

## DECISION ITEM

REPORT OF	MEETING	DATE	ITEM NO
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DIRECTORATE	ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE	20 JUNE 2017	5
<b>HOUSING SERVICES PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING ASSISTANCE POLICY</b>			

### PUBLIC ITEM

This item is for consideration in the public part of the meeting.

### SUMMARY

The Private Sector Housing Assistance Policy outlines the Council's policy in relation to the provision of information, advice and action to assist home owners and tenants requiring disabled adaptations, energy efficiency advice and assistance, and other support relating to their home.

This report sets out the scope of services provided by Housing Services under the Private Sector Housing Assistance Policy and highlights the main changes in terms of funding and service development since the previous policy produced in 2009 and amended in 2012.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### The Committee is requested:

1. To approve the flexible use of its Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) budget during 2017-18 to facilitate the delivery of adaptations which will address Better Care Fund (BCF) priorities more effectively. This will include the removal of the 'test of resources' for adaptations under £6,000.
2. To approve the authorisation of a grant award of up to £10,000 in excess of the DFG mandatory maximum grant of £30,000, to carry out DFG eligible work as recommended by an Occupational Therapist.
3. To review the administration fee which the Council receives for management of DFG works in conjunction with finance officers.
4. To approve a targeted promotion of DFG's be undertaken through partner and third sector agencies to increase referrals.
5. To explore the potential employment on a case-by-case basis of an Occupational Therapist to process the numbers of referrals received by the Council through a targeted promotion of DFG's by our partner, third sector agencies and potentially from county council, and report back to this Committee in due course.
6. To approve the commissioning of additional technical resources on a flexible basis to assist in the increased workload placed on the Housing Services Team to deliver Disabled Facility Grants, to be funded from additional administration fees receivable by the Council.
7. To explore the options to undertake capital projects with the approval of Registered Providers to improve the housing on offer within the boroughs supported housing schemes, and report back to this Committee in due course.
8. To recommend to Council the creation of a new scheme within the 2017/18 approved Capital Programme to be termed 'Housing Needs Grant' that will be funded from DFG grant repayments (those being in the event of the sale of a property for which a DFG was previously awarded) to be used to fund grants to qualifying persons in respect of affordable warmth measures, boiler servicing and repairs to vulnerable clients.

9. To approve a review of the proposed changes and to report back to the Environment, Health and Housing committee in due course.

#### **SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS DECISIONS:**

The previous housing policy which incorporated the grant assistance policy was produced in 2009 and amended 2012. Link to existing policy: <http://www.fylde.gov.uk/resident/housing/grants/privatesectorhousingpolicy/>

The new proposed policy can be found here: [Housing services private sector assistance policy.docx](#)

The Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 first further report was approved by a portfolio holder decision in June 2013. The second further report in 2015 was approved by the Policy Development Scrutiny Committee in March 2015.

The third report is pending Environment, Health and Housing committee approval on the 20<sup>th</sup> June 2017. A link to that document is here: [Item x- Decision item HECA report 2017.doc](#)

Fylde Council's affordable warmth "Green Energy Grant" was approved at Environment, Health and Housing committee on the 10<sup>th</sup> January 2017 and at the Finance and Democracy Committee on the 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2017.

### **CORPORATE PRIORITIES**

Spending your money in the most efficient way to achieve excellent services ( <b>Value for Money</b> )	√
Delivering the services that customers expect of an excellent council ( <b>Clean and Green</b> )	√
Working with all partners ( <b>Vibrant Economy</b> )	√
To make sure Fylde continues to be one of the most desirable places to live ( <b>A Great Place to Live</b> )	√
Promoting Fylde as a great destination to visit ( <b>A Great Place to Visit</b> )	

## **REPORT**

### **Background**

1. The Private Sector Housing Assistance Policy outlines Fylde Council's policy in relation to the provision of information, advice and action to assist home owners and tenants requiring adaptations (both major and minor), energy efficiency advice and assistance, and other support relating to their home. The policy is applicable across all tenures however private rented and social housing must also firstly comply with minimum standards as prescribed in the Housing Act 2004.
2. The Council takes the view that the home owners are responsible for maintaining their own properties. However, it is recognised that there are circumstances where some owners will have difficulty meeting their responsibility either through lack of resources, lack of knowledge or lack of support. In such cases the Council will offer appropriate forms of assistance.

### **Disabled Facility Grants**

3. The Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) provides funding to eligible applicants to help them to make changes in their home environment, such as the installation of wet room showers, stairlifts and ramps, which allow them to live more independently in their homes.
4. DFG also has a key role to play in reducing admission to hospitals, providing safer and more effective discharge from hospital, preventing an increase in demand for social care and delaying or reducing admission to residential care.
5. Difficulties with DFG, particularly in a two tier local government setting, is that it crosses administrative and organisational boundaries. From the customer point of view, this has led to a complicated customer pathway which remains across District/County Council areas. In Lancashire, the situation is further complicated by the

fact that Lancashire County Council outsource paediatric OT assessments to Lancashire Care Foundation Trust (LCFT) on an agency basis.

6. Initial customer requests are taken by Social Care teams (County Council), customer assessments are then carried out by Occupational Therapy teams (County Council) and adaptation recommendations are sent to the District Council who then provide casework support, carry out the customer 'Test Of Resources' (to establish eligibility), undertake technical surveys, contractor procurement and monitor quality of work.

### **Better Care Fund**

7. Whilst the complex arrangements described above still exist, the introduction in 2014 of the Better Care Fund (BCF), and the consequent substantial increase in central government funding, has given DFG a much more central position in the policy framework.
8. The BCF is a single pooled budget for health and social care services to work more closely together in local areas, based on a plan agreed between the NHS and Local Authorities.
9. The Better Care Fund Policy Framework 2016/17 confirms that upper tier authorities are required to pass on the DFG funding from the pooled budget to enable housing authorities to continue to meet their mandatory duty. Thus district councils now receive their DFG allocations via the Department of Health (DoH) - delegated to the local Health and Wellbeing Board (LCC)- whereas until 2015 DFG funding was provided directly to Councils by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG).
10. The 2015 Autumn Spending Review contained a commitment to further raise the DFG budget nationally to £500 Million by 2019/20. In 2014/15 (the final year that the DFG was provided from the DCLG) the Council received £382,000 in DFG funds. In 2015/16 (the first year of the BCF funding arrangements) the Council received £468,000 in 2016/17 the Council received £848,621 and lately for 2017/18 £929,565. In addition to the 2017/18 allocation, slippage of £230,000 from 2016/17 is requested as part of the MTFS Financial Outturn report presented to the Finance & Democracy Committee on 19<sup>th</sup> June 2017, providing a total budget for DFG grants for 2017/18 of £1,159,565. This revised budget will be reflected in the next update to the Financial Forecast during 2017/18.
11. The additional funding brings with it additional expectations in terms of how the Council is expected to play its part in addressing new conditions set out in the 2016/17 Better Care Fund Policy Framework, which are:
  - Reducing delayed transfers of care
  - Minimising avoidable hospital admissions and
  - Facilitating early discharge
12. Whilst the 2016/17 Better Care Fund Policy Framework does not set specific targets for use of DFG, district councils should be mindful of the BCF objectives which include several which are relevant to DFG services, such as reductions in the number of admissions to residential and care homes, reductions in delayed transfers of care and improvements in the patient/service user experience.
13. Similarly, the NHS 5 Year Forward View noted that a key condition for transformation across local health economies is a strong primary and out-of-hospital care system, with well-developed planning about how to provide care in people's own homes, with a focus on prevention, promoting independence and support to stay well. Home adaptations play a prominent role in meeting this condition.

### **Proposals to optimise the use of the Council's DFG allocation**

14. The Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002 (hereafter abbreviated to the RRO) removed most of the prescriptive housing renewal grant legislation in the Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996, and Article 3 of the RRO introduced wide ranging discretionary powers to develop different forms of assistance to meet local needs.
15. The government issued accompanying guidance about the use of RRO in 2003. The RRO is not new legislation, but to date the opportunity for the Council to consider more flexible use of DFG funds has been constrained

by limited financial resources. However, the Council is now experiencing unprecedented high levels of DFG funding and therefore has the opportunity to consider more flexible use of its DFG budget to meet local needs.

16. If the Council is to achieve a faster, leaner service to speed up hospital discharge and to reduce pressures on health and care services, a more agile approach to its DFG provision needs to be explored. Currently the Council administers DFG applications in a 'traditional' way, in the sense that the housing services team carry out a financial assessment ('test of resources') to determine customer eligibility in accordance with the criteria set by the Government.
17. This means that each DFG referral which the Council receives from LCC is assessed in terms of financial eligibility. The exceptions to this are paediatric referrals, which are not required to be assessed, and people in receipt of means tested benefits, who are deemed to possess a 'passported' benefit which makes them automatically eligible for DFG.
18. Each year there are a number of cases which fail the financial assessment and do not proceed as a DFG application. This is abortive work for the housing team, because staff still need to carry out visits to determine eligibility and liaise with the customer. In 2016/17 34 referrals have not proceeded to grant approval, eight of which have been due to the customer failing the financial means test.
19. Customers who do not qualify for DFG still have a clinical need for adaptations. In terms of addressing the BCF agenda, it is difficult to assert that the Council is currently contributing to resolving such customers' needs. Customers who are not eligible for DFG may be deemed to have sufficient funds to pay for their own adaptations under the legislation, but many lack the knowledge or experience to organise these works themselves. Applicants, if they wish are currently signposted to contractors who have undertaken similar work on behalf of the DFG programme.
20. Districts across Lancashire are now using the RRO to adopt more flexible approaches to the provision of adaptations, partly as a way of dealing with the problem of customers failing the DFG test of resources and partly as a general method of streamlining the process of applying for and obtaining an adaptation. Fylde Council now has an opportunity to use these DFG resources more effectively. It is important to minimise the prospect of failing to utilise these resources and avoid the possibility of unused funds being clawed back by LCC for re-allocation elsewhere. Although LCC has not yet indicated a definitive intention to 'claw back' any unused DFG funds at year-end, it would be prudent for the Council to take action to reduce the prospect of this eventuality.
21. Therefore a number of policy changes are recommended to take effect with the introduction of the Private Sector Housing Assistance Policy. The recommendations are predicated on an expectation that the current levels of funding for DFG are to be maintained and therefore are subject to review if funding levels change in the future.

**Recommendation 1: Removal of means test for certain types of adaptations (under £6,000) for customers across all tenures (for 2017/18):**

22. To qualify for the non-means tested approach, it is recommended that the required adaptation work would consist of the following from the list below and that the total cost of adaptation would be under £6,000 (not including any fee that the council would include).
  - Bathroom conversion (i.e. removal of bath and installation of Level Access Shower/Wet Room)
  - Stairlifts (these are procured via LCC)
  - Ceiling Track Hoists (these are procured via LCC)
  - Wash-dry toilets
  - Hospital release cases identified by Health Professionals
  - Ramps to aid access to the property (over £1,000)

23. It is also recommended that within this policy the Council should reserve the right, in exceptional circumstances, to consider a more flexible approach by offering customers other adaptation items that are not usually available under DFG. Such works would include the provision of safe rooms for children or adults with behavioural/mental health disabilities.
24. Clearly there are risks to the loosening of eligibility criteria. However, this would be mitigated by the fact that an occupational therapy referral would still be required in accessing an adaptation. The Council would still be confident that customers being referred for an adaptation would need them. Similarly, by loosening the eligibility criteria there will be some customers who will receive an adaptation free of charge when they could afford to fund the work themselves.
25. However, in terms of addressing the prevention and early intervention agenda, if the Council facilitates the provision of adaptations to a household who would have been less inclined to self-fund, it would still have contributed to the prevention of potential falls in the home and thus helped to prevent lengthy and costly hospital stays.
26. Adaptations provided without carrying out a test of resources would not be classified as a DFG because the full DFG application process would not have been activated. Instead, such adaptations would need to be distinguished from DFG and be known by another title. The recommended suggestion is the "Adaptations under £6,000 Grant."
27. In 2016/17, had the Council been operating in accordance with this recommendation, 57 approved cases out of 103 were under £6,000 and therefore could have been handled without requiring a means test. This would have reduced both processing times and operating costs to the Council from the reduction in officer workload.
28. In 2016/17 8 cases did not proceed due to a failure of the means test. In terms of the 2016/17 referrals which have not proceeded due to the customer failing the test of resources, 6 out of 8 of those cases would have been eligible for adaptations if the policy now being recommended was in operation.
29. Based on the maximum allowance of £6,000 per grant an additional estimated sum of £36,000 could potentially have been committed from our DFG budget and £3,600 of income received to the service based on a 10% fee.
30. Thus the relaxation of means test regulations would not only have allowed the Council to address the BCF agenda more effectively, it would also provide a better opportunity to maximise the DFG budget that the Council receives from BCF and increase processing times for delivery of the service. If this recommendation is accepted, it would be possible to review the list of 2016/17 customers who have failed the test of resources and go back to them to establish whether they would like to be considered for an adaptation under the non-DFG adaptations route.
31. Cases that are initially started under this type of grant but due to unforeseen works move above the £6,000 threshold would be reviewed by the Housing Services Manager and either allowed or moved to a standard DFG process. Such factors would include consideration over the possible extended time delays completing the works or the total financial amount that any additional works involve. It is recommended that a 10% variance on the £6,000 would be allowed but only with permission of the Housing Services Manager.

**Recommendation 2: Introduce provisions to allow additional funds above the DFG maximum (subject to budget availability)**

32. The mandatory DFG maximum grant is £30,000. This upper limit has been in place since 2008. Previous housing services policies have allowed spend above this amount if finances have been available. In recent years the Council has handled a small number of complex adaptation cases where the tendered cost of works have exceeded the mandatory DFG maximum of £30,000. Additional funds for adaptations above the mandatory DFG limits are sometimes referred to as "Discretionary DFG". This term may give the misleading impression that the recommended works are discretionary. This is not the intention.

33. It is recommended that the Council permits the award of a supplementary grant, in cases where the list of works recommended by the OT has been market tested and exceeds £30,000, in order to enable all the recommended mandatory works to be undertaken. The funding for such works to be taken from the DFG allocation provided as part of the BCF.
34. As a caveat to ensure that the Council retains financial control of its resources, it is further recommended that the policy should clearly state that this facility would be subject to budget availability and that such additional grant should not exceed £10,000. This would require the Housing Services Manager to approve such grants. The facility to be able to call upon up to an additional £10,000 would help to prevent time consuming delays in such cases, which otherwise would stall while other funding solutions were explored.

**Recommendation 3: Review the 10% fee applicable to each DFG and non-DFG adaptation**

35. Organising and overseeing the grant process is complex and often involves a considerable amount of work. The legislation permits Councils to apply a management fee which is added to the overall grant amount awarded to each customer. It should be noted that the fee's applied are not 'paid' by the applicant but is deducted from the overall grant provided to the applicant. That is to say the net effect is that it reduces the total amount of grant available to the applicant.
36. In most cases a 10% fee would not cause any problems in the execution of the work, but in cases which are around the mandatory limit of £30,000 it could cause difficulties. However, the facility to offer an applicant a sum in excess of £30,000 as described in recommendation 2, would address this scenario. It is recommended that Housing Services along with the Finance team undertake a review of the fee to establish if it remains appropriate to administer the DFG service.

**Recommendation 4: Targeted promotion of Disabled Facility Grants**

37. Due to the increased levels of funding provided by the BCF and the removal of the Councils "holding list" of applicants it is now necessary for the Council to increase the level of referrals for adaptations in order to maximise the use of our BCF allocation. Rather than a "public advertisement" of the service it is recommended that a targeted promotion of the service using our partner agencies such as Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service, Citizens Advice Bureau, Face to Face and other third sector agencies be employed. This will ensure that the applicants have undertaken some form of prior assessment of need/disability assessment and that the Council are not inundated with unsuitable applications.

**Recommendation 5: Employment of a "case by case" private Occupational Therapist**

38. A targeted promotion of the DFG service should increase the number of direct referrals to Fylde Council for adaptation. However for a DFG to proceed it must have a recommendation from an Occupational Therapist (OT). The OT service is administered externally from the Council by Lancashire County Council. As of May 2017 applicants are required to wait 141 days in Fylde for an assessment by LCC. It is recommended that the additional BCF funding be used to employ a private OT on a 'case by case' basis to remove this wait. In addition Fylde will contact the applicants waiting for assessment via the LCC route to ensure they are also assessed quicker. Similar mechanisms are now in place as several other district authorities following a successful trail in Lancaster.

**Recommendation 6: Commissioning of additional technical resources on a flexible basis to assist the housing team with the increased work load from processing grants.**

39. The housing services team currently employs one full time officer for the administration and undertaking of the DFG service. Additional officers in the section also assist as part of the other duties which they undertake within the section.
40. With the increase in the DFG budget for 2017/18 it is now necessary to undertake more grants in order to fully commit the budget. The adoption of the recommendations in this report will also result in an increase in the levels of referrals dealt with by the housing services team.

41. It is recommended that the Council can commission additional technical resources flexibly to manage the additional increase in DFG work within the section. This resource will include case by case OT to increase the number of DFG applications being made and, additional Technical Service within the Team to manage and administer the grant.

**42. Recommendation 7: Investigation to undertake a capital project with a registered provider to increase the numbers of adapted supported housing properties to improve the local housing offer.**

43. The flexibility within the DFG budget allows the Council to undertake certain capital projects which will meet the BCF priorities and local needs. One such project could be to undertake a number of bathroom adaptations within the social housing sector to remove baths and provide wetfloor/ level access showers in sheltered schemes across the borough. By providing properties which are suitable for disabled use this project will increase the housing offer available to local residents and 'futureproof' such sheltered schemes whilst funds are available. Potential occupants will be able to move into these properties immediately without the work being undertaken prior to their occupation of the flat.

44. It is recommended that the Council make contact with our registered providers to investigate the possibility of a capital project to convert suitable sheltered flats for disabled use. Access to these flats would be through the 'My Home Choice' route and therefore be available to those in greatest need of adapted facilities.

45. This capital project would also include work to adapt flats used as temporary accommodation by the Council which are owned by our main registered provider.

**Recommendation 8: Creation of a new scheme within the 2017/18 approved Capital Programme to be termed 'Housing Needs Grant'.**

46. Grants above £5,000 currently require repayment to the Council if the occupant sells the property within 10 years of a DFG being undertaken at the property. This is only applicable to owner occupied properties and to a maximum amount of £10,000 as prescribed in legislation. Currently grant repayments are returned to the DFG budget and recycled. Whilst in previous years this has provided a useful additional source of income with the large increases in the DFG budget it is no longer necessary.

47. It is recommended that any returned funding from the 1st July 2017 is paid into a new scheme, 'Housing Needs Grant' which will allow the council greater flexibility with regards to the measures and assistance the Council can offer to vulnerable clients. Such measures could include provision of energy saving products such as loft insulation, emergency remedial work on defective properties actioned by the housing services enforcement work, heating installation, repairs and servicing for properties with vulnerable occupants. This fund could also pay for works which the Council undertake which do not ultimately result in a DFG being undertaken. An example of abortive work could include the Council instructing an architect to provide plans for a DFG however the application ultimately does not produce a DFG and therefore payment for the architect must be made from other Council resources. Another example is when a visit is conducted from the proposed private OT which does not lead to a DFG the cost of the visit could be met from this resource.

48. Grants from this repayment fund would follow the current eligibility criteria set out in our affordable warmth fund provided by LCC and would require the approval of the Housing Services Manager to proceed. Where emergency remedial work is undertaken on private rented properties to protect occupants the funds will be reimbursed by the owner of the property or a charge placed on the property.

**Other assistance covered by the policy**

**ENERGY EFFICIENCY: Cosy Homes in Lancashire (CHiL) <http://www.chil.uk.com/>**

49. This pan-Lancashire Energy Efficiency Pilot Project, under the banner of CHiL, operated from September 2015 to September 2016. Its primary aim was to test the 'business model' of installing energy efficiency and heating improvements in domestic properties through Energy Company Obligation (ECO) funding, and to achieve as many installs as possible into the homes of Lancashire residents, especially those in fuel poverty and/or with cold-related health issues.

50. The scheme failed to deliver the volume of interventions that it had hoped to achieve, and it was agreed to close it after one year. During summer 2015 Blackburn with Darwen Council, acting on behalf of all the Councils in Lancashire, was successful in a £2-million-plus bid to the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) for grant funding for first-time central heating systems. This project is being delivered under the CHiL brand. The scheme did not officially launch until June 2016 and ended in April 2017. The CHiL brand will be retained as an ‘umbrella’ for other Lancashire-wide energy efficiency projects or funding bids which may be submitted in the future.

**ENERGY EFFICIENCY: Green Energy Affordable Warmth Grant**

51. In September 2016 Lancashire County Council agreed to provide a total of £1M allocated equally in £500,000 tranches across 2016/17 and 2017/18 to District Councils to enable them to direct funding towards alleviating fuel poverty amongst the most vulnerable groups.

52. The funding distribution to the districts is based on the relative levels of fuel poverty across Lancashire. Under this formula, the Council will receive a total of £28,210 for use in 2016/17 on the following activities, which have been approved by LCC:

- Boiler servicing
- Boiler replacements
- Heating repairs and servicing
- Cavity wall insulation
- Loft insulation
- Double glazing (replacing single glazed) in habitable rooms only

As the funding is secured for two years, the Council can expect to receive a further sum of £28,210 in 2017/18.

IMPLICATIONS	
Finance	<p>Funding for the delivery of the Disabled Facility Grant is currently 100% externally funded from the Better Care Fund, together with a contribution from our primary registered provider Progress Housing Group. For 2017/18 the Fylde grant allocation is £929,565 which together with slippage of £230,000 from 2016/17 is approved will provide a total budget for DFG grants for 2017/18 of £1,159,565. This revised budget will be reflected in the next update to the Financial Forecast during 2017/18.</p> <p>If adopted, the removal of the ‘test of resources’ for certain adaptations would result in an increase of income that the Council would receive for acting on behalf of applicants (i.e. the ‘administration fee’).</p> <p>If approved, an increase in the maximum DFG awarded to £40,000 would increase the level of income the Council receive for these adaptations under the grant agency fee (currently 5% or 10% dependent upon whether an architect is used).</p> <p>A review and subsequent change of the administration fee currently retained by the Council would result in a change to the total value of administration fee income. The scale of the change in total income would be determined by the amended administration fee that is to be</p>

	<p>charged.</p> <p>The report requests approval to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- explore the potential employment of an Occupational Therapist on a case-by-case basis (funded from the DFG grant allocation). This would most likely result in an increase in the number of applications likely to be received which, together with a targeted promotion of DFG's which the Council can undertake, would increase the overall levels of administration fee income receivable; and</li> <li>- the commissioning of additional technical resources on a flexible basis to assist in the increased workload placed on the Housing Services Team to deliver Disabled Facility Grants, to be funded from additional administration fees receivable by the Council.</li> </ul> <p>Finally the report recommends to Council the creation of a new scheme within the 2017/18 approved Capital Programme to be termed 'Housing Needs Grant' that will be funded from DFG grant repayments to be used to fund grants to qualifying persons in respect of affordable warmth measures, boiler servicing and repairs to vulnerable clients.</p>
Legal	<p>It is a legal requirement for the Council to undertake Disabled Facility Grants.</p> <p>It is a legal requirement to comply with the Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA 1995) and account is to be taken of guidance issued by central government.</p>
Community Safety	None directly from this report.
Human Rights and Equalities	The failure or delays to the process of Disabled Facility Grants may affect an applicant's human rights or highlight equality issues in relation to disabled applicants.
Sustainability and Environmental Impact	Improvements in energy efficiency through the Affordable Warmth Project will have a beneficial impact on the environment and will contribute positively to sustainability. This will also contribute to lower CO2 emissions.
Health & Safety and Risk Management	None directly from this report.

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BACKGROUND PAPERS		
Name of document	Date	Where available for inspection
Home Energy Conservation Act further report 2013	6/2013	Decision report produced 2013
Home Energy Conservation Act further report 2015	12/3/2015	Decision report produced 2015
Affordable Warmth scheme	10/1/2017	Decision report produced 2017
Home Adaptations for Disabled People: A good practice guide"	2013	<a href="http://careandrepair-england.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/DFG-Good-Practice-Guide-30th-Sept-131.pdf">http://careandrepair-england.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/DFG-Good-Practice-Guide-30th-Sept-131.pdf</a>

The Disabled Facility Grant before and after the introduction of the Better Care Fund	2016	<a href="http://wwwFOUNDATIONS.uk.com/media/4665/dfg-report-final-interactive-converted-draft-6-small.pdf">http://wwwFOUNDATIONS.uk.com/media/4665/dfg-report-final-interactive-converted-draft-6-small.pdf</a>
Better Care Fund technical guidance	2016/2017	<a href="https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/part-rel/transformation-fund/bcf-plan/">https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/part-rel/transformation-fund/bcf-plan/</a>
The Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002	2002	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/1860/contents/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/1860/contents/made</a>
Green Energy Fund: Strand 3, Supporting Domestic Energy Reduction	13/9/2016	<a href="http://council.lancashire.gov.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?ID=9208">http://council.lancashire.gov.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?ID=9208</a>
NHS 5 year Forward View	10/2014	<a href="https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/futurenhs/">https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/futurenhs/</a>