



Housing Allocations Policy for The Borough of Spelthorne

April 2022

This policy is as required by Part 6 of the Housing Act 1996 as amended by Homelessness Reduction Act 2017. It should be read in conjunction with the Spelthorne Homes4Spelthorne User Guide.

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1 Introduction and Aims of this Policy

1.1 Introduction

The overall aim of this policy is to ensure that social housing in the borough is allocated fairly and objectively, having regard to any legislative requirements, regulations or Codes of Guidance issued by Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, and homelessness and tenancy strategies.

1.2 Key features of the Allocations Policy

This Allocations Policy has been established with a view to meeting the following principles and key objectives:

- To operate a lettings policy based on housing need; which is simple, easy to understand, transparent, open and fair.
- To ensure that every application is dealt with fairly and consistently.
- To give adequate priority to people who fall within the Government's "Reasonable Preference" categories.
- To provide timely information, advice and assistance and make the best use of the powers and resources available to assist people to solve their housing problems in a way more suited to their needs.
- To ensure that applicants have ready access to information on their prospects of housing.
- To give adequate priority to homeless people whilst maintaining a balance between the needs of the homeless and other applicants in housing need.
- To give most applicants choice where practicable to express choice and preferences about where they want to live whilst having regard to the availability of housing resources and the high demand for housing.
- To give adequate priority to residents in housing need who are in low-income employment, and who have served in the Armed Forces, whilst maintaining a balance to all other applicants.

In addition to the above, this policy has been designed to make best use of the housing stock in the borough to ensure that:

- It enables the delivery of more affordable homes
- Promotes independence and wellbeing
- Prevents homelessness and rough sleeping.

1.3 The Legislative Framework

Legislation states that when making an allocation a local authority must comply with the provisions of Part 6 Housing Act 1996 and the Localism Act 2011. This states that the policy should be set out to ensure that reasonable preference is given to specific groups of people:

- People who are homeless (within the meaning of Part VII of the Housing Act 1996).
- People who are owed duties under s.190(2), 193(2) of the Housing Act 1996, or 195(2) (as amended by the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017) or similar duties under the Housing Act 1985 or who are occupying accommodation secured by the Council under s.192(3) of the Housing Act 1996.
- People occupying unsanitary or overcrowded housing or living in unsatisfactory housing conditions.
- People who need to move on medical or welfare grounds, including grounds relating to disability.

- People who need to move to a particular locality to avoid hardship to themselves or others.

Other legislation or guidance that the local authority will consider are as follows:

- The Children Act 2004;
- The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017;
- Domestic Abuse Act 2021;
- Homelessness Code of Guidance published in February 2018 and updated in January 2021;
- Allocation of accommodation: guidance for local housing authorities in England was published in June 2012 and updated in January 2021.

This policy gives reasonable preference to these categories of people.

Information on the priority given to applicants in these groups, alongside other priority categories is set out in **Appendix 1**.

2 The Housing Register

2.1 Housing Register Eligibility

When an applicant submits a housing application, the applicant would be required to provide supporting documentary evidence to prove they are eligible to rent a property in the UK, as specified in the government's [Right to Rent Guidance](#)

In certain circumstances, applicants may not be eligible for an allocation of social housing, and they will be excluded from the housing register they apply to. These are people from abroad who are ineligible for social housing. A full list of those who are ineligible for an allocation of social housing is contained in **Appendix 3**.

Any applicant who is excluded from the housing register as ineligible will be notified in writing of the reasons why the decision has been made. There is a statutory right to review or appeal this decision. See Section 7 for further information on the review procedure.

2.2 Housing Register Qualification

Under this policy housing will only be allocated to a 'qualifying' person. Housing will not be allocated to a disqualified person. The criteria for qualification or disqualification are set out below.

However, in exceptional circumstances the Housing Options Manager or Head of Service or equivalent will consider whether to disapply the qualification / disqualification criteria.

Any applicant who is excluded from the housing register because they do not meet the qualification criteria will be notified in writing of the reasons why the decision has been made. There is a statutory right to review or appeal this decision. See Section 7 for further information on the review procedure.

2.3 Qualification Criteria

In order to qualify to be included on the housing register applicants must fulfil the following criteria:

(i) Age

An applicant must be at least 16 years old. As an applicant under 18 cannot legally hold an independent tenancy. A guarantor will normally be required before any 16 / 17-year-old is offered a property.

(ii) Local Connection

Only applicants who meet the requirements set out below with regard to local connection will qualify to be included on the housing register.

Current Residence

- Applicants who currently live within the borough of Spelthorne and have done so continuously for at least the last three years. Or,

Previous Residence

- Applicants who have previous continuous residence within the borough of Spelthorne amounting to five or more continuous years in that borough within the last 10 years (only residence as an adult will be taken into account). Or,

Family Connection

Residence through a family member who gives or receives support from an applicant with a unique health / welfare need:

- Those where any permanent member of the applicant's household has a connection with the Borough of Spelthorne because they:
 - (i) have an adult mother, father, brother, sister, or child over 18 years of age who has lived in the Borough of Spelthorne for at least the past 5 consecutive years, and
 - (ii) the family member or the applicant has a current and ongoing unique welfare and / or health need and the applicant's reason for living in the Borough is to support the family member or to receive support from a family member, which must be evidenced by professionals supporting the household.

Unique means that the care / support need is unique to a specific health service in the Borough of Spelthorne, and cannot be provided anywhere else, including where the applicant currently lives. Support from friends or relatives living in the Borough is not a ground for exceptional need if support is already, or can be, achieved where the applicant currently resides, whether through professional / statutory services, or informal support which may involve travelling. Exceptional and specific health care will have to be evidenced by health professionals currently engaged with the applicant and will be assessed by the Independent Medical Advisor. This ground is meant for exceptional and unique circumstances only

A permanent member of the household means someone who can evidence that they reside with an applicant on a full time basis, and has done so for at least the last 12 months consecutively, and has no interest in another property, either in the private or social sector. This will need to be evidenced through required verification, and where not supplied will result in the household member not being included on an application until such time that they fulfil the requirements of being a permanent member.

Work

- Applicants who have a permanent job in the borough of Spelthorne (at least 16 hrs. a week for a single person, or 24 hrs for a couple and an existing contract of 12 months or more), Or,
- Zero hours contracts will be considered on a case by case basis but must demonstrate they have worked for at least 16 hrs. a week for a single applicant, or 24 hrs for a couple over 12 months
- Self-employed – applicants who have their business registered in Spelthorne Borough for more than 12 months
- Key Workers – as detailed in the Council's Key Worker Policy

Special Circumstances

- Applicants who have a connection with the borough of Spelthorne because of any special circumstances, such as the need to be near specialist medical or support services which are only available in a particular district, or those who care for a permanent member of the applicant's household within the Borough.

Care Leavers

- Care leavers where Surrey is the corporate parent will be able to join the housing register. Care leavers up to the age of 21 have care leavers status. When a care leaver passes the age of 21, they will lose care leaver status on the housing register and be prioritised in the same way as a non-care leaver. The exception to this would be where a care leaver has been granted extended status up to the age of 25 by Surrey County Council Children's Services.
- A care leaver in Surrey where another Tier 1 local authority is the corporate parent will not receive care leaver status on the housing register, although they will be eligible for the housing register if they meet another local connection criteria as stated above.

(iii) Property ownership

To qualify, applicant(s) or a member of their household **MUST NOT** own or part own a property, either in the UK or abroad where they are reasonably able to reside in.

(iv) Income Thresholds

To qualify, single person household applicant **MUST NOT** have an income higher than £30,000 net and applicants joint household income **MUST NOT** be greater than £60,000 a year net.

(v) Saving Thresholds

To qualify, applicant(s) total household savings **MUST NOT** be greater than £30,000 this excludes monies received as compensation by a member of the Armed forces for an injury or disability sustained on active service

(vi) Social housing tenants without an identified housing need / on a probationary tenancy

- Applicants who are already suitably housed in social housing without an identified housing need will not qualify to join the Register, unless in exceptional circumstances per officers discretion
- Applicants who are Introductory / Starter tenants in social housing, will not qualify to join the Register, unless there are exceptional circumstances at the discretion of the Service Manager, Team Leader, Housing Options Manager or the Strategic Housing Lead.

2.3.1 Evidence

- (i) It is the applicant's responsibility to satisfy the Council with appropriate information and evidence to demonstrate that they meet the qualification and eligibility criteria
- (ii) In addition to other information reasonably requested by the Council, applicants may be asked at any point to provide evidence to satisfy the Council of their on-going qualification under the Policy. Such examples could be:
 - To establish whether there is still an on-going exceptional and/or unique welfare and/or health reason for living in the Borough. The applicant will need to provide

relevant and current evidence from health professionals. Applicants are reminded of the exceptional and unique nature of this ground

- To establish whether the applicant has been and is in continuous employment for more than 12 months. The applicant may need to provide current payslips, the most recent P60 and/or bank statements to support their local connection through employment.

- To establish whether the applicant has been and is in self-employment for more than 12 months with a current business registered in Spelthorne. The applicant will need to provide business accounts and proof of business registration in the borough of Spelthorne.

- To establish if the applicant's household income remains under the threshold for income and savings.

- (iii) All information may be subject to full referencing where necessary, which may also involve referral to the Council's Corporate Fraud Officer for enhanced verification.
- (iv) Where applicants have lost employment between the point of application and the point of verification, and where this employment was the applicant's sole local connection to the borough of Spelthorne, the application will be removed. Unless the applicant meets another qualification criteria to remain on the Housing Register. If there are any changes to an applicant's circumstances, then the applicant should complete a change of circumstances form at the earliest opportunity.

2.3.2 Exceptions to qualification criteria

(i) Homeless Households

A household who has been accepted as homeless by Spelthorne Borough Council and it has been determined that they are owed the statutory homeless duties (and has not been referred to another authority on 'local connection' grounds) and that duty has yet to be discharged, will be deemed to be a qualifying person with regard to local connection within this policy.

(ii) Special Arrangements for Armed Forces

Under this policy Spelthorne Borough Council will not disqualify the following applicants on the grounds that they do not have a local connection with the authority's district:

(a) Members of the regular Armed Forces and former personnel of the regular Armed Forces, where the application is made within five years of discharge.

(b) Bereaved spouses and civil partners of members of the regular Armed Forces leaving Services Family Accommodation following the death of their spouse or partner (where the death is wholly or partly attributable to their service).

(c) Serving or former members of the Reserve Forces who need to move because of a serious injury, medical condition or disability sustained as a result of their service.

(d) Divorced or separated spouses (or civil partners) of Service personnel who need to move out of accommodation provided by the Ministry of Defence

(iii) Relevant social housing tenants - Need to Move for the purpose of work

Under this policy we will not disqualify relevant social housing applicants on the grounds that they do not have a local connection with the authority's district subject to the following conditions.

They must be a secure or introductory tenant in England or assured tenant of a Registered Provider in England. They must also have a reasonable preference under s.166 (3)

Housing Act 1996 because of a need to move to the district and where failure to meet that need would cause hardship to themselves or to others

They must have a need to move because they work in the authority's district or have been offered work in the authority's district and the authority is satisfied there is a genuine intention of taking up the offer of work.

This section will not apply if the need to move is associated with work or the offer of work which is short term or marginal in nature, ancillary to work in another district or voluntary work.

(iv) Households who have a reasonable preference need

Persons who do not meet the qualification criteria (in 2.3) but who fall within the statutory reasonable preference groups (as per paragraph 1.3 above) will be deemed to qualify to join the register.

2.4 Disqualification Criteria

The following categories of persons will be not included on the housing register.

(i) Unacceptable Behaviour

Unacceptable behaviour is classed as behaviour that would allow a landlord, acting reasonably, to obtain any form of possession order against the tenant.

If the behaviour of an applicant (or a member of their household) is likely to affect their suitability to be a tenant this will be taken into account when deciding whether to exclude them. For example, if a household contains somebody who has been served with a Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO), Community Protection Notice (CPN) this would be taken into account when deciding whether to exclude the applicant.

Applicants that have been excluded or removed in the past can make a new application if they can demonstrate they have improved their behaviour. When considering a new application, the severity and persistence of any previous anti-social behaviour (ASB) will be taken into account and the length of time that has elapsed since the previous incidents / anti-social behaviour.

All relevant information, such as health problems, people who are dependent on the applicant and other issues will be considered before a decision on whether to exclude is made. The interests of the applicant and their household will be considered balanced against the interests of the people who live and work in any of the partner organisations housing areas.

People in prison who apply to join the Register will be unable to join, as they will be classified as not having a housing need whilst in prison. However, 56 days before release they can make a homeless application to the Council if they are threatened with homelessness. If they are assessed by the Council as being owed a homelessness prevention duty, they will be able to make a housing register application prior to release.

Applicants who are on the Register and subsequently serve a prison sentence, will have their application suspended during their prison stay. Any length of time that is accrued during the suspension of the application will not qualify towards the applicant's priority date and thus the priority date will be re-set upon any subsequent reactivation of the application.

(ii) Fraudulent Applications and Tenancy Fraud

Where an applicant or a member of the household is discovered to have knowingly or recklessly made false statements or knowingly withheld information or failed to report a change of circumstances in respect of their application for housing, consideration will be

given to excluding the applicant from the housing register. The period of exclusion will be at the discretion of the Joint Group Head of Service, Housing Options Manager or equivalent and may last for a period of up to five years.

Consideration will also be given to pursuing a criminal prosecution under s.171 of the Housing Act 1996, or s.2 and s.3 of the Fraud Act 2006 (or other similar legislation that may be applicable).

If an applicant or member of the household is discovered to have previously committed tenancy fraud, they will be disqualified for a period of up to five years or in certain circumstances, indefinitely

(iv) Deliberately worsening of circumstances

- (a) Applicants who give up a home that they owned, rented, shared, or had rights to but chose to leave or dispose of within the last 5 years of an application being made. This includes 'gifting' a home to friends and/or relatives, both within and outside the UK, where they could have reasonably been expected to reside, or to sell, using the proceeds to resolve housing difficulties. Housing advice should always be sought before giving up a property or rights to a property. Applicants will be disqualified from the Housing Register for five years from the date that the applicant gave up their home.
- (b) Applicants who have given up a social housing tenancy within the past five years, not due to violence / threats of violence / harassment / anti-social behaviour / domestic abuse / hate crime, or any other similar danger to life and welfare. If any of the previous criteria is claimed, this will need to be clearly evidenced by professionals engaged with the applicant. Evidence from the previous social landlord will be taken into account. Applicants will be disqualified from the Housing Register for five years from the date that the applicant gave up their social tenancy.
- (c) Applicants who deliberately overcrowd their home, either with or without the objective of obtaining priority for social housing. Applicants will be disqualified from the Housing Register for five years from the date that the applicant overcrowded themselves.¹
- (d) Applicants who deliberately move to a home which was clearly unaffordable, either with or without the objective of obtaining priority for social housing. Applicants will be disqualified from the Housing Register for five years from the date that the applicant moved into the unaffordable home.

2.5 Joint Applications

Joint applications may be made by:

- Married couple.
- Civil partnership couples.
- Partners.
- Parent and child over 18 years of age.
- Siblings.
- Friends in specific circumstances at officer's discretion

¹ Refer to 2.14

By making a joint application this does not necessarily mean an offer of a joint tenancy will be made. Local arrangements may apply and this will be subject to the discretion of the landlord offering the property.

Succession rules are detailed in the Tenancy Strategy.

2.6 Applicant Declaration

Each applicant will be expected to complete the application form confirming that the details they have provided are correct. Confirmation will be made by checking the appropriate box within the form. Checks will be made as part of the verification process that the details are correct but the onus is on the applicant to give the correct information on their application.

Applicants will also be advised that the Council will contact other agencies, e.g., Housing Associations, Social Services, current or former landlords, to obtain and share relevant information about them.

Legal action can be taken against any applicant or a member of their household who provides false information when applying for housing (including a fine of up to £5,000). Under Section 171 of the Housing Act 1996 it is an offence to:

- Deliberately or recklessly provide false information. Or,
- Deliberately withhold information that should have been given.

Possession proceedings can be instigated if a tenancy was obtained by giving false information.

2.7 Change of Circumstances

Applicants who move home or whose circumstances change after they have been accepted onto the housing register, (e.g. someone joining or leaving their household, or a change in income or employment etc.) should immediately contact Spelthorne Borough Council and notify them of the change. An applicant may have to complete a further housing application form.

If the change of circumstances affects an applicant's banding or priority date they will be informed in writing of the outcome of the reassessment. See Section 2.10 regarding priority date.

2.8 Review of Applications

All applications will be periodically reviewed, and applicants may be removed or have a banding review (which may mean that the banding will decrease in priority) if their circumstances have changed or they fail to respond to correspondence.

2.9 Banding

All applications are assessed and awarded a Band to reflect the level of need of the applicant and local connection. There are five bands:

- **Band A** – Emergency / Priority.
- **Band B** – Urgent need to move.
- **Band C1** – Identified need to move – all applications including transfer cases
- **Band C2** – Cases with a reasonable preference need but no local connection
- **Band D** – Low housing need and no 'deemed' housing need.

A detailed list of the factors, taken into account when awarding these Bands, is set out in **Appendix 1**.

All **Band A** cases will be reviewed on a six-monthly basis.

2.10 Priority Date (Effective Date of Application)

All applications are given a priority date, which is usually the date they join the register.

If a change of circumstances affects an applicant's banding they will be informed in writing of the outcome of the reassessment. Applicants will retain their original registration date as their priority date if their banding changes except if they are placed in **Band A or B**. In this case their priority date will be the date their application was moved to **Band A or B** (see **Appendix 1** for information on the Banding Scheme).

If an application has been cancelled, for any reason, any subsequent application may have a new priority date based on the date of the new application.

2.11 Cumulative Need

If an applicant (or one or more members of their household who will move with them, as applicable) has more than one identified housing need (cumulative need) within the priority band in which they have been placed, they may in exceptional circumstances be placed in a higher band to recognise their cumulative need.

2.12 Applicants Who Have Deliberately Worsened Their Housing Circumstances

If there is evidence that an applicant has deliberately made their housing circumstances worse to get more priority on the housing register their application may be placed in **Band D**.

2.13 Medical or Welfare Needs

Additional priority may be awarded on medical or welfare grounds if the information received indicates a move will benefit the health and wellbeing of the applicant and / or their household following consideration by an officer and / or advice from an independent medical adviser. The medical assessment will reflect the household as a whole and one banding will be awarded per application which will take into account the factors for the applicant and if relevant, any individual household members.

Where an applicant requires a live-in carer, the carer will be treated as a member of the household and the bedroom requirement will be assessed accordingly.

The awards are as follows:

Band A – where the applicant is assessed as having an “emergency” medical or welfare need to move because the current property is unsuitable.

This award should be for the most extreme cases where the need to move is seen as an emergency and it is highly probable the applicant's life might be at risk or there is a risk of severe injury to an applicant or a member of the household included on the application if they continue to occupy the accommodation.

Band B – where the applicant is assessed as having an “urgent” medical or welfare need to move because the current property is unsuitable.

Band C1/C2 – where there is an “identified” medical or welfare need to move because the current property is unsuitable.

If there is a relevant change in the applicant's circumstances, e.g. a change of address, a new application and a medical assessment may need to be completed.

Applicants will be notified in writing of the decision about a medical or welfare award. They will be advised they have the right to appeal against the decision. (See Section 7 for further information on the appeals procedure).

2.14 Assessing Overcrowding / Bedroom Shortage

An applicant's level of overcrowding will be carefully assessed in determining their band.

If an applicant is assessed as being statutorily overcrowded as defined in Part 10 of the Housing Act 1985 they will be placed in **Band A**. If the applicant is assessed under the Housing Health & Safety Rating System as a Category 1 Hazard, they will be placed in **Band B** or if assessed as a Category 2 Hazard, they will be placed in **Band C1** (Assessments must be carried out by relevant professionals within the Council's Environmental Health team).

If an applicant is assessed as overcrowded and requires two or more additional bedrooms they will be placed in **Band B**.

If an applicant requires one additional bedroom they will be placed in **Band C1**.

For the purposes of assessing their bedroom shortage (or bedroom need) a separate bedroom is allocated to each of the following:

- The main applicant and partner.
- Two children of either sex where they are both under 10 years of age.
- Two children of same sex where there is an age gap of less than 10 years.
- Two children of same sex where there is more than a 10 year age gap but where both are under 16.
- An overnight carer.

It should be noted that:

- A child will be considered to have a 'need' from birth.
- A single adult within the household (who is not the applicant) would only be entitled to a separate room if there is no other person they can share with within the below table. However, an adult would not be expected to share with their own child.

For clarification purposes this is further set out as follows:

Household	Bedroom Need
Adult person – single	Bedsit / One Bedroom
Adult couple	One bedroom
An overnight carer	One bedroom
Two persons / children of the same sex with less than a ten year age gap	One bedroom
Two persons / children of different sex both under 10 years of age	One bedroom
Two persons / children of the same sex with more than a ten year age gap where both are under 16	One bedroom
Two persons / children of different sex, of whom at least one is over 10 years of age	Two bedrooms
Two persons of the same sex with more than a ten year age gap and where at least one is 16 or over	Two bedrooms

In certain circumstances the size of the bedrooms in an applicant's property and the relationship between those sharing a bedroom will be taken into account when carrying out an overcrowding / bedroom shortage assessment.

Houses with two or more bedrooms may be advertised with preference to households with a dependent child under 16. However, this preference would only apply where applicants were in the same band so a **Band C1** applicant with dependent children would not be given preference over an applicant with adult children in **Band B** for example.

Overcrowding priority will not be given if the applicant has caused the situation by moving in with others who are not part of their household. E.g. an applicant with a child is living in two-bedroom accommodation and they choose to share a bedroom in order to let the second bedroom to a tenant / acquaintance / extended family member.

In exceptional circumstances, such as a medical need, additional bedroom requirements may be considered.

Dependants who are away from home, for example at University, will still be treated as part of the household as long as there is a clear intention to return.

2.15 Assessment of Cases Where Children are Part of an Application

In assessing whether there is a bedroom shortage for the purposes of awarding a Band and in deciding the size of property an applicant is eligible for, an assessment will be made on the facts of each case. In reaching a decision, regard will be had to what is considered to be the child's **prime residence** i.e. where they stay overnight, where there is financial dependency including who claims child benefit, who the child is dependent upon for daily care as well as social factors such as where the child goes to school.

Assessment of Cases Where Children Stay with More Than One Household

There may be informal agreements between separated parents to share the care of their children and they may stay with each parent on a regular basis. However only in the most exceptional circumstances would a child / children be considered as needing accommodation with more than one parent for the purposes of applications for social housing.

In considering shared custody arrangements, the housing authority will take into account any court directives. However, it should be noted that a family court order which refers to residence and accommodation arrangements is not binding upon the housing authority with regard to provision of accommodation. It is for the housing authority to determine whether priority should be given in respect of shared custody.

2.16 Assessment of Homeless Applicants to whom the Main Duty to Secure Accommodation is owed.

(a) The Council's Legal Duty

All Local Authorities have a legal duty under Part VII of the Housing Act 1996 (as amended by the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017) to make sure that homeless applicants owed the "main" duty under s.193 (2) are provided with suitable accommodation. There is no requirement that this be permanent. Other duties in relation to accommodation or advice / assistance depend on their priority need. **Appendix 1** shows the priority of homeless households within the Banding Scheme.

Homeless households are one of the categories who must be given a reasonable preference and the Spelthorne Allocations policy meets this requirement as outlined below:

(b) Priority Banding

Homeless applicants to whom the relief/main duty is owed will normally be placed in **Band B**.

(c) Bidding

An accepted homeless applicant will be registered for auto bidding for all suitable accommodation. Where a bid results in an offer of accommodation, and this property is deemed to be suitable, this will normally be deemed to be a final offer of accommodation which will end the homelessness duty under Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996 and Homelessness Reduction Act 2017. This is subject to right of review.

If bids are not placed, Spelthorne Borough Council reserves the right to place bids on behalf of the applicant. Direct lets may also be used by Spelthorne Borough Council to discharge duty.

2.17 **Armed Forces Personnel**

It is recognised that those who have served in the Armed Forces have made significant sacrifices for their country and have often moved many times occupying Armed Forces accommodation that is tied to their service. It is intended that such households should not face discrimination under this policy and should receive special consideration for housing. As part of this commitment it should be noted that under this policy, the local connection requirement does not apply to Armed Forces personnel (as set out in 2.3.2 (ii)). Regular Armed Forces personnel are therefore given equal treatment under this policy regardless of the area they have been living in.

In addition, under this policy certain Armed Forces households will also be awarded special priority as follows:

Band B Armed Forces Priority – this will be awarded to serving members of the regular Armed Forces (and their families):

- Whose service is coming to an end within 12 months of their application or has come to an end within the preceding 12 months. AND,
- They are losing / have recently lost their MoD accommodation. AND,
- There is a specific need to move to the borough relating to employment or family issues. AND,
- There are insufficient funds to pursue other options.

(NB. This priority will not be awarded in situations where service is being ended / has ended due to issues relating to misconduct).

Similarly, the same **Band B** Armed Forces priority will be awarded to divorced or separated spouses (or civil partners) of Service personnel who need to move out of accommodation provided by the Ministry of Defence and recently bereaved spouses (or civil partners) of members of the regular Armed Forces:

- Where the bereavement is within 12 months. AND,
- They are losing / have recently lost their MoD accommodation. AND,
- There is a specific need to move to the borough. AND,
- There are insufficient funds to pursue other options.

Band C1 Armed Forces Priority – this will be awarded to serving members of the regular Armed Forces (and their families):

- Whose service is coming to an end within 12 months or has come to an end within the preceding 12 months. AND,
- They are losing their accommodation / have recently lost their MoD accommodation. AND,
- There are insufficient funds to pursue other options.

(NB. This priority will not be awarded in situations where service is being / has ended due to issues relating to misconduct).

Similarly, the same **Band C1** Armed Forces priority will also be awarded to divorced or separated spouses (or civil partners) of Service personnel who need to move out of accommodation provided by the Ministry of Defence and recently bereaved spouses (or civil partners) of the regular armed forces:

- Where the bereavement is within 12 months. AND,
- They are losing / have recently lost their MoD accommodation. AND,
- There are insufficient fund to pursue other options.

In all other situations, households will be banded according to the banding rules considering their current accommodation and any medical or welfare issues. Some Armed Forces households who are losing their MoD accommodation may also need to be dealt with under the Homelessness provisions and may be awarded a priority band relating to their homelessness status.

If taking into account an applicant's financial resources in determining priorities between households with a similar level of need any lump sum received by a member of the Armed Forces as compensation for an injury or disability sustained on active service will be disregarded.

3 Lettings arrangements for vacant properties

3.1 Applicant Choice

Most applicants will be able to choose the type of accommodation that they wish to be considered. This choice is exercised through the Council's Choice Based Lettings.

However, this choice is subject to some restriction and some categories of applicants may not be given choice in the allocations process – see section 3.3

3.2 Allocation by advertising properties via Choice Based Lettings

Properties will be advertised through the Homes4Spelthorne website. Property adverts will clearly set out any restrictions that apply to who may bid as well as any preferential advertising arrangements that may apply.

Property adverts will set out the size and type of the vacant property and only applicants who have been assessed as needing that size or type may apply / bid. For example, a one bedroom property would be restricted to single or couples only, a sheltered housing flat would be restricted to elderly applicants only; a property with adaptations suitable for a disabled occupant may be restricted to applicants requiring such adaptations.

Property adverts will also set out if there are to be any factors, other than band, that may be taken into account in prioritising the applicants who have bid.

Further practical details of the Council's choice based lettings scheme and advertising and bidding arrangements are available in an Applicant User Guide, which is available on the Homes4Spelthorne website

3.2.1 Preferential Advertising

Property adverts will also set out if there are any other factors, other than banding that may be taken into account in prioritising applicants who have bid

3.2.2 Preferential Advertising for Working Households/or households with community contributions.

There is some preference to working households or those providing a community contribution and some vacancies will be advertised specifically for these types of households. Approximately 10% of all properties advertised will be set aside specifically for these applicants. Households will still then be further prioritised by band. This may be different for properties where a local lettings plan applies where a higher % may be applied.

This aspect of the scheme will give special recognition to the importance of incentivising work and community contribution. In addition, working households or those providing a community contribution will still be able to apply / bid for all other vacancies.

The overall % of lettings which are allocated to these applicants will be carefully monitored and if necessary, targets will be set (or the 10% quota amended) to ensure more working households or households contributing to the community are being housed as a result of this policy. Substantially adapted properties will be excluded from the quota.

Spelthorne Borough Council recognises that some households may be limited under the definition of community contribution given below. Where any applicant cannot reasonably make a community contribution, for example work-related activity, because they have a protected characteristic (as outlined in the Equality Act 2010 and in section 11 of this policy), Spelthorne Borough Council will consider such cases on an individual basis upon written request and use discretion to award community contribution where appropriate and with the approval of the Housing Options Manager.

As defined for the purposes of this Housing Allocations policy, the main applicant or their partner must make one of the following community contributions to qualify:

Employment

Have a permanent job in the borough of Spelthorne of at least 16 hours a week with an existing contract of 12 months or more. Zero hours contracts will be considered on a case by case basis but applicants must also demonstrate that they work at least 16 hours a week over 12 months. Applicants who are self-employed must have their business registered in the borough of Spelthorne for more than 12 months and must demonstrate a minimum of 16 hours per week are worked. Employment needs to be evidenced by the applicant as outlined in 2.3.1.

Volunteering

Volunteered for a minimum of 16 hours a week, for at least 6 months out of the last 12 months, for a registered charity which provides a service to the Spelthorne community, which can be evidenced. Volunteering must be for a non-for profit organisation that is recognised by Spelthorne Borough Council or a charity that is registered with the Charity Commission or is funded by the Council, or a faith based community group or organisation. Tenants and Residents Associations which may be classified as not-for profit organisations must be registered with Spelthorne Borough Council or a Registered Social Landlord to qualify.

3.2.3 Preferential Advertising in relation to Local Letting Policies

Some properties (usually new build) will be advertised with the statement “local lettings policy applies”. In order to encourage balanced communities, it will be necessary, from time to time, for a partner organisation to apply specific criteria designed to address local management issues. The policy will be representative of the needs of the community and promote community cohesion.

Local Lettings Policies will normally apply to any new build scheme or letting of homes following conversion where there are 10 or more units to be let.

Local Lettings Policies may be considered or in existence for the following reasons:

- Planning Restrictions.
- Section 106 agreements.
- The proportion of homeless households on estates.
- Properties may be unsuitable for young children.
- Restriction on the family size on estates to reduce child density.
- Specific housing management reasons. E.g. anti-social behaviour
- People who are in employment.
- Changes to eligibility criteria for difficult to let schemes e.g. lowering the age of applicants on sheltered developments.

All adverts will specify if a local lettings plan is relevant.

3.3 Allocation by Direct Offers

Direct Offers may be made in relation to certain categories of application. The circumstances under which direct offers may be made are as follows:

(a) Surrey Mobility Scheme

Where a request for assistance is made through the Surrey Domestic Violence mobility scheme for the re-housing of victims of violence in accordance with the current procedure agreed by the Surrey District and Borough Housing Authorities.

(b) The UK Protected Persons Service (UKPPS)

In certain circumstances, the Council may need to offer accommodation to an applicant who is giving evidence in a criminal or civil case and who is suffering from intimidation or harassment which means they cannot remain in their current home. These applicants will be given **Band A** priority but if it is unlikely, they will receive an offer within a reasonable timeframe, the case may be considered as a general exception to the Banding Scheme and, if appropriate, offers of accommodation will be made before other applicants.

(c) Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA)/ Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO)

These lets will be managed in liaison with MAPPA and relevant agencies. Each case will be assessed on its individual circumstances.

(d) Exceptional Housing Need

In certain circumstances, a case may be recognised as having an exceptional housing need. If it is deemed that an applicant is suffering severe hardship on welfare or medical grounds and it is unlikely they will receive an offer of accommodation within a reasonable time frame, at the discretion of the Head of Housing Options or equivalent with the approval of the Group Head, they may be considered for a direct offer of accommodation.

(e) Homeless ‘Duty Accepted’ Households

Direct offers may be made to homeless households in some circumstances in order to ensure that the Council can manage its homelessness duties and ensure that adequate

temporary accommodation is available or in circumstances where a homeless household has a need for a specific type of housing.

If the direct offer is to be the final offer to discharge the homeless duty the applicant will be notified of this in writing.

4 Applicant bidding

4.1 Bidding Process

Applicants in Bands A, B, C1, C2 and D will be required to submit 'bids' (expressions of interest) on properties for which they wish to be considered. The bidding process is explained in the Applicant User Guide.

4.2 High Priority Band

The property will be offered to the applicant who has the highest priority band and priority date within that band on the housing register and meets the property criteria. Once an applicant has accepted an offer of accommodation any other bids placed by them are discounted.

4.3 Size Of Property Applicants Can Bid For

Applicants can only bid for properties that are of the correct size for their household. This is to ensure that best use is made of the stock and minimises under occupation or overcrowding of homes. Section 2.14 sets out the way that bedroom need is assessed, and the size of property applicants are eligible for.

Due to the shortage of larger properties, applicants who are eligible for four and five bedroom properties may also be considered for larger three bedroom properties, for example, a three bedroom property with two separate living areas. Where properties have two living rooms ('parlour' houses) it will be expected that one living room is used as a bedroom as long as this is suitable in relation to the property layout.

5 Shortlisting, offering and letting of properties

5.1 Bidding Closing Date

Once the deadline has passed for bidding for a property, the Council will consider those who have bid and will select applicants for viewing and offering. As a general rule, applicants who have bid for a property will be prioritised in band order (and within each band by date order) subject to any other preferences or restrictions set out in the advert.

5.2 Bypassing of Applicants

In some situations, a property will not be offered to the highest banded applicant who has bid. Shortlisted applicants can be bypassed for a number of reasons, and these are set out below. Where shortlisting is carried out by landlord partners on behalf of the Council, they may make decisions to bypass applicants within the terms of this policy, however in these circumstances, they will report such decisions to the Council and the final decision with regard to the interpretation of these policy provisions shall be made by the Council.

Bypass Reasons

(a) Applicant is Ineligible or Unsuitable for the Property

Applicants may be bypassed where their household does not meet the criteria for the property set out in the advert e.g. due to age restriction requirement, due to the household

size not matching the property size, due to ages of household members or because any property adaptations in the vacant property are either not required or not matched to the household who has bid.

(b) Applicant is Not Ready to Move and / or to Live Independently

Applicants may be bypassed where, even though they have bid for a property; they themselves decide they are not ready to move. Applicants may also be bypassed if they are considered not to be ready to move or to live independently due to social or medical reasons. In determining this, regard will be had to any support available.

(c) Change in Applicant's Circumstances

Applicants may be bypassed where there has been a change in their circumstances which makes them unsuitable or ineligible e.g. change in medical requirements, change in financial situation

(d) History of Anti-Social Behaviour

Applicants may be bypassed where they or their family members have a history of significant antisocial behaviour which would make them unsuitable for the property.

(e) Rent Arrears / Debt

Applicants may be bypassed where they have current or recoverable former rent arrears with any landlord or other debts with the Council and which are not being satisfactorily repaid.

Statutory homeless applicants will generally not be bypassed for this reason but individual circumstances will be assessed by the Council and the relevant landlord.

(f) Community Safety Concerns

Applicants may be bypassed where there are community safety concerns / risks which relate to the applicant being placed in a particular property or area.

(g) Fraudulent Application Has Been Made

An applicant will be bypassed where there are reasonable grounds for believing that false information has been given.

(h) Circumstances Not Confirmed

Applicants may be bypassed where the required verification process has not been completed.

(i) No Response from Applicant

Applicants may be bypassed where they have been contacted for information relating to their application and / or a potential offer of accommodation and the applicant has not responded to that contact within a reasonable period of time.

(j) Local Letting Plans

Applicants may be bypassed where they do not match specific criteria set out in Local Lettings Plans. Local Lettings plans will be adopted for specific areas / schemes to ensure communities are as balanced as possible. Properties subject to local letting plans will be clearly advertised and priority will be given to those that meet the criteria.

(k) Sensitive Letting

In exceptional circumstances, an applicant may be bypassed for a property where they are not considered suitable due to housing management reasons. For example, an applicant who has a history of drug dependency may be bypassed for a property in an area where the landlord is aware there are several other residents with drug problems. Any final decision about whether to bypass an application based on sensitive letting will be made by the Council rather than the landlord.

(l) Property Not Suitable for Adaptation

Applicants requiring property adaptations to meet their mobility needs may need to be bypassed if the property they have bid for cannot be adapted to meet their needs.

(m) Property Advert Withdrawn

Some properties advertised for letting may need to be withdrawn either because it is urgently needed for a direct letting or because it was being advertised before the previous tenant had left and they have rescinded their notice. This could result in those who have bid being treated as having been 'bypassed'.

(n) Special Requirement of Landlord

Some Housing Association landlords have very specific applicant criteria built into their Allocations policies or charitable rules relating to ages of applicants or area of residence. These requirements will usually be set out in the adverts but applicants who bid may need to bypass if the requirements are not met.

(o) Applicant Has Alternative Property Offer Outstanding

An applicant will be by passed if there is an outstanding offer of accommodation available to them which has not been resolved.

(p) Properties in Poor Condition

Transfer applicants may be bypassed if their current home is considered to be in a state of neglect or has been damaged by any household member or visitor to that property. In making this decision, partners will have regard to vulnerable tenants.

5.3 Appeals Against Bypassing

Where an applicant believes they have been bypassed for a vacancy that they have bid for (in other words where they otherwise believe they were the highest placed applicant but have not been offered the property for one of the above reasons) then they can appeal against this decision. (See Section 7 for further information on the review procedure).

A successful appeal will not result in the applicant being made an offer of that vacancy, owing to the short timescales within which properties have to be let. It will, however, enable the applicant to bid in the future and not be bypassed unless there is a change of circumstances.

5.4 Viewings And Offers

Once the bids have been received and selection of applicants finalised (excluding any bypassed cases) viewings will be arranged by the relevant Landlord.

If the household with the highest banding and priority date does not want to accept the property, it will be offered to the household with the next highest priority.

5.5 Tenancies

Offers of some Registered Social Landlord accommodation may be for introductory tenancies, starter tenancies, probationary tenancies and/ or fixed term tenancies

6 Assistance for vulnerable applicants

It is recognised that some households may need additional help with the Homes4Spelthorne Scheme.

Examples may include but are not exclusive to:

- Care Leavers.

- People with a physical or mental disability.
- Domestic abuse survivors and serious harassment victims.
- People with Learning disabilities.
- Offenders or ex-offenders.
- Older applicants.
- People with drug or alcohol issues.
- Rough Sleepers.
- Young parents.
- People with low literacy skills.
- Applicants whose first language is not English.

6.1 The Council will use the following methods to identify who will require additional assistance:

- Ask applicants or their advocate to indicate whether they consider themselves in need of support by completing the relevant documentation or speaking to a staff member.
- Close liaison and information sharing with statutory and voluntary agencies.
- Ask all staff completing interviews and visits to identify potential vulnerable applicants so additional assistance can be given.
- Ensure any medical information submitted is evaluated and any support needs are identified.
- Close monitoring as to who is bidding or not and the suitability of the offers being bid for, so proactive action can be taken to assist.

6.2 The Council May Assist Vulnerable Applicants in the Following Ways

- Online translation of Homes4Spelthorne website.
- Translation of relevant documentation on request.
- Staff from Spelthorne Borough Council will be available to assist vulnerable applicants by identifying suitable properties and directly communicating with the applicant. They will also be able to assist with the set-up of auto bidding and the bidding process.
- Advertisements will be labelled with clear information and symbols to ensure simplicity.
- An online introduction to the Homes4Spelthorne Scheme and how to use it will be available on the website.
- Extensive communication will take place with agencies and special needs referral panels that represent and advocate on behalf of vulnerable clients.
- A review of all aspects and procedures of Homes4Spelthorne will take place to ensure access and engagement for all vulnerable clients, as required.

7 Right of Review of decisions relating to applications and Allocations

Applicants have the right to request a review of the following decisions:

- A decision that an applicant is ineligible for a housing allocation and therefore unable to be included on the housing register.
- A decision that the applicant is not a qualifying person within the terms of the qualification / disqualification criteria set out in Section 2.5.
- Any decision relating to the facts of their case which have been taken into account in considering whether to make an allocation to them e.g. a decision about banding or priority date of an application.
- A decision to bypass an application.

Applicants will not be advised that their case has been bypassed but can establish this by specific enquiry if they have bid for a property but find out in the lettings outcome list that the property was offered to someone with a lower banding or later registration than the applicants within the same banding. Appeals against bypassing need to be submitted to Spelthorne Borough Council.

The applicant's review request should be made in writing to the Council within 21 days of the original decision being made. Details of why they are appealing against the decision and any information they wish to be considered should be provided.

An independent senior officer who was not involved in the original decision will consider the review and they will decide whether to overturn or support the original decision. The applicant will be informed in writing of the decision within 21 days of receipt of the review request, this decision is final and binding. The reply will contain the decision made, the reasons for the decision and the facts taken into account when making the decision.

7.1 Complaints

Applicants can use the Spelthorne Borough Council complaints procedure.

All applicants who make a complaint will be treated fairly and objectively. A written reply to any complaint received will be sent out within the timescales set out in the Council's complaints policy.

Information on the Spelthorne Borough Council complaints procedures is available at the Council Offices or via the [Council's website](#).

If the applicant has used Spelthorne Borough Council's complaint procedure and remains dissatisfied, they can write to the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman or apply for a Judicial Review of the Council's actions.

8 Monitoring and review of this policy

This policy and the operation of it will be reviewed regularly, and at a minimum, every 5 years. Complaints and feedback from applicants will be considered in conjunction with emerging case law as part of this review alongside detailed reports on lettings that have taken place.

The monitoring of the review of this policy will be the responsibility of the Strategic Housing Group.

9 Personal information and Data Protection

9.1 Data Protection at Spelthorne Borough Council

Spelthorne Borough Council will process applicant's personal data in accordance with Data Protection legislation – Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

9.2 Partner organisations

Personal information provided to the partner organisations as part of an application for housing will be processed in accordance with the Data Protection legislation. Information provided will be used to process the application and may be passed to third parties involved in assessing the application and offering accommodation.

In accordance with the Council's obligations under the Data Protection legislation, applicants will be made aware when they apply that their personal information will be held and shared with housing providers and other relevant external agencies. This is for the purposes of assessing an application, considering an offer of accommodation being made or to prevent fraud in accordance with the applicant declaration when making an application.

9.3 Applicants Accessing Own Personal Data

In accordance with Data Protection legislation applicants on the Housing Registers have various rights including:

- The right to see any entry relating to them and their household that is held on computerised systems. Note: Files are edited where necessary to withhold information in the following types of situations:
 - Where disclosure may identify a third party and that party has not given their consent to disclosure;
 - Where the information concerns an applicant's health and disclosure may cause serious harm to their wellbeing;
 - Where information is subject to Legal Professional Privilege;
 - Information is held for the purpose of prevention or detection of crime or in respect of some other legal proceedings.

- Applicants have the right to challenge the accuracy of the information held about them and may request the erasure or correction of records which they believe to be inaccurate. Subject to the Housing Option Manager responsible for housing assessments agreeing the information held is inaccurate, the record will be corrected. If the Housing Options Manager does not agree the information is inaccurate, or refuses access to the information, the applicant has a right of review by the Information Governance Team and subsequent right of complaint to the Information Commissioner.

10 Requirement to consult Registered Social Landlords on the Allocations Scheme

- 10.1** Before adopting an Allocations Scheme for housing, or altering its existing scheme, Spelthorne Borough Council is required to:
- Send a copy of the draft scheme, or a new proposal, to all Registered Social Landlords with which the Council has Nomination Agreements. AND,
 - Ensure that all such Registered Social Landlords have the opportunity to comment on the proposals.
 - Consult with people directly affected and the broader community.

11 Equal Opportunities

Spelthorne Borough Council will comply with the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 and all related legislation, and have taken account of this legislation and s11 of the Children Act 2004 in drawing up this scheme.

Spelthorne Borough Council is fully committed to equality in housing allocations and will oppose any form of discrimination on the grounds of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation.

Appendix 1

The Banding Scheme

Emergency / Priority (Bands A)

Applicants will fall into this banding where:

- An applicant is assessed as having an “emergency” medical or welfare need to move, including grounds relating to a disability, and this is seriously affected by their current housing
- An applicant’s life would be in immediate danger if they continued to live in their current accommodation and this has been substantiated
- An applicant needs to move because their home in the Borough of Spelthorne is to be demolished or redeveloped within the next six months and, if the applicants are social housing tenants, the demolition and / or redevelopment of the site has been approved by the relevant Head of Housing (or equivalent.)
- An applicant who is occupying a property that is subject to a compulsory purchase order and there is a statutory duty upon Spelthorne Borough Council to secure accommodation for them, will be placed into band A.
- An applicant who is a social housing tenant in the Borough of Spelthorne and is residing in **an** substantially adapted property where the adaptations are no longer required will be placed into band A.
- An applicant is assessed as statutorily overcrowded within the meaning of Part 10 of the Housing Act 1985 (but only where the applicant has not worsened their housing situation without good reason)
- An applicant who is a social housing tenant in the Spelthorne area and is: under occupying a high demand property (and the nature of the under occupation is not related to any special letting criteria for that unit or part of a wider lettings plans for that scheme / development) AND the applicant is moving to a lower demand / smaller property, will be placed into band A.

Urgent Need to Move (Band B)

Applicants will fall into this banding where:

- An applicant is assessed as having an “urgent” medical or welfare need to move, including grounds relating to a disability, and this is seriously affected by their current housing.
- An applicant needs to move because of harassment or threat of violence but this is not judged as serious as **Band A**. It will be determined on case-by-case basis.
- An applicant (or joint applicant) who has been accepted as homeless and the main duty to secure accommodation has been accepted by Spelthorne Borough Council.
- An applicant is overcrowded and requires two or more additional bedrooms.
- An applicant’s accommodation lacks access to basic facilities, i.e. kitchen, bathroom or toilet and this cannot be provided by the landlord / owner within a reasonable timescale.
- An applicant’s accommodation has been assessed under the Housing Health & Safety Rating System (Category 1) as not reasonably suitable for occupation and cannot be rectified by the owner / landlord at a reasonable cost or timescale.
- An applicant who is in supported housing and has been assessed as no longer requiring the support and had a local connection at point of referral with Spelthorne Borough Council and is suitable for independent living and the accommodation is needed by other applicants, will fall into band B.
- An applicant is pregnant or has at least one dependent child and is living in accommodation where the facilities are shared with others, and they are lacking at least one bedroom will fall into band B. (This banding will NOT apply to transfer cases.)
- An applicant needs to move because their home in the Spelthorne Borough Council is to be demolished or redeveloped within the next twelve months and, if the applicants are social housing tenants, the demolition and / or redevelopment of the site has been approved by the Head of Housing (or equivalent).
- Care Leavers with Children’s Services in Surrey who it has been agreed have a local connection with Spelthorne Borough Council during the time they were in Care and who are aged 18 to 21 years old and are in housing need and suitable for independent living will be placed into band B. When a care leaver passes the age of 21 they will lose care leaver status on the housing register and be prioritised in the same way as a non-care leaver. The exception to this would be where they have been granted extended status by Surrey County Council up to the age of 25
- An applicant who is unintentionally threatened with homelessness and has a priority need and under a homelessness relief duty (within the meaning of Part VII of the Housing Act 1996, as amended by the Homelessness Act 2002) and this has been validated and acted upon by the Housing Options Team and there are no other homelessness prevention/relief options available, will be placed into band B.
- Armed Forces Urgent Need – band B will be awarded to serving members of the regular Armed Forces (and their families):
 - Whose service is coming to an end within 12 months of their application or has come to an end within the preceding 12 months. AND,
 - They are losing / have recently lost their MoD accommodation. AND,
 - There is a specific need to move to the borough relating to employment or family issues. AND,
There are insufficient funds to pursue other options.

(NB. This priority will not be awarded in situations where service is being ended / has ended due to issues relating to misconduct).

Similarly, the same **Band B** Armed Forces priority will be awarded to divorced or separated spouses (or civil partners) of Service personnel who need to move out of accommodation provided by the Ministry of Defence and recently bereaved spouses (or civil partners) of members of the regular Armed Forces:

- Where the bereavement is within 12 months. AND,
- They are losing / have recently lost their MoD accommodation. AND,
- There is a specific need to move to the Borough. AND,
- There are insufficient funds to pursue other options

Identified Housing Need (Band C1)

The following applicants will fall into this banding:

- An applicant is assessed as having an “identified” medical or welfare need to move, including grounds relating to a disability, and this is seriously affected by their current housing
- An applicant has been assessed as intentionally homeless but is in priority need within the meaning of Part VII of the Housing Act 1996, as amended by the Homelessness Act 2002 (and there has been no relevant change in their circumstances to warrant a reassessment)
- An applicant’s accommodation has been assessed under the Housing Health & Safety Rating System (Category 2) as not reasonably suitable for occupation and cannot be rectified by the owner / landlord at a reasonable cost or timescale.
- An applicant is overcrowded and requires one additional bedroom
- Singles who are 35 years of age and over and are without children, and who share facilities with others
- Couples, who are without children, and who share facilities with others
- Families with dependent children who share facilities with others
- Other household compositions as agreed by Spelthorne Borough Council who share facilities with others
- Care Leavers with Children’s Services in Surrey who do not have a local connection with Spelthorne Borough Council during the time they were in Care and who are aged 18 to 21 years old and are in housing need and suitable for independent living will be placed into band C1. When a care leaver passes the age of 21 they will lose care leaver status on the housing register and be prioritised in the same way as a non-care leaver. The exception to this would be where they have been granted extended status by Surrey County Council up to the age of 25
- Armed Forces Priority - this will be awarded to serving members of the regular Armed Forces (and their families):
 - Whose service is coming to an end within 12 months or is due to come to an end within the preceding 12 months. AND,
 - They are losing their accommodation / have recently lost their MoD accommodation. AND,
 - There are insufficient funds to pursue other options.

(NB. This priority will not be awarded in situations where service is being / has ended due to issues relating to misconduct).

- Similarly, the same **Band C1** Armed Forces priority will also be awarded to divorced or separated spouses (or civil partners) of Service personnel who need to move out of accommodation provided by the Ministry of Defence and recently bereaved spouses (or civil partners) of members of the regular Armed Forces:
 - Where the bereavement is within 12 months. AND,

- They are losing / have recently lost their MoD accommodation. AND,
- There are insufficient funds to pursue other options.

Housing Need – Reduced priority (Band C2)

The following applicants will fall into this banding:

- Any cases where there is a Reasonable Preference need identified but where the household does not meet the positive qualification criteria outlined in paragraphs 2.3
- Any household who are living in temporary accommodation which has been provided by a Council other than Spelthorne under any aspect of the Homelessness Legislation (Housing Act 1996, part 7)

Low and No ‘Deemed’ Housing Need (Band D)

The following applicants will fall into this banding:

- An applicant does not fit into any of the categories in **Band A, B, C1 or C2**
- An applicant has deliberately worsened their housing circumstances within the last three years to get more priority on the housing register
- An applicant has given up accommodation within the last three years that was suitable for their needs and by doing so, has knowingly worsened their housing circumstances
- An applicant can afford to buy or part-buy a property in the private sector that is suitable for their needs
- An applicant has an asset that could be used to obtain accommodation suitable for their needs
- An applicant owned a property that was suitable for their current needs but transferred or sold the property within the last three years when it was reasonable for them to continue living there
- An applicant who has bid on and been offered two or more properties within a 12-month period and refused for no good and evidenced reason (this band will apply for a period of 12-months)
- Applicants who qualify under 2.3.2. (iv) but who own or part own a property, either in the UK or abroad (or where such a property is owned by a member of their household)

Appendix 2

Officer Roles and Responsibilities

This appendix explains which officers are responsible for taking decisions under the allocations policy.

Whenever an officer is named, the decision can be taken by a more senior officer in their management line.

Eligibility

The Housing Options Team has the authority to decide whether an applicant is eligible to apply to join the housing register in line with the criteria contained in this policy. Some applications may be assessed by an automatic process which follow the policy provisions.

Assessing Priority

The Housing Options Team is responsible for assessing an applicant's housing need in line with the Allocations Policy and placing them in a specific banding. Some applications may be banded by an automatic process which follow the policy provisions.

Special or exceptional circumstances

The Housing Options Manager or Team Leader or equivalent or designated officer has the authority to put an applicant in a higher banding where their needs, after being assessed, are considered to warrant it.

Removing an Application from the Housing Register

The Housing Options Team Assistant or equivalent will decide whether it is appropriate to remove an applicant from the register in line with the policy. Some applications may be assessed by an automatic process which follow the policy provisions.

Reviews

If an applicant submits an appeal requesting a review of a decision made, a senior officer who was not involved in the original decision will consider the request and make a decision.

Direct Lets

- a) **Supported Housing**
The Housing Options Manager or equivalent has the authority to make a direct let to an applicant that requires supported accommodation where supported housing is allocated through the housing register and this arrangement exists with the supported housing provider.
- b) **Reciprocals**
The Housing Options Manager or equivalent has the authority to agree a reciprocal with another Council or Housing Association.
- e) **Homeless Applicants**
The Housing Options Manager or equivalent has the authority to make a direct let to a homeless applicant if appropriate.
- f) **Exceptional Housing Need**

The Housing Options Manager or equivalent has the authority to:

- Agree a priority offer of accommodation if there is evidence of immediate and exceptional need.
- Agree to offer an applicant rented accommodation if their income is of a level where they can afford to part-buy, but they cannot secure a mortgage and there is evidence of immediate and exceptional need.

g) **Significant Adaptations**

Where the applicant has a requirement for significant adaptations and a suitable property matching these requirements becomes available.

Appendix 3

Eligibility and qualification (from Section 3 of Allocation of Accommodation, Code of Guidance, DCLG 2012)

3.1 This chapter provides guidance on the provisions relating to an applicant's eligibility and qualification for an allocation of social housing.

3.2 Housing authorities must consider all applications made in accordance with the procedural requirements of the authority's allocation scheme (section 166(3)). In considering applications, authorities must ascertain:

- if an applicant is eligible for an allocation of accommodation, and
- if he or she qualifies for an allocation of accommodation

Eligibility

3.3 An applicant may be ineligible for an allocation of accommodation under section 160ZA(2) or (4). Authorities are advised to consider applicants' eligibility at the time of the initial application and again when considering making an allocation to them, particularly where a substantial amount of time has elapsed since the original application.

Joint tenancies

3.4 Under section 160ZA(1)(b), a housing authority must not grant a joint tenancy to 2 or more people if any one of them is a person from abroad who is ineligible. However, where 2 or more people apply and one of them is eligible, the authority may grant a tenancy to the person who is eligible. In addition, while ineligible family members must not be granted a tenancy, they may be taken into account in determining the size of accommodation which is to be allocated.

Existing tenants

3.5 The eligibility provisions do not apply to applicants who are already secure or introductory tenants or assured tenants of a private registered provider. Most transferring tenants fall outside the scope of the allocation legislation (section 159(4A)); while those who are considered to have reasonable preference for an allocation are specifically exempted from the eligibility provisions by virtue of section 160ZA(5).

Persons from abroad

3.6 A person may not be allocated accommodation under Part 6 if he or she is a person from abroad who is ineligible for an allocation under section 160ZA of the 1996 Act. There are 2 categories for the purposes of section 160ZA:

- (i) a person subject to immigration control – such a person is not eligible for an allocation of accommodation unless he or she comes within a class prescribed in regulations made by the Secretary of State (section 160ZA(2)), and
- (ii) a person from abroad other than a person subject to immigration control – regulations may provide for other descriptions of persons from abroad who, although not subject to immigration control, are to be treated as ineligible for an allocation of accommodation (section 160ZA(4)).

3.7 The regulations setting out which classes of persons from abroad are eligible or ineligible for an allocation are the Allocation of Housing and Homelessness (Eligibility) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended) ('the Eligibility Regulations').

Persons subject to immigration control

3.8 The term 'person subject to immigration control' is defined in section 13(2) of the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996 as a person who under the Immigration Act 1971 requires leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom (whether or not such leave has been given).

3.9 The provisions of section 7(1) of the Immigration Act 1988 and the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996 have been saved for the purpose of housing legislation to protect the rights of EEA citizens, and their family members, who have citizens' rights pursuant to the Withdrawal Agreement.

This will ensure that EEA citizens, and their family members, who:

have acquired limited leave to enter and remain in the UK (also known as pre-settled status) by virtue of Appendix EU of the Immigration Rules ("the EU Settlement Scheme"); or

were frontier working in the UK prior to 31 December 2020

will continue to be treated as 'persons not subject to immigration control' in the instances where they would previously have been, so that their eligibility for the allocation of social housing can be judged on the basis of regulation 4 of the Eligibility Regulations as was the case prior to 31 December 2020.

3.10 EEA citizens, and their family members, who have been granted indefinite leave to enter or remain (also known as settled status) under the EU Settlement Scheme, do not need the savings to apply to them. Their eligibility should be judged on the basis of Class C of Regulation 3 of the Eligibility Regulations, as is the case for persons subject to immigration control who have been granted indefinite leave to remain. In general, they should be eligible provided they can demonstrate habitual residence in the Common Travel Area.

For the purpose of this guidance references to "the Withdrawal Agreement" in this note are to the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (2019/C 384 I/01). Equivalent provisions are to be found in separation agreements relating to the European Economic Area/European Free Trade Agreement and the EU/Swiss Free Movement of Persons Agreement, which are also given effect in domestic law by the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020.

3.11 The following categories of persons do not require leave to enter or remain in the UK:

- (i) British citizens
- (ii) certain Commonwealth citizens with a right of abode in the UK
- (iii) Irish citizens, who are not subject to immigration control in the UK because the Republic of Ireland forms part of the Common Travel Area (see paragraph 3.14 (iii) below) with the UK which allows free movement
- (iv) by operation of the savings provisions referred to in paragraph 3.9 above, EEA citizens, and their family members, who have established citizens' rights in accordance with Part 2 of the Withdrawal Agreement, i.e. those who were residents and exercised a right to reside in the UK derived from European Union law or any provision under section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972, and those who were frontier working, before 31 December 2020. Whether an EEA citizen (or family member) has exercised a particular right to reside in the UK or rights to be treated as a frontier worker will depend on their circumstances, at that particular time. For example, whether the EEA citizen is, for the purposes of the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016 ("the EEA Regulations") (as preserved by the savings provisions) a jobseeker, a worker, a self-employed person and so on.

(v) persons who are exempt from immigration control under the Immigration Acts, including diplomats and their family members based in the UK, and some military personnel

For the purpose of this guidance, 'EEA citizens' means citizens of any of the EU member states, and citizens of Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

3.12 Any person who does not fall within one of the four categories in paragraph 3.11 will be a person subject to immigration control and will be ineligible for an allocation of accommodation unless they fall within a class of persons prescribed by regulation 3 of the Eligibility Regulations (see below).

3.13 If there is any uncertainty about an applicant's immigration status, it is recommended that authorities contact the Home Office.

Persons subject to immigration control who are eligible for an allocation of social housing

3.14 Regulation 3 of the Eligibility Regulations provides that the following classes of persons subject to immigration control are eligible for an allocation of accommodation:

- (i) a person granted refugee status: normally granted 5 years' limited leave to remain in the UK
- (ii) a person granted exceptional leave to enter or remain in the UK granted outside the provisions of the Immigration Rules; and whose leave to enter and remain is not subject to a condition requiring them to maintain and accommodate themselves, and any person who is dependent on them, without recourse to public funds. Exceptional leave to remain now usually takes the form of 'discretionary leave'
- (iii) a person with current leave to enter or remain in the UK with no condition or limitation, and who is habitually resident in the UK, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland (the Common Travel Area): such a person will have indefinite leave to enter or remain and will be regarded as having settled status. However, where indefinite leave to enter or remain was granted as a result of an undertaking that a sponsor would be responsible for the applicant's maintenance and accommodation, the applicant must have been resident in the Common Travel Area for 5 years since the date of entry – or the date of the sponsorship undertaking, whichever is later – in order to be eligible. Where the sponsor has (or, if there was more than one sponsor, all of the sponsors have) died within the first 5 years, the applicant will be eligible for an allocation of accommodation
- (iv) a person who has humanitarian protection granted under paragraphs 339C-344C of the Immigration Rules
- (v) a person who is habitually resident in the Common Travel Area and who has limited leave to enter the United Kingdom as a relevant Afghan citizen under paragraph 276BA1 of the Immigration Rules
- (vi) a person who has limited leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom on family or private life grounds under Article 8 of the Human Rights Act, such leave granted under paragraph 276BE (1), paragraph 276DG or Appendix FM of the Immigration Rules, and who is not subject to a condition requiring that person to maintain and accommodate themselves, and any person dependent upon them, without recourse to public funds
- (vii) a person who is habitually resident in the Common Travel Area and who has been transferred to the United Kingdom under section 67 of the Immigration Act 2016 and has limited leave to remain under paragraph 352ZH of the Immigration Rules

- (viii) a person who is habitually resident in the Common Travel Area and who has Calais leave to remain under paragraph 352J of the Immigration Rules (effective from 1 November 2018)
- (ix) a person who is habitually resident in the Common Travel Area and who has limited leave to remain in the UK as a stateless person under paragraph 405 of the Immigration Rules
- (x) a person who has limited leave to enter and remain in the UK as the family member of a 'relevant person of Northern Ireland' by virtue of Appendix EU to the Immigration Rules
- (xi) a person who has limited leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom under Appendix Hong Kong British Citizen (Overseas) of the Immigration Rules, who is habitually resident in the Common Travel Area, and who is not subject to a condition requiring that person to maintain and accommodate themselves, and any person dependent upon them, without recourse to public funds
- (xii) a person who has been granted leave by virtue of the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy or the previous scheme for locally-employed staff in Afghanistan
- (xiii) a person with leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom who left Afghanistan in connection with the collapse of the Afghan government that took place on 15 August 2021 and who is not subject to a condition of no recourse to public funds and has not been given leave to enter or remain as a result of an undertaking that a sponsor would be responsible for the applicant's maintenance and accommodation. However, a person who was sponsored will be eligible for housing assistance if the applicant has been resident in the Common Travel Area for 5 years since the date of entry (or the date of the sponsorship undertaking, whichever is later) or their sponsor(s) have died

Other persons from abroad who may be ineligible for an allocation

3.15 By virtue of regulation 4 of the Eligibility Regulations, a person who is not subject to immigration control and who falls within one of the following descriptions is to be treated as a person from abroad who is ineligible for an allocation of accommodation:

- (i) a person who is not habitually resident in the Common Travel Area (subject to certain exceptions – see paragraph 3.17 below)
- (ii) a person whose only right to reside in the UK is derived from his status as a jobseeker (or his status as the family member of a jobseeker). 'Jobseeker' has the same meaning as in regulation 6(1) of the EEA Regulations
- (iii) a person whose only right to reside in the UK is an initial right to reside for a period not exceeding 3 months under regulation 13 of the EEA Regulations
- (iv) a person whose only right to reside in the UK is a derivative right to reside to which they are entitled under regulation 16(1) of the EEA Regulations, but only in a case where the right exists under that regulation because the applicant satisfies the criteria in regulation 16(5) of those Regulations
- (v) a person whose only right to reside in the Common Travel Area is a right equivalent to one of those mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii) to (iv) above

3.16 For the purposes of determining eligibility for an allocation of social housing, a person who is not subject to immigration control and who falls within categories (ii) or (iii) in paragraph

3.15 above should be treated as ineligible. This is regardless of whether such person has been granted limited leave to enter or remain in the UK by virtue of Appendix EU of the Immigration Rules; or a family permit issued under the EU Settlement Scheme granting them limited leave to enter the UK by virtue of the Immigration (Leave to Enter and Remain) Order 2000.

Persons exempted from the requirement to be habitually resident

3.17 The following persons from abroad are eligible for an allocation of accommodation even if they are not habitually resident in the Common Travel Area:

- (i) an EEA citizen who is in the UK as a worker (which has the same meaning as in regulation 6(1) of the EEA Regulations)
- (ii) an EEA citizen who is in the UK as a self-employed person (which has the same meaning as in regulation 6(1) of the EEA Regulations)
- (iii) a person who is treated as a worker for the purpose of the definition of 'qualified person' in regulation 6(1) of the EEA Regulations pursuant to regulation 5 of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013 (as amended), (right of residence of an accession State citizen subject to worker authorisation)
- (iv) a person who is a family member of a person referred to in (i) to (iii) above and has been granted pre-settled status;
- (v) a person who is in the UK as a result of their deportation, expulsion or other removal by compulsion of law from another country to the UK
- (vi) a person who is in the United Kingdom as a frontier worker for the purpose of the Citizens' Rights (Frontier Workers) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (as defined in paragraph 3.18 below)
- (vii) a person who is a family member of a person referred to in (vii) above and has a right to reside by virtue of having been granted limited leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom, as a family member of a relevant EEA citizen, under the Immigration Act 1971 by virtue of Appendix EU to the immigration rules made under section 3 of that Act
- (viii) a person who left Afghanistan in connection with the collapse of the Afghan government that took place on 15 August 2021

3.18 A person who is no longer working or no longer in self-employment will retain his or her status as a worker or self-employed person in certain circumstances. A person who is no longer working does not cease to be treated as a 'worker' for the purpose of regulation 6(1)(b) of the EEA Regulations, if he or she:

- (a) is temporarily unable to work as the result of an illness or accident; or
- (b) is recorded as involuntarily unemployed after having been employed in the UK, provided that he or she has registered as a jobseeker with the relevant employment office, and:
 - (i) was employed for one year or more before becoming unemployed; or
 - (ii) has been unemployed for no more than 6 months; or
 - (iii) can provide evidence that he or she is seeking employment in the UK and has a genuine chance of being engaged; or
- (c) is involuntarily unemployed and has embarked on vocational training; or

(d) has voluntarily ceased working and embarked on vocational training that is related to his or her previous employment.

3.19 EEA citizens who have established citizens' rights in accordance with Part 2 of the Withdrawal Agreement can be joined by close family members (spouses, civil and unmarried partners, dependent children and grandchildren, and dependent parents and grandparents) who live in a different country at any point in the future, if the relationship existed before/on 31 December 2020 and still exists when the family member wishes to join the EEA citizen in the UK. The family member will have 3 months from their date of arrival, to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme. If the family member is a third country citizen, they can apply for an EU Settlement Scheme family permit or EEA family permit. 'Family member' does not include a person who is an extended family member who is treated as a family member by virtue of regulation 7(3) of the EEA Regulations. When considering the eligibility of a family member, housing authorities should consider whether the person has acquired indefinite leave to remain in the UK in their own right, for example, a family member at the point they are eligible and are granted settled status under the EU Settlement Scheme.

The Habitual Residence Test

3.20 The term 'habitual residence' is intended to convey a degree of permanence in the person's residence in the Common Travel Area; it implies an association between the individual and the place of residence and relies substantially on fact.

3.21 Applicants who have been resident in the Common Travel Area continuously during the 2 year period prior to their housing application are likely to be habitually resident (periods of temporary absence, e.g. visits abroad for holidays or to visit relatives may be disregarded). Where 2 years' continuous residency has not been established, housing authorities will need to conduct further enquiries to determine whether the applicant is habitually resident (see annex 2 for further guidance).

Managing applications for social housing from EEA citizens from 1 July 2021

3.22 EEA citizens who have not applied to the EU Settlement Scheme and who do not have a different form of UK immigration status will be considered to have no lawful basis for remaining in the UK. They will need to obtain status under the EU Settlement Scheme or another UK immigration status to resolve this. In line with the Withdrawal Agreements, late applications to the EU Settlement Scheme will be accepted where there are reasonable grounds for missing the 30 June 2021 deadline. An applicant who has made a valid application for the EU Settlement Scheme and is awaiting a decision, who was resident and exercising a qualifying right to reside in the UK by 31 December 2020 should be treated as eligible if they have a permanent right to reside (normally acquired after 5 years), or are working, self employed or a Baumbast Carer at the time of their application for social housing.

3.23 Newly arriving EEA citizens and their family members who have moved to the UK from 1 January 2021 will (unless they are eligible to apply to the EUSS in another capacity, such as being a joining family member) come under the new points-based immigration system. Under that system, access to social housing will be the same for EEA and non-EEA citizens. They will generally be considered eligible after indefinite leave to remain is granted, usually after five years of continuous residence; unless they are within one of the exempted categories under regulation 3 of the Eligibility Regulations.

Qualification

3.24 Housing authorities may only allocate accommodation to people who are defined as 'qualifying persons' (section 160ZA(6)(a)). Subject to the requirement not to allocate to persons from abroad who are ineligible and the exceptions for members of the Armed and Reserve Forces and for social tenants who need to move for work related reasons, a housing authority may decide the classes of people who are, or are not, qualifying persons.

3.25 Housing authorities are encouraged to adopt a housing options approach as part of a move

to a managed waiting list. A strong and pro-active housing options approach brings several benefits: people are offered support to access the housing solution which best meets their needs (which might be private rented housing, low cost home ownership or help to stay put); expectations about accessing social housing are properly managed; and social housing is focused on those who need it most. A lower waiting list can also be a by-product.

3.26 In framing their qualification criteria, authorities will need to have regard to their duties under the equalities legislation, as well as the requirement in section 166A(3) to give overall priority for an allocation to people in the reasonable preference categories.

3.27 Housing authorities should avoid setting criteria which disqualify groups of people whose members are likely to be accorded reasonable preference for social housing, for example on medical or welfare grounds. However, authorities may wish to adopt criteria which would disqualify individuals who satisfy the reasonable preference requirements. This could be the case, for example, if applicants are disqualified on a ground of antisocial behaviour.

3.28 When deciding what classes of people do not qualify for an allocation, authorities should consider the implications of excluding all members of such groups. For instance, when framing residency criteria, authorities may wish to consider the position of people who are moving into the district to take up work or to escape violence, or homeless applicants or children in care who are placed out of borough 5 .

3.29 The government believes that authorities should avoid allocating social housing to people who already own their own homes. Where they do so, this should only be in exceptional circumstances; for example, for elderly owner occupiers who cannot stay in their own home and need to move into sheltered accommodation.

3.30 There may be sound policy reasons for applying different qualification criteria in relation to existing tenants from those which apply to new applicants. For example, where residency requirements are imposed, authorities may wish to ensure they do not restrict the ability of existing social tenants to downsize to a smaller home. Authorities may decide to apply different qualification criteria in relation to particular types of stock, for example properties which might otherwise be hard to let.

3.31 Whatever general criteria housing authorities use to define the classes of persons who do not qualify for social housing, there may be exceptional circumstances where it is necessary to disapply these criteria in the case of individual applicants. An example might be an intimidated witness 6 who needs to move quickly to another local authority district. Authorities are encouraged to make explicit provision for dealing with exceptional cases within their qualification rules.

3.32 As with eligibility, authorities are advised to consider whether an applicant qualifies for an allocation at the time of the initial application and when considering making an allocation, particularly where a long time has elapsed since the original application.

3.33 We have made regulations to provide that authorities must not disqualify the following applicants on the grounds that they do not have a local connection 7 with the authority's district:

(a) members of the Armed Forces and former Service personnel, where the application is made within 5 years 8 of discharge

(b) bereaved spouses and civil partners of members of the Armed Forces leaving Services Family Accommodation following the death of their spouse or partner

(c) serving or former members of the Reserve Forces who need to move because of a serious injury, medical condition or disability sustained as a result of their service

3.34 These provisions recognise the special position of members of the Armed Forces (and their

families) whose employment requires them to be mobile and who are likely therefore to be particularly disadvantaged by local connection requirements; as well as those injured reservists who may need to move to another local authority district to access treatment, care or support 9 .

Joint tenants

3.35 In the case of an allocation to 2 or more persons jointly, at least one of the persons must be a qualifying person (section 160ZA(6)(b)) and all of them must be eligible.

Fresh applications

3.36 Applicants who have previously been deemed not to qualify may make a fresh application if they consider they should now be treated as qualifying, but it will be for the applicant to show that his or her circumstances have changed (section 160ZA(11)).

Reviews of decisions on eligibility and qualification