



LEGEND

- Phase 1.1: Block M
- Phase 1.2: Block A
- Phase 1.3: Block O
- Phase 1.4: Village Square
- Phase 1.5: Bus turnaround
- Phase 1.6: Alton Activity Centre
- Phase 2.1: Downshire Fields POS Improvements
- Phase 2.2: Portswood Place Pavilion
- Phase 2.3: Portswood Place Children's Nursery
- Phase 2.4: Block K
- Phase 2.5: Block N
- Phase 2.6: Block Q
- Phase 3.1: Public highway improvements
- Phase 4.1: Outline Element



Project
Alton Estate

Drawing Title
Proposed Planning Phasing Plan

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DELIVERY STRUCTURE OPTIONS

Whilst development arrangements or structures can take on any number of forms, typically they will follow certain "typologies" which are recognized in the marketplace for their key characteristics. In the context of the scheme dynamics (mix/uses etc.), Council minimum/fixed requirements and commercial objectives and parameters; we set out below the four principal options at this stage:

DEVELOPMENT ARRANGEMENT/STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION
Development Agreement with Development Partner	Development partner is procured, typically with conditional drawdown terms. The landowner is typically paid as capital payment(s) up front or on deferred terms. Development partner secures % Required Return, with overage deed securing share of super-profit for Council.
Corporate Joint Venture with Development Partner	Generally 50:50 corporate relationship with Joint Venture partner procured to deliver cash, works and services, incl. design, planning, construction and development manager. Landowner equity is put "at risk" typically in lieu of a share on development profits.
Conditional Land Sale	Land is sold long leasehold with linked Option Agreement for Council affordable housing. The landowner is typically paid as capital payment(s) up front or on deferred terms. The Option will be protected by way of a restriction on the freehold title preventing the developer from disposing of the leasehold or any units until practical completion of the Development, at which point the restriction will be released.
Direct Development	The Council deliver the development directly and take all planning, construction and exit risk, with a view to securing 100% of any development profit. Either develop directly off balance sheet or through Special Purpose Vehicle.

In simple terms these four options have clear distinctions in terms of **risk/reward profile**, as illustrated in the graphic below:



We further consider the advantages and disadvantages of each of these options below:

Appendix B

STRUCTURE	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Conditional Land Sale	Generally set up to avoid OJEU procurement requirements (i.e. not a works contract)	Very limited control and influence over design, specification and timing of development incl. Council affordable housing and other facilities
	Good market interest	The Option cannot oblige the Developer to carry out the Development
	Disposal/procurement process is simplest of all options	No share of development profit available as no risk participation
	Lowest cost of set up (of all options)	Transparency of decision making and value for money extremely limited (i.e. because Council not acting as developer)
Development Agreement with Development Partner	Relatively simple contractual arrangement with pre-conditions to land drawdown	Council rights / controls typically drafted via negative conditions e.g. developer do X until Council has done Y (usually consent)
	Lower cost of set up (compared to other options)	Once land transferred harder (compared to other options) to enforce breach and seek return of land
	Consideration for land disposal is a capital receipt on land drawdown plus overage share	Transparency of decision making and value for money can be limited (i.e. because Council not acting as developer)
	Low risk to Council – usually entire risk of development passed to the developer	No share of development profit available as no risk participation
	Likely to attract good market interest – well understood and trusted model	Overage agreements can be 'opaque' if not drafted carefully
	Relatively simple to procure	
Corporate Joint Venture with Development Partner	Council share in all project surpluses: land value growth and profit	Complex and more costly arrangement to procure, set up and operate
	Council would have strong influence over decision making, as members of the JV Board, and ultimately deadlock and wind-up sanctions (noting these also bind Council as well as partner)	A risk participating structure with no guarantee of returns
	An familiar public/private structure in residential development sector	JV partner would typically act at Development Manager, sometimes leading to malalignment of interests on this key service function
	The structure allows for significant transparency on costs/procurement.	Involvement at Board requires on-going resourcing by suitably experienced Council nominee(s)
	The structure tends to be most flexible to changing market and scheme conditions, allowing both partners to adapt approaches with agreement.	Potential reputational impact of failure as a shared entity
	As a Board member, decisions must be taken in the best interests of the company, subject to the business plan. This provides greater alignment between partners than, say, a Development Agreement.	
Direct Development by Council	Council able to control all aspects of development	Maximum risk/return profile of all models

Appendix B

STRUCTURE	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
	Council secure all development profit	Value for money risk with Council acting as developer is increased relative to other models.
	Procurement strategy (of contractors) offers ways to manage and mitigate construction risk	Council would need to fund all development costs
		No upfront capital payment to Council
		Significant resource requirements of Council
		Council would be taking all "exit" risk incl. delivery of substantial enabling development
		Need to procure an external Development Manager on what is a complex development scheme
		Will likely need to set up a Special Purpose Vehicle to deliver the development, with all associated considerations.
		Potential reputational impact of failure with Council acting as developer

Local lettings plan for the regeneration of the Alton housing estate

Paper No 21-45
Appendix C





Local lettings plan for the regeneration of the Alton housing estate

The council has a published Housing Allocation Scheme, which determines the priorities and defines the procedures to be followed in assessing applications under part 6 of the Housing Act 1996 (as amended) and allocating council accommodation.

It is a key policy objective of the council to regenerate identified housing estates in the borough which will require demolition of whole or part of these estates, and that tenants are rehoused within a set timescale.

To ensure a timely, fair and consistent approach to rehousing affected secure council tenants (including those occupying on fixed term flexible tenancies), and leaseholders, a local lettings plan will be published as a supplementary document to the council's Housing Allocation Scheme and would apply to all tenants who have resided in their property on either of these estates for twelve continuous months before being asked to or requesting to leave their home.

This local lettings plan will not apply to households occupying accommodation provided by the council as temporary accommodation, pursuant to the Council's duties under homelessness legislation. The qualification of this scheme to resident homeowners is captured in the Resident homeowners guides for each scheme.

This local lettings plan is for the Alton Regeneration scheme to ensure that there is sufficient flexibility to facilitate the timely decant of residents from their homes, as required to deliver vacant possession. It effectively ring-fences the newly built homes for the purpose of rehousing those residents in the first instance, accounting for identified local need thereafter.

The scheme

In 2013 the council commenced an ambitious master planning exercise to regenerate the Alton estate. In July of the same year, the council published its commitments to the secure council tenants and homeowners, so that they could consider the possible development plans with the knowledge that the scheme was very much for the benefit of the residents of the estates.

These commitments outlined a number of key principles for secure council tenants, resident homeowners and property owners. The offer to secure council tenants is set out below;

- You will be offered an alternative home on a social rent within the new development or in the local area, unless other rehousing options are preferred.
- The new home will have no less security of tenure than you have now.
- You will retain your right to buy.
- The size of your new home will be assessed on your Housing need contained within the bedroom standard of the Council's allocation scheme.
- The new properties will meet the current Mayor of London's quality and size standards.
- If you are under occupying you will offered an incentive to downsize to a property which meets your assessed need, or the choice of a new home one bedroom over your assessed need, (as long as you are not impacted by the spare room subsidy) as identified in the Housing (Re-let property) Section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000 in accordance with the room to move scheme.
- The development will be phased to minimise the use of temporary housing, aiming for a one move only, into your new home.
- There will be opportunities for tenants to purchase a new low-cost homeownership within the new development or elsewhere in the borough with help from the council.
- If your tenancy in your current home is 12 months or more you will be entitled to homelessness compensation for each household, this is determined by central government and regularly reviewed. In addition to this the tenant will have reasonable moving and decorating costs met in line with the statutory requirements as identified under sections 29 and 37 of the Land Compensation Act 1973; Planning and Compensation Act 1991, Section 68. '



Development Phasing plan

The phasing plan for the scheme has now been published.

These are published with anticipated timeframes; however, these are indicative as the development and delivery of the new homes is often reliant on a number of factors. All moves for residents in blocks impacted by the schemes will now be completed under this local lettings plan and offers should be considered in line with the phasing plan for each scheme, as well as other stock and housing management considerations.

The phasing plan is a published document available on the council's webpages.

Below is the order in which blocks in the scheme will be demolished as identified in those plans, without identified timelines.

Alton

1. Sherwood Lodge (demolished 2019)
2. 11-29 Danebury Avenue
3. 190 Roehampton Lane
4. 2a Minstead Gardens
5. 8-14 Portswood place
6. Allbrook House
7. 2-84 Harbridge Avenue
8. 1-28 Kingsclere Close
9. 31-115 Danebury Avenue
10. 1-115 Harbridge Avenue
11. 117-243 Danebury Avenue

1 Early Moves

An 'early move' applies when a resident in an identified impacted housing block, on an estate which is being regenerated, wishes to be offered accommodation outside of the new homes being built, elsewhere within the rest of the boroughs stock.

1.1 Eligibility

All existing secure council tenants who have held their tenancy for 12 months are eligible to apply for an early move; applications are processed and assessed in line with the banding and points scheme, with successful applicants being placed in (the highest) Band A under Regeneration decants, as accepted on to the council's interest queue, to explore whether there are options for an early move, that they wish to take up.

1.2 Tenants who may not qualify for an early move

There may be exceptions to those whose applications may not be considered for an early move. The Regeneration Team should have due regard to the Housing Allocation Scheme "Who is not a qualifying person", when making referrals to the Housing Options and Assessment manager,

including making contact with the relevant Area Housing Team Manager with regards to any grounds for adverse or anti-social behaviour which should be considered.

1.3 Area and accommodation choices

It is noted that it is the council's policy not to offer a choice of housing accommodation, but to allow an expression of preference in relation to the location of accommodation that may be allocated to them (Housing Allocation Scheme), which may identify areas in the borough, type i.e. house. Residents are made aware that the council has limited stock and that in expressing restricted preferences they may be limiting the opportunities of an offer of accommodation under this scheme.

1.4 Offers

Cases accepted are potentially made offers of accommodation in line with their assessed medical and accommodation needs, which are assessed in line with the Housing Allocation Scheme, with regard to the resident's preference and the phase in which they have been identified to move home into new build properties in the scheme.

All offers of accommodation will meet the households most recently assessed housing need, as long as it can be considered an offer of suitable accommodation. Tenants who have registered for an early move will be made offers of accommodation in order of the hierarchy below, (subject to suitability considerations);

- Block position in the phasing plan
- Medical or other circumstances which cannot be met in their current property
- Tenant under-occupying their property and willing to downsize.
- Tenant over crowded in their property
- Time registered on the early moves queue

1.5 Refusals

Section 3.14.0 3.14.5 of the Housing Allocation Scheme (as approved September 2016) identifies that applicants will generally receive one offer of accommodation however applicants registered for an early move will be considered under the exception to the one offer policy as identified in this section.

Rejection of an offer of accommodation will not prevent further offers being made. However, the Regeneration Team will note the offers made to applicants and more than one refusal will require a further early moves interview to be carried out. This is to ensure that the tenant understands the implication of not accepting a property for an early move out of the scheme. Decisions regarding the status of the application will be made in line with s3.14.5 the Allocation scheme

Failure to identify a suitable property as part of the early moves process will result in residents being allocated accommodation in the new development at the time their property is required for demolition. This offer will meet their assessed need and will be considered a suitable offer of accommodation.

2. Moves to new build homes in the regenerated schemes

New homes will be available to residents in line with the phased development plans. Should there need to be a change to the phased development plan, all residents will be advised in writing and offered an interview with their case officer to discuss the implications for their application for re-housing. The phasing plans have been developed with a development timetable which is indicative, as it can be influenced by planning and build programme, which are beyond the control of the council.

2.1 Eligibility

All existing secure council tenants who have held their tenancy for 12 months and over will be required to apply for rehousing; applications are processed and assessed in line with the banding and points scheme, with applicants being placed in Band A, (the highest band) under Regeneration decants, as accepted on to the council's interest queue. This assessment will include a full medical assessment which may also include Occupational Therapy assessment of need for specially designed housing.

2.2 Tenants who may not qualify

There may be exceptions to those whose applications may not be considered for re-housing into the new housing scheme. The Regeneration Team should have due regard to the Housing Allocation Scheme "Who is not a qualifying person", when making referrals to the Housing Options and Assessment manager, including making contact with the Western Area Housing Estate Manager with regards to any issues around behaviour as detailed in section 2.3.3 of the Council's Allocation Scheme.

2.3 Accommodation choices

Residents are made aware that whilst they may express a preference for a location, type of property floor level or position within a block, except for where the medical assessment or other health and safety issue identifies a specific need, allocation of units within the block are made in line with the allocation scheme with consideration of expressed preferences. Residents who are in a maisonette or property with a garden will be matched where possible to a similar type property in the new development.

2.4 Offers to the replacement new build home as the published phasing plan

All cases accepted for re-housing are made an offer of accommodation in line with their assessed medical and accommodation needs, which are assessed in line with the Housing Allocation Scheme, with regard to the resident's preference. This offer will be made a minimum of six months prior to the property being available.

Secure council tenants and leaseholders will be made a suitable offer of accommodation, which will have considered the following factors, whether singularly or in combination.

- Block position in the phasing plan
- Medical /mobility or other circumstances which cannot be met in their current property
- Leaseholders and freeholders meeting the qualification of this scheme as it applies to a resident homeowner as captured in the Resident Homeowners guide for each scheme
- Type of current property (e.g. House/residents in a property where there is a private garden)
- Tenant(s) under-occupying their property and willing to downsize.
- Tenant(s) overcrowded in their property
- Current location in their existing block

2.5 Refusals

Section 3.14.0 to 3.45.5 of the Housing Allocation Scheme (published in approved September 2016) identifies that applicants will generally receive one offer of accommodation. Should a tenant refuse the offer of accommodation into the new identified new build property, a refusal interview will take place with the Regeneration Team Manager or her/his nominee. The tenant will be advised of the legal position in relation to refusal of accommodation and will be offered reasonable financial support from the council to seek independent legal advice on their rehousing. Legal fees to be agreed with the councils appointed legal representative, in advance of instruction by the tenant.

Applicants will be expected to indicate acceptance or refusal of the offer in writing by return of the offer acceptance form within two weeks of receiving it in writing. The offer of the property into the new build block will remain open for a maximum of 3 months and alternative offer of accommodation into social housing may be made whilst necessary procedures are followed to ensure vacant possession to facilitate progression of the Regeneration of the estates.

Refusals of offers of accommodation from applicants as unsuitable, will be considered jointly by the Head of Housing Services (Allocations and Provision) or Allocations Manager (or deputy) and the Regeneration Team Manager (or nominated officer). Should the officers require a determining position it will be considered by an Assistant Director (either for Housing Services or for Housing Management).



3. Meeting assessed need – Early moves, and New Build homes

All new homes built as part of the regeneration scheme will be built to meet the Mayor's Design Guide Standards. Homes will be built to meet the housing needs for a mixture of family sizes, including innovative solutions to larger family accommodation of four bedrooms or more.

The commitment to all secure council tenants in the scheme is that they will be offered a home which meets their assessed need based on all household members who can reasonably be expected to be considered part of the application. The Housing Allocation Scheme, part three, sections 3.00 to 3.0.1 and 1, notes people who can be considered on an application. Exceptions to this policy will be considered at 3.4 below.

3.1 Size of accommodation and bedrooms required

A full housing needs assessment will be carried out prior to a detailed planning application for the phase in which the new property is to be built, and a further assessment 6-12 months before the building starts on site. The number of bedrooms in your new property will be determined by the size and composition of your household, as detailed in the Housing Allocation Scheme, at the time of the first housing needs assessment.

Single person households, lone pregnant women and couples will be allocated a self-contained one- bedroom property. There will be no studio accommodation built in the new scheme.

Thereafter one room is required for:

- a couple;
- each un-partnered adult aged 21 years or older;
- each pair of adolescents aged 10-20 of the same sex; and
- each pair of children under the age of 10 regardless of sex.
- Where none of the above applies a person ages 10-20 years will be paired with a child under the age of 10 years of the same sex.
- Any remaining unpaired person will be allocated a separate bedroom

3.2 Medical circumstances

Due regard to medical / mobility requirements will be given in the allocation of properties, such as a need for ground or lower level floors in a building, or additional bedrooms/storage space to meet a medical need. Advice on the implications of a medical condition on an applicant or family members need will be sought from the applicant/household members' doctor/specialist and considered with advice from the councils' medical advisor.

3.3 Under occupation

Where a tenant is under-occupying their current home by more than one bedroom, they will be able to keep one bedroom over their assessed need, should they want to when offered a home in the new development. It will only be possible to keep one bedroom over their assessed need so long as they do not have rent arrears. When an additional room, over the assessed need, is retained by a tenant, where the spare room subsidy would apply, the tenant remains responsible for meeting this cost.

All tenants will be offered incentives, details in line with the Housing Allocations scheme, for each bedroom given up, in line with the "Room to move scheme", as detailed in the Housing Allocation Scheme. We also consider split households for existing under-occupiers.

3.4 Larger/multigenerational families and adult children

The council has committed to re-housing families to meet their assessed housing need and the scheme will take into consideration large families and will seek to build larger units where necessary. A larger property is one which is considered to have four bedrooms or more.

In order to ensure that there is best long-term use of council property, where there are older generations - such as grandparents in a family home - which creates a need for a larger property, in discussion with the household against the realities of what is possible it may be appropriate to offer more than one unit of accommodation.

This would consider any caring responsibilities the household members may have.

Where a need for a large family home (i.e. 4 bedrooms or more) is created by adult children (over 21 years of age) living in the home, for whom the bedroom size criteria permit an additional bedroom, in discussion with the household, consideration will be given to offering a separate tenancy for the adult child(ren). This is subject to stock availability and would be one offer of accommodation only, anywhere in the borough. An assessment would be undertaken to determine if the adult child is a qualifying and eligible person and can manage a tenancy. We would only consider children who were part of the original household and have no other home.

Such additional tenancies, created over and above the replacement secure tenancy, will be issued in line with the Council's tenancy policy, and would not attract a home loss payment or reinstatement costs, although removal costs would be met.

The Housing Allocation Scheme permits that tenants can request one or two bedrooms below their assessed need, except where statutory overcrowding is likely to be caused.

3.5 Sheltered housing

Tenants who wish to move to sheltered accommodation in the borough, whether through an early move or in-phase, will be awarded priority Band A in the Older Persons Housing Queue.

Whilst all eligible and qualifying applicants will be encouraged to make their application to sheltered accommodation as early as possible, because offers from this queue are dependent on voids becoming available in limited stock, it may be that a tenant needs to be moved into the new build property in the first instance, and then moved again when a sheltered unit becomes available. In this circumstance, reasonable removal and reinstatement costs will be met twice; however, home loss compensation will be paid once only, with other associated costs being made as necessary on the second and final move.

3.6 Homes fully adapted for wheelchair users /those who need specially designed homes due to physical disabilities

New homes which have been designed for wheelchair users (normally 10% of homes) built as part of the regeneration schemes will be offered to affected residents of the scheme who are wheelchair users in the first instance. In order to ensure best use of a limited housing stock type offers to these properties will be made as below;

- Wheelchair user in the applicable phase;
- Wheelchair user in subsequent phases of the phasing plan
- The boroughs physical disabilities queue.

3.7 Surplus homes in a phase

Each development phase will be designed to meet the assessed needs of qualifying tenants, and those resident leaseholders and freeholders who will be rehoused in the phase. In the event of there being surplus homes in the phase, the units will be offered to residents based on the criteria below.

- Leaseholders and freeholders within the phase who wish to upsize from the unit size as applicable to them as per the Resident Homeowner's offer;
- Leaseholders in later phases of the scheme who are downsizing from the unit size as applicable to them as per the Resident Homeowner's offer
- Leaseholders in later phases of the scheme who are applicable to the unit size as identified for them as the Resident Homeowners offer and have a medical need to move sooner;

- Tenants in later phases of the scheme, for whom the unit is the correct size with a medical need;
- Leaseholders in later phases of the scheme who are applicable to the unit size as identified for them as the Resident Homeowners offer;
- Tenants in later phases of the scheme, for whom the unit is the correct size who are downsizing;
- All other tenants in later phases of the scheme, to be allocated as 3.4.

This applies only to general needs housing, homes designed for wheelchair users will be allocated as 3.6.



