

UCL



Change the world

Refurbishment and Demolition

5th June 2015

This booklet has been produced by the UCL Engineering Exchange, with support from UCL's Centre for Urban Sustainability and Resilience and EPSRC.

It was commissioned by Just Space and the London Tenants Federation with the intention that it would be piloted and revised with social housing tenants and residents in London. It is part of a series on demolition and refurbishment in London. Previous publications include 'Demolition or Refurbishment of Social Housing? A review of the evidence', as well as fact sheets on 'Embodied Carbon', 'Lifespans & Decisions', 'Health & Wellbeing' and a policy briefing. All of these publications are available on the Engineering Exchange website: <http://www.engineering.ucl.ac.uk/engineering-exchange>

The Decision to Refurbish

Finding out how decisions have been made

It may not always be easy to find out how a decision to demolish has been made. Local authorities have a statutory duty to consult their secure tenants on matters of housing management – which would include new programmes of management, maintenance, improvement or demolition. This statutory right for secure tenants does not apply to assured tenants. Housing associations are required to involve and empower their assured tenants as set out in regulatory frameworks and standards.

This could then result in differences around when tenants might be alerted to the fact that their landlord is considering demolition and refurbishment options, and around the kind of consultation they might be able to expect.

Local Authority Tenants

If you are a local authority tenant it may be possible to track down where the decision to demolish has come from by looking at the Democracy section of council websites, starting with housing, planning and cabinet meetings. Any decision that has been made at a council meeting should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting with details of the decision and the evidence used to come to a decision.

1 Minutes of the meetings when a decision was made

- Council decisions use a lot of legal jargon but there is often a glossary of terms [it's often in the minutes of the meeting]

The case for or against refurbishment

If it is not clear from council documents or housing association papers how a decision has been made or the decision-makers refer to documents that you cannot find, some further steps can be taken.

Asking for more information on how a decision has been made

- If you are a local authority tenant, you can try submitting a Freedom of Information (FOI) request via the website [What Do They Know](#). Housing associations are not public bodies so are not subject to freedom of information requests.
- If you are a housing association tenant, you cannot access information via an FOI request so your options include writing to your MP or local councillors.
- If you have only been given copies or scans of important documents, it is sometimes possible to get extra information. For example, if a PDF document has text blocked out, you can try selecting the text and pasting it into a word document.

Checking that refurbishment has been considered

This is a checklist of things to look for in the documents on local authority decisions:

- Is there an Options Appraisal (page 9), Cost Benefit Analysis (page 9) or Environmental Impact Assessment (page 10) that projects the longer term costs and benefits?
- Have the potential impacts of most concern to you been taken into account? If there is a list of what has been accounted for, does it include:
 - costs of decanting residents
 - costs of rehousing people in more expensive alternative accommodation or accommodation that is further away from communities and jobs
 - costs of disruption or disturbance during construction
 - costs to the environment of 'embodied' energy or carbon (the energy and water needed or carbon dioxide released by extracting and transporting new building materials)
 - benefits of retrofitting insulation
- Are the costs realistic?
 - What is the date of the cost estimate and is it recent? Construction costs change from year to year as the economy booms and slumps.
 - What has been included and what has been excluded?
 - At what stage of the project were the costs estimated? Early stage or feasibility stage costs are likely to be much more uncertain than costs based on a detailed design or a tender process.
 - Are the costs based on a benchmark or similar project or are they based on an estimate specific to the project?
 - Who paid for the costs to be estimated? It may be that in the early stages, a cost consultant will put more time and effort into a better estimate for a preferred option than other options that a developer does not favour. Later on, as the estimates get more detailed, the other options have already been rejected so there is no basis for making a comparison.



Putting together your own social case for refurbishment

This technical information can also be combined with what you know about the number of dwellings in each building and whether these are 1-bed or 2-bed, rented or leasehold, etc.

In addition to this, if you cannot find good information on the social impacts, costs and benefits of regeneration for your community, groups in the USA have developed their own assessment tools to [measure health impacts](#) in their communities.

A key step in making a case for an alternative is to build a collective voice that can present a consensus view on what could be done. This is generally much easier if you have an active tenants and residents association. It is much harder for local authorities and housing associations to dismiss a clear consensus. In terms of environmental and social impacts, useful processes might be:

- To draw up with your tenants and residents association (if you have one) your own neighbourhood map of important locations, transport connections and regeneration plans or phases. [Google Earth](#) is a free mapping tool that might be useful to review decisions. The Environment Agency also provides free maps showing flood risks and other water resources and air pollution data. [You can view these maps by typing in a post code here](#)
- To discuss impacts in terms of real measurements, not just prices and costs which depend on many other assumptions. For example:
 - It may not be possible to put a price on the impacts on wellbeing caused by decanting or relocating tenants but this can be measured in terms of real **time periods and distances**.
 - It may not be possible to put a price on environmental impacts if they are reported as percentages as this often disguises what the percentage difference is being compared to; but these impacts can be reported in **kilograms or kilowatt hours**.
- To remember that just because social impacts are sometimes hard to measure (compared to the price of concrete) this does not mean they cannot be included in decisions. Social impacts are anything that tenants and residents feel must be included even if these impacts cannot be priced easily. The only people who can quantify these impacts are the people experiencing them. If it is not possible to put a price on these items then a **weighting or**

Options Appraisal

There is official guidance for central government on how to make decisions in a document called [The Green Book](#)

Options Appraisal is one method. It is based on looking at different options and comparing them in a systematic way.

An options appraisal should:

- Describe each option in turn (e.g. Option 1 Do Nothing, Option 2 Demolish and Rebuild, Option 3 Retrofit Existing Buildings).
- Define the overall objective of the development.
- Explain what would happen under each option and how long it might take.
- List and estimate the different costs under each option.
- Compare the costs in a table.
- Give details of any assumptions used in estimating time and costs.

Options Appraisals may also include projections of the costs going forward. For example, annual maintenance costs, fuel bills or the costs of decanting and rehousing residents over time.

The first option in an options appraisal is usually the “baseline” or the cost with which other options are compared.

[Box 3.1 in the Green Book gives an example of an options appraisal](#)

The time and money needed for an options appraisal depends on how much detail is included and how much information on costs already exists from budgets, previous projects or quotes from contractors. A simple options appraisal might cost £5-10,000 for a housing development of 50-100 houses.

Cost Benefit Analysis

Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) is defined in The Green Book as:

“Analysis which quantifies in monetary terms as many of the costs and benefits of a proposal as feasible, including items for which the market does not provide a satisfactory measure of economic value.”

This is usually a much more detailed analysis than an options appraisal and might only be carried out for one or two preferred options.

A cost benefit analysis should include:

- A list of all the costs and benefits that have been included or excluded from the analysis.
- Estimates of the costs and benefits of different options compared to the same “baseline”.
- A summary table comparing costs and benefits of different options.
- Details of any assumptions used in estimating time and costs.
- Details of any criteria or evaluation systems used to put a monetary value on hard-to-measure costs and benefits, for example, disruption from construction.

CBAs should use a common list of costs and benefits for every option analysed so that the results of the CBA can be used to compare options. It is important that any relative costs and benefits (reported as percentages) are explained in terms of what they are being compared to (i.e. % of what compared to what?).

The cost of a CBA depends on the scale of a project but would usually cost more than a simple options appraisal as more things are taken into account.

Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental Impact Assessment: if a development is considered to be an [Urban Development Project that covers more than 0.5 hectares or involves demolition of buildings greater than 50m³](#), then a local authority must decide whether an Environmental Impact Assessment is needed. If an EIA is required then planning permission cannot be granted unless the planning authority has taken environmental information into consideration.

Although it is considered best practice (and may be made mandatory by 2016) to include a **Consideration of Alternatives** in an Environmental Impact Assessment – unlike in Options Appraisals and CBAs – these alternatives may not:

- include refurbishment as a design alternative; or
- refer to a baseline that helps to understand the impact of doing nothing or undertaking a refurbishment.

There are plenty of examples available online of Environmental Impact Assessments that have been submitted with a planning application.

