other words, the cost of living is increasing at a faster rate than your savings are growing, which means the spending power of your money is actually falling.

How will inflation affect investments?

Many people in the UK are preparing to spend the cash they've saved over the past year when the lockdown ends and shops, restaurants and entertainment venues reopen. Activity is likely to return to pre-pandemic levels and the expectation is that inflation is likely to pick up. Some economists are worried about inflationary pressures. In addition to this is the effect of government stimulus packages on the economy, which would provide another tailwind.

However, experts believe it's likely to be a short-lived phase and should not pose a longer-term challenge to fixed income or equity markets. The Bank of England does foresee inflation rising towards the 2% mark, but believes it will be a temporary phenomenon. Continuing deflationary forces like ageing demographics, technological innovation and global supply chains cast doubt over predictions of a new era of inflation.

Ultimately if you want to beat inflation in terms of finding some good returns on your savings, investing is the best option at the moment – due to cash savings rates being at such low levels.

One of the best ways to ensure your investments are given the strongest opportunity to navigate the effects of inflation on financial markets is through a global, multi-asset portfolio that's actively managed by a professional team of investors. Speak to a financial adviser to find out more.

The value of investments and any income from them can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the original amount invested.

OW3380 Exp. 04/06/22

Do you know your State Pension age?

Did you know that the State Pension age (SPA) increased to 66 for both men and women in October this year and it's set to rise further? Knowing your SPA, together with how much you can expect to receive, is an important part of your retirement plan that is often overlooked.

Why do I have to wait longer?

In 1908, when the first State Pension was introduced in the UK, you would have to wait until the grand old age of 70 before being able to claim. This was at a time when life expectancy at birth was around 40 years for men and 43 for women, and when only 24% of people reached State Pension age!

As recently as ten years ago, women could claim their state pension at 60, while men had to wait until they were 65, but qualifying ages have now been brought into line. The changes were introduced due to increased life expectancy, as people are now likely to spend a larger proportion of their adult lives in retirement than ever before.

66, 67 or older?

To find out your SPA, visit the government website www.gov.uk/state-pension-age - this will provide you with an exact date. However, you are no longer forced to take your pension at this age, so you could consider working longer if that suits your circumstances.

If you were born after April 1960, your pension age will be 67 and people born after April 1977 will have to wait until age 68 under current proposals, although the government is considering plans for this to be brought forward.

How much will I get?

The State Pension is paid to anyone who has made at least ten years' worth of National Insurance contributions during their working lifetime. The maximum payment is currently £175.20 a week (£9,110.40 a year), but how much you get depends on how many years you contributed for. To check your State Pension forecast, go to www.gov.uk/check-state-pension.

You may also be able to apply for National Insurance credits or pay voluntary National Insurance to boost your State Pension, although the best options will depend on your individual circumstances.

A timely reminder to plan ahead

Why not let the recent increase to the SPA act as a reminder to review all your pension pots, including your State Pension, to consider whether your savings are going to allow you to have the retirement you've dreamed of. We can help you get on track, so why not get in touch?

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OW3045 Exp. 19/11/2021

Is it time to check your contents insurance?

We shopped online more than normal during lockdown, but does your contents insurance cover these new purchases? You might be surprised to find out how much it would cost to replace your possessions if they were damaged or stolen.

During the lockdown, we have worked from home, and we've also shopped from home. Apart from the day-to-day essentials, we are buying gadgets, appliances, clothes and equipment for the kitchen to the home office, and even makeshift home gyms.

These items can add up, so are they covered by your home contents insurance? You might need to review the level of cover in your policy in case anything is damaged or stolen and needs replacing.

What is contents insurance?

Contents insurance covers the cost of replacing possessions in your home – up to a certain amount – if they are stolen, destroyed or damaged.

When you're insuring your home, you'll select the level of contents cover. Some policies allow you to specify high-value items in your home (like jewellery or smart TVs) that normally wouldn't fall under the general contents category because they're worth more than £1,000, for example.

It's a good idea to check your coverage so you're not caught out if something does go wrong. If you take each room at a time and estimate the value of items (making a note of the high-value ones), you'll have a better idea of what your total contents cover should be.

Examples of possessions you could include are:

- Furniture
- TVs
- Laptops and computers
- Games consoles
- Hi-fi equipment
- Home exercise equipment
- Jewellery
- Expensive clothing and accessories
- Kitchen appliances

Don't forget your outdoor space

For those with gardens, the lockdown saw extra spending on tools, garden furniture, fire pits and barbeques. People also took to converting sheds into home offices.

Tally up your outdoor items and include them in your content value. And remember to lock tools and equipment away when not in use, or you risk invalidating a claim if something is stolen from your garden.

Keep receipts and read the small print

Online shopping makes it easier to store receipts in case you do need to make a claim. It's also worth registering new electronics and appliances for free warranties that often come with them. Along with these steps, find out if you are covered if you transport any items outside of your home (like a laptop, for example).

Post-lockdown travel insurance

Many of us are looking forward to travelling again and a lot of bookings have already been made. Travel insurance – even if you're travelling within the UK – is important, so it's a good idea to purchase a policy separate to one you might have with your bank. Look for coverage specific to Covid-19 to make sure you're protected if anything changes.

Your financial adviser can help you navigate the small print in your insurance policy and help you find the best contents cover to protect your belongings.

Now is a good time to review your insurance policies and make sure it covers everything you own. Our expert advisers can help you review your coverage or help you find a new policy that works best for you and your family.

OW3316 Exp. 02/08/2021

Unlocking the value in your home

The number of people using equity release schemes fell last year as older homeowners grew more cautious.

Older homeowners seemed to be more reluctant to release cash from their homes in 2020, according to the Equity Release Council. Data from the trade body shows drawdowns from lifetime mortgages fell by 21% last year and 10% fewer plans were agreed than in 2019.

This drop suggests the coronavirus pandemic affected the equity release market in 2020, with activity slipping to a four-year low between April and June. Yet the end of the year was a different story – a backlog of cases meant it was unusually busy, with 11,566 new equity release plans agreed between October and December.

What is equity release?

Equity release enables homeowners who are aged 55 and over to access some of the money tied up in their homes. You can take the money as a lump sum or in several smaller amounts. Many people choose this option to supplement their retirement income, make home improvements or help children or grandchildren get onto the property ladder.

The most common way to release equity from your home is through a lifetime mortgage, which allows you to take out a loan secured on your property, provided it's your main residence. You can ring-fence some of the property value as inheritance for your family and you can choose to make repayments or let the interest roll up. The mortgage amount, including any interest, is paid back when you die or move into long-term care.

Alternatively, you can take out a home reversion plan, which enables you to sell all or part of your home for a lump sum or regular payments. You can continue living there rent-free until you die, but you'll have to pay to maintain and insure it. You can ring-fence some of the property for later use. At the end of the plan, the property is sold and the proceeds are shared according to the remaining proportions of ownership.

Is equity release falling out of favour?

In 2020, £3.89 billion of equity was released from property, compared with £3.92 billion in 2019 and £3.94 billion in 2018, according to the Equity Release Council (5). These figures suggest people are biding their time before unlocking wealth from their homes, according to David Burrowes, the trade body's chairman (6).

Yet interest rates for lifetime mortgages are now falling, which could encourage people to take the next step. The average equity release interest rate fell to around 4% during the last three months of 2020, with the lowest rates now at around 2.3% (7). This rate is less than many of those available on 10-year fixed-rate mortgages, but higher than a lot of products with shorter fixed periods (8).

Is equity release right for you?

Deciding to release funds from your home isn't a decision to take lightly. While equity release means you have money to spend now instead of leaving it tied up in your property, it can be a complicated process. Remember that equity release often doesn't pay you the full market value for your home and it will also reduce the amount of inheritance your loved ones could receive. It's important to talk to a financial adviser who can help you decide whether the process is appropriate for you.

A Lifetime mortgage is a loan secured against your home. A Lifetime mortgage may affect your entitlement to state benefits, and it will reduce the value of your estate.

OW3271 Exp. 07/04/2022

Jargon and lingo – talking about mortgages

From agreement in principle and loan-to-value to freehold and leasehold, we've compiled a list of terms you're likely to come across when buying a property and what they actually mean.

Buying a property can be a complicated process, and even more confusing when you're confronted with various terms you've not come across before. To help you make sense of it all, we've listed some key definitions you'll need to know.

This list should give you a good head start when it comes to understanding the jargon around mortgages. To help you take the stress out of buying a property, speak to a financial adviser about how they can help you find the most suitable mortgage and guide you through the process.

Agreement in principle	A document from a mortgage lender with an estimate of how much money you may be able to borrow. You can use this to prove to a seller that you can afford to buy their property.
Annual percentage rate (APR)	The overall cost of a mortgage, including the interest and fees. It assumes you have the mortgage for the whole term.
Arrangement fee	A set-up fee for your mortgage.
Base rate	The interest rate the Bank of England charges other banks and lenders when they borrow money.
Buildings insurance	Covers you for damage to the structure of your home – you'll need to have a policy in place when you take out a mortgage.
Capital	The amount of money you borrow to buy a property.
Conveyancing	The legal process you go through when you buy or sell a property done by a licensed conveyancer or solicitor.
Deposit	The amount you need to put down in cash towards the cost of a property.
Equity	The amount of the property that you own outright – your deposit as well as the capital you've paid off on your mortgage.
Fixed-rate mortgage	The interest rate on the mortgage stays the same for the initial period of the deal. Your rate won't change with the Bank of England base rate during this time.
Flexible mortgage	Allows you to underpay, overpay or take a payment holiday from your mortgage – they are usually more expensive than conventional mortgages.
Freehold	You own the building and the land it stands on.
Gazumping	When an offer has been accepted on a property but a different buyer makes a higher offer, which the seller accepts.
Guarantor	A third party who agrees to meet the monthly mortgage repayments if you can't.
Help-to-Buy	The government has introduced various Help to Buy schemes to make buying a home easier, including equity loans, mortgage guarantees, ISAs and specific schemes for Scotland and Wales.
Interest-only mortgage	You only pay the interest on your mortgage each month without repaying the capital.
Joint mortgage	A mortgage taken out by two or more people.
Land Registry	The official body responsible for maintaining details of property ownership.
Leasehold	You own the building but not the land it stands on, and only for a set period.
Loan-to-value	The size of your mortgage as a percentage of the property value.
Porting	Allows you to transfer your borrowing from one property to another if you move, without paying arrangement fees.
Repayment mortgage	You pay off interest and part of your capital each month.
Stamp duty	You'll need to pay stamp duty land tax when you buy a property over a certain price.
Standard variable rate (SVR)	The default interest rate your lender will charge after your initial mortgage period ends.
Tracker mortgage	The interest rate on your mortgage tracks the Bank of England base rate at a set margin above or below it.
Valuation survey	Lenders will carry one of these out to check whether the property is worth around the amount you're paying for it.

YOUR HOME MAY BE REPOSSESSED IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON YOUR MORTGAGE

OW3277 Exp. 06/04/2021