N0N-CONFIDENTIAL

Borough of Tamworth

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# CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

16 August 2021

Dear Councillor

A Meeting of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee will be held in **Council Chamber, Marmion House, Lichfield Street, Tamworth, B79 7BZ on Tuesday, 24th August, 2021 at 6.00 pm.** Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

Yours faithfully

**Chief Executive**

**A G E N D A**

**NON CONFIDENTIAL**

**1 Apologies for Absence**

**2 Minutes of the Previous Meeting** (Pages 5 - 10)

**3 Declarations of Interest**

*To receive any declarations of Members' interests (personal and/or personal and prejudicial) in any matters which are to be considered at this meeting.*

*When Members are declaring a personal interest or personal and prejudicial interest in respect of which they have dispensation, they should specify the nature of such interest. Members should leave the room if they have a personal and prejudicial interest in respect of which they do not have a dispensation.*

**4 Chair's Update**

**5 Responses to Reports of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee**

**6 Consideration of Matters referred to the Corporate Scrutiny Committee from Cabinet / Council**

**7 Quarter One 2021/22 Performance Report** (Pages 11 - 60)

*(Report of the Leader of the Council)*

**8 Disabled Facilities Grant Funding** (Pages 61 - 208)

*(Report of the Assistant Director, Assets)*

**9 Cabinet and Council Decisions - March 2020 - April 2021** (Pages 209 - 236)

*(To review Cabinet and Council Decisions March 2020 to April 2021)*

**10 Forward Plan**

*Please see the link to the Forward Plan:*

*http://democracy.tamworth.gov.uk/mgListPlans.aspx?RPId=120&RD=0&bcr=1*

**11 Corporate Scrutiny Committee Work Plan** (Pages 237 - 238)

*To review the Committee's work plan.*

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***Access arrangements***

*If you have any particular access requirements when attending the meeting, please contact Democratic Services on 01827 709267 or e-mail democratic-services@tamworth.gov.uk. We can then endeavour to ensure that any particular requirements you may have are catered for.*

***Filming of Meetings***

*The public part of this meeting may be filmed and broadcast. Please refer to the Council's Protocol on Filming, Videoing, Photography and Audio Recording at Council meetings which can be found here for further information.*

*If a member of the public is particularly concerned about accidental filming, please contact a member of Democratic Services before selecting a seat.*

***FAQs***

*For further information about the Council's Committee arrangements please see the FAQ page [here](here)*

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To Councillors: T Jay, S Pritchard, J Chesworth, A Cooper, R Ford, S Goodall, J Harper, Dr S Peaple and R Rogers

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# MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE
# CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
## HELD ON 23rd JUNE 2021

PRESENT: Councillor T Jay (Chair), Councillors S Pritchard, J Chesworth, A Cooper, J Harper, Dr S Peaple and R Rogers

CABINET Councillor Jeremy Oates

The following officers were present: Stefan Garner (Executive Director Finance), John Day (Knowledge, Performance and Insight Co-ordinater) and Jo Hutchison (Democratic Services, Scrutiny and Elections Officer)

**1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors S Goodall and R Ford.

**2 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS**

The minutes of the previous two meetings held on:

- 11 March 2021; and
- 24 March 2021,

were approved as a correct record.

*(Moved by Councillor Dr S Peaple and seconded by Councillor T Jay)*

**3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest.

**4 CHAIR'S UPDATE**

The Chair welcomed the new members of the Committee to the meeting and thanked the retiring members, and additionally noted that Councillor Steven Pritchard had been appointed as Vice-Chair of the Committee at the full Council meeting on 20th May 2021.

**5 RESPONSES TO REPORTS OF THE CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

The Chair reported that following this Committee's consideration of the Gungate Consultation Feedback item at its meeting on 24 March 2021 the recommendations of this Committee were received and noted at the Cabinet meeting on 8th April.

## 6 CONSIDERATION OF MATTERS REFERRED TO THE CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE FROM CABINET / COUNCIL

The Chair reported that there had been no matters referred to this Committee by Cabinet or Council, other than the request for this Committee to consider the State of Tamworth Debate discussion as part of its work plans going forwards, which was considered later on the agenda.

## 7 FORWARD PLAN

The Committee noted that a report on the investment in Town Hall resources to facilitate the delivery of on-line meetings had been added to the Forward Plan for consideration by Cabinet on 29 July and this could be an item for consideration by this Committee.

Clarification was sought on the Sculpture Trail item which was due for Cabinet consideration on 8 July 2021. The Leader responded that whilst we have the other town centre projects running this item is to progress public art in Tamworth.

Councillor S Pritchard joined the meeting at 6.10pm.

## 8 QUARTER FOUR 2020/21 PERFORMANCE REPORT

The Chair welcomed the Leader of the Council, the Executive Director, Finance and the Knowledge, Performance and Insight Coordinator to the meeting for this item which was for the Committee to receive a performance update and financial health check for Quarter 4, prior to the Report of the Leader of the Council being presented to Cabinet at its meeting on 8th July 2021.

The Leader of the Council introduced the report and highlighted that:

- This year would be a difficult year to compare to other years given the pandemic;
- Seen an increase in benefit claims and changes in circumstances;
- Council tax recovery had been strong at 97.4%;
- There had been a reduction in rent arrears;
- Detailed overview of Write Offs position and that there had been changes in how these had been managed during the pandemic;
- In terms of the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) the finance team had regularly updated both Cabinet members and Government on predicted outturn over three and five years.

The Committee sought clarifications in the following areas:

- Corporate Capital Strategy and whether there was a further update to the timescales. It was reported that this had been affected by a delay in the Asset management Strategy, which was now expected to be completed in December 2021.

- The reasons for the difference between period 11(£1.4m) and period 12 (£2.2m) in the final outturn figure. The Executive Director reported that there were two reasons for this; partly due to COVID related factors in terms of the uncertainty due to COVID in terms of appeals on business rates which increased the provision the council needed to make (c £500,000) and the second was due to the sales, fees and charges scheme and the claim in this regard was higher (c£200,000).
- Discretionary Housing payments and how these were assessed. The Executive Director Finance agreed to provide a written update to members on this;
- ICT Strategy. An update on the supplier issues was requested as well as clarification of the project due date. It was agreed that an update would be provided.
- Organisational Development Strategy. Clarification of the project due date was requested and it was agreed that this would be provided.
- It was confirmed that the retail unit at Tinkers Green / Kerria had been let.
- Town Centre Programme. The Committee sought further details on the position with regard to the Car Parking Strategy and the Market re-tender, particularly in light of the successful award of the Future High Streets Fund, and whether this would impact on any award. In particular the Committee sought assurances that if an award in any market re-tender was made it would still met the aspirations set out in the tender and would align with the wider strategy. It was agreed that full response would be provided.
- Gateway Development. Further details on whether this project could ahead before the wider Future High Street Fund development of the proposed new college site was requested and it was agreed that an update would be provided.
- Acquisitions. The positive benefits of the council acquiring properties to support people in suitable temporary accommodation was highlighted.
- Disabled Facilities Grants (DFG). The Committee questioned how the Tamworth DFG grant from Government was calculated. It was noted that the funds were passported via Staffordshire County Council and amounted to £546,000 which was less than half of that received by other District Councils in Staffordshire. It was noted reported that the allocation was based on an outdated historic allocation formula and that significant representations had been made by not only the Council but also by National bodies representing District Councils (District Council Network, Local Government Associations etc.) as well as representation to the MP. Members asked for a report setting out the position for consideration at the August meeting of the Committee (including details of representations made to date and any further information available on the basis of the historic allocation) – to inform their considerations in developing proposals for Cabinet.

**9 CONSIDERATION OF STATE OF TAMWORTH DEBATE ITEMS**

The Chair introduced this item and requested that members consider whether any of the discussion points at the State of Tamworth Debate should be developed further into work plan items for this Committee.

The Chair highlighted that most areas would be picked up through the Reset and Recovery programme and /or the regular Quarterly Performance Reports.;

One further area highlighted was ways of working and the longer term, organisational impact of this.

## 10 CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PLAN

The Committee considered its work plan and updated it as follows:

**Corporate Scrutiny Work Plan**

| Work Plan 2021 – 2022 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **TARGET MEETING DATE** | **SUBJECT** | **MEETING WHEN ITEM ADDED TO WORK PLAN** |
| | | |
| **14 July 2021** | **Review of Cabinet decisions over previous 12 month period** | **December 2020** |
| **24 August 2021** | **Quarter One 2021/22 Performance Report** | |
| **24 August 2021** | **Disabled Facilities Grant report** | **June 2021** |
| **24 August 2021** | **Housing Repairs & Investment Contract Review** | **November 2019** |
| **7 October 2021** | **Solway Trading Company Update** | |
| **18 November 2021** | **Quarter Two 2021/22 Performance Report** | |
| **9 December 2021** | **Customer Portal - post implementation review** | **November 2020** |
| **9 Dec 2021 / 1 Feb 2022** | **Asset Management update** | **December 2019** |
| **1 February 2022** | **Quarter Three 2021/22 Performance Report** | |
| **10 March 2022** | **Solway Trading Company Update** | |
| **Dates to be agreed** | | |
| **TBC** | **Update on corporate prioritisation** | **August 2020** |
| **TBC** | **Market tender progress Update** | **August 2019** |
| **TBC** | **Parking Toolkit review** | **October 2019** |
| **Bi-annual updates (March & September)** | **Solway Trading Company Update** | **December 2019** |
| **TBC** | **Gungate Masterplan** | **January 2020** |
| **TBC** | **Ways of working** | **June 2021** |
| **TBC** | **Joint Waste update** | **June 2021** |

| Upcoming Corporate Scrutiny Committee Meetings |
| --- |
| 14 July 2021<br>24 August 2021 (Q1 QPR)<br>7 October 2021<br>18 November 2021 (Q2 QPR)<br>9 December 2021<br>1 February 2022 (Q3 QPR)<br>10 March 2022 |

Chair

**Tuesday, 24 August 2021**

**Report of the Leader of the Council**

# Quarter One 2021/22 Performance Report

**Exempt Information**

None.

**Purpose**

This report aims to provide Corporate Scrutiny Committee with a performance update and financial health-check. The report will be considered by Cabinet on 9th September 2021.

**Recommendations**

It is recommended that Corporate Scrutiny Committee endorses the contents of the report.

**Executive Summary**

This report contains the following sections:

- Recovery and reset projects summary,
- Corporate projects summary,
- General fund – actual spend summary,
- Universal credit summary,

1. Corporate plan actions and corporate risks,
2. Impact of welfare benefit reforms on Council services,
3. Medium term financial strategy monitoring,
4. Financial health-check.

**Resource Implications**

There are none.

**Legal/Risk Implications Background**

There are none.

**Equalities Implications**

There are none.

**Sustainability Implications**

There are none.

**Report Author**

John Day

**Appendices**

Quarter one 2021/22 performance report.

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**Sections in the report**

1. Corporate projects and corporate risks,
2. Updates on regeneration projects,
3. Impact of welfare benefit reform.
4. Medium term financial strategy,
5. Financial health-check.

**List of appendices**

**Appendix 1** Corporate projects updates,
**Appendix 2** Corporate Risk Register 2021/22
**Appendix A** General Fund & Housing Revenue Account main variances,
**Appendix B** Capital programme monitoring,
**Appendix C** Treasury management update.

## Recovery and reset programme summary

| Recovery & Reset Programme Highlight Report | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Completed by:** | **Tina Mustafa** | **Date Complete:** | **1st July 2021** |

| Projects | Project Lead | Due Date | Highlight |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic & Regeneration** | **Anna Miller** | **16/03/2023** | Significant progress made with AV and internal team to understand the scope of the work.<br>Presentation of AV findings presented to the consulting group. |
| **Building Requirements & Utilisation** | **Paul Weston** | **30/03/2023** | Aspinall Verdi have confirmed cost assumptions around Marmion House, however, further deep dive into costs assumptions is progressing with internal finance teams |
| **SMART Working** | **Zoe Wolicki** | **29/06/2022** | SMART working based on opportunities to accelerate agile working is ongoing and on track. Options are continued to be developed and shared with ELT on a weekly basis. |
| **Customer Services Offer (including front of house)** | **Zoe Wolicki** | **30/06/2022** | On track with all project milestones. Waiting cabinet decision. |
| **Service Re-design** | **Tina Mustafa** | **31/03/2023** | Project kick off meeting completed and workstream leads allocated for year 1 of the project as per diagram in highlight report below. |
| **Third Sector & Vulnerability** | **Jo Sands** | **31/03/2022** | Draft EIA report to be shared |
| **Financial Management & Commerciality** | **Lynne Pugh** | **31/12/2021** | Commerciality strategy shared and feedback received. This is now under internal review. |
| **Comms and Engagement** | **Linda Ram** | **-** | Comms timeline is being developed for pre and post July |

| Achievements since last period | Planned Activities for next period |
|---|---|
| • Workshops & research ongoing across all projects<br>• Routine attendance at Trade Union Liaison Group and Heads of Service / wider leadership team meetings (held monthly)<br>• Programme level plan, dependency visual, track spend and timelines all in process of being updated<br>• Draft cabinet paper shared with ELT on 16th June<br>• Project headline statements from each AD for cabinet paper appendices<br>• Trueman change facilitated the 'what will be different' workshop on 9th June<br>• R&R financial stress testing programme assumptions walkthrough 30th June<br>• Smart working financial assumptions to be reviewed<br>• Programme Review paper inc Change management recommendations to be discussed with Trueman change potentially 30th June | • Internal sign off of cabinet paper<br>• Recording Vlog with key messages from leader<br>• Board and Consulting group<br>• Staff briefings 19th/20th July<br>• Share cabinet agenda 21/07<br>• Cabinet 29/07<br>• Staff consultation sessions on decision and next steps 30/7 |
| **Amber/Red Areas** | **Risks including Stakeholder Issues** |
| • None | • As per programme control log and risk management tree |
| **Recovery & Reset consulting and Board areas** | **Resourcing Requirements** |
| | • Resourcing funded through COVID LA allocation – current spend on track |

| Recovery & Reset Critical Path Milestones | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Area** | **Task** | **Start date** | **Planned completion date** | **Status** |
| Programme | ELT approve programme structure | 27/01/2021 | 27/01/2021 | Complete |
| SmartWorking | Research stage for SMART Working | 04/01/2021 | 16/06/2021 | On track |
| Programme | Outline plan to TULG | 09/02/2021 | 09/02/2021 | Complete |
| Programme | R&R Governance consulting group and board starts | 22/03/2021 | 22/03/2021 | Complete |
| Third Sector | Third Sector continued response to pandemic supporting vulnerable people | 04/01/2021 | 30/06/2022 | On track |
| Service Re-design | ELT agree service redesign plan | 20/01/2021 | 20/01/2021 | Complete |
| Programme | July Cabinet decision to agree options | 29/07/2021 | 29/07/2021 | On track |
| SmartWorking | SW formal Consultation | 30/07/2021 | 30/12/2021 | Not started |
| SmartWorking | Appointments and staffing report | 14/09/2021 | 14/09/2021 | On track |
| Service Re-design | Service Re-design Phase 1 | 05/04/2021 | 31/03/2022 | On track |
| Building Requirements | Begin to look for new premises | 05/04/2021 | 30/06/2021 | On track |
| Service Re-design | Service Re-design Phase 2 | 05/04/2021 | 31/03/2023 | On track |
| Econ & Regen | Economy and Regen: Plan development and preparation - Commence Marmion house options appraisal | 18/06/2021 | 16/03/2023 | Not started |
| Finance | Finance start new budget process & include efficiencies | 05/07/2021 | 31/12/2021 | Not started |
| SmartWorking | Begin implementation phase of SMART WORKING | 01/10/2021 | 31/03/2022 | Not started |
| Reception & Customer | Implementation phase begins for Reception & Customer | 01/10/2021 | 31/03/2022 | Not started |
| Third Sector | Third sector deliver commissioning framework | 03/01/2022 | 30/06/2022 | Not started |
| Third Sector | Third Sector: Supplier chosen for Tamworth advice centre | 31/03/2022 | 31/03/2022 | Not started |
| Building Requirements | Possible Earliest Date to move out of Marmion House and into new premises | 03/01/2022 | 31/03/2022 | Not started |
| SmartWorking | SMART Working Go Live | 01/04/2022 | 29/06/2022 | Not started |
| Reception & Customer | Go Live Reception & Customer Meeting rooms | 04/04/2021 | 30/06/2022 | Not started |
| Service Re-design | Heritage Implementation year 2 | 31/03/2023 | 31/03/2023 | Not started |
| Building Requirements | Closure of Marmion House | 02/01/2023 | 30/03/2023 | Not started |

## Corporate Projects Summary

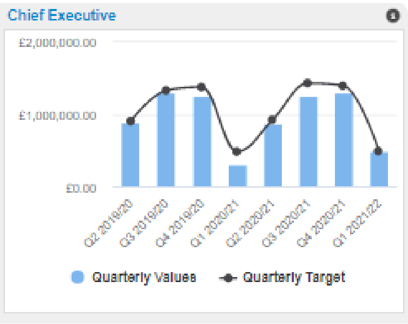
| Corporate Project | Due Date | RAG Status | Commentary |
|---|---|---|---|
| Review of Corporate Capital Strategy | 31st December 2021 (was 31st March 2021) | | Review of Asset Management Strategy incorporating Stock Condition Survey – it was intended that a draft strategy would be available by March 2021 but this has been dependent on the contractor gaining access to properties to complete survey work which has been restricted due to ongoing Covid 19 measures. This delay will also impact on the Review of the BRF and development of a planned approach; and Review of Commercial Property and performance monitoring to be established – completed in part but further work needed. Target dates around this element of the project, and the development of a Corporate Asset Management risk register, have been re-scheduled to June 2021. |
| Priority Review – Cleaners | TBA (was 30th April 2020) | | Implementation phase of the project has been delayed due to COVID-19. Further review will be required as part of the COVID-19 recovery phase.<br><br>This project is part of the Reset & Recovery programme and, going forward, will be reported as part of it. |
| Priority Review - Leisure Services | 31st October 2022 | | This project is part of the Reset & Recovery programme and, going forward, will be reported as part of it. |
| Risk Management Strategy | 31st July 2020 | | CMT decided to push back the development of the new reporting layout until 1st Quarter report of 2021-22 |
| Implement Customer Portal | 30th November 2021 | | Portal launch date to Customer by end November, work continues to be on track to achieve this and testing currently ongoing |
| ICT Strategy | | | ICT Strategy approved by Cabinet in April 2021 and published in May 2021.<br><br>Project now completed |
| Organisational Development Strategy | 31st December 2021 | | Project on track |
| Welfare Reform | 31st December 2021 | | First draft Corporate Debt Strategy anticipated autumn/winter 2021 |
| Leisure Strategy | 30th December | | Project on track |

| Corporate Project | Due Date | RAG Status | Commentary |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022 | | |
| Town Centre Programme | 31st March 2022 |  | |
| Net Zero Carbon | 2050 |  | Tender preparation is underway |

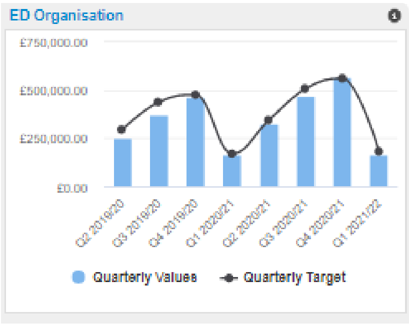
**Key to Symbols**

| RAG Status | Overall Project Status |
|---|---|
|  | Project on track and in control |
|  | Project not on track but in control |
|  | Project not on track |

## General Fund – Actual Spend




No material variances

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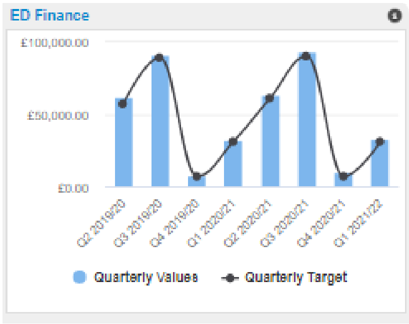


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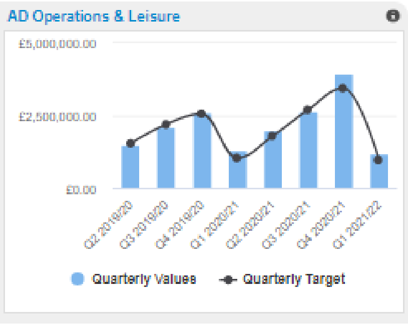
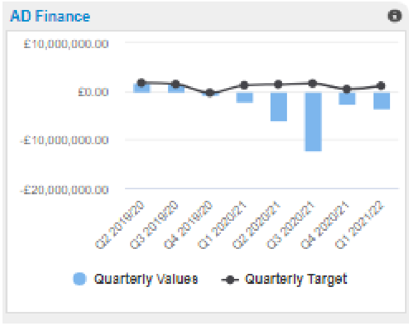
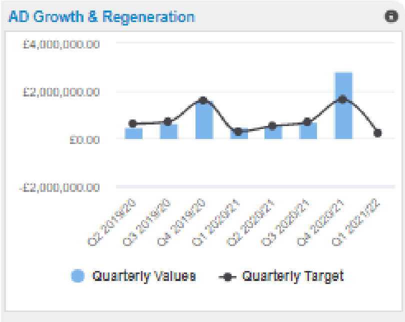



Due to vacancy allowances / no vacant posts

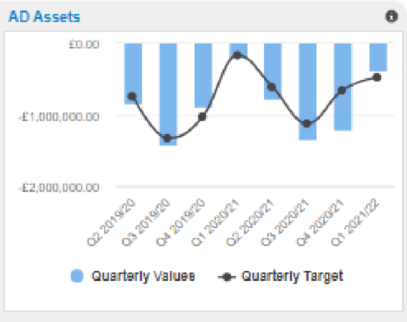

Due to vacancy allowances / no vacant posts



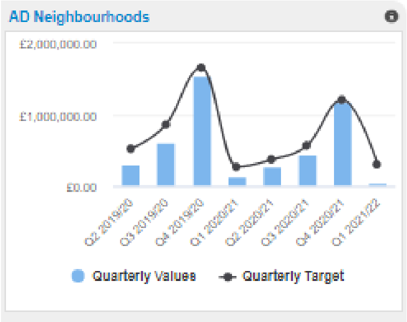

Additional covid-19 new burdens and SFC grants / returned Business rates levy 2020/21



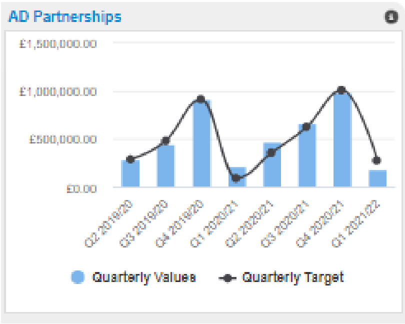

Mainly due to lower Car park income




Windfall rental income




Vacant Community Wardens



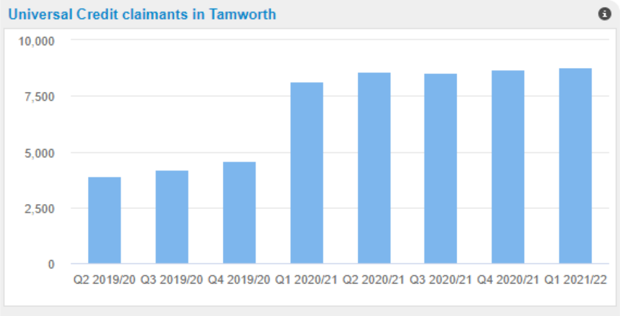

No material variances

**Key**

**Quarterly Value is the year to date position**

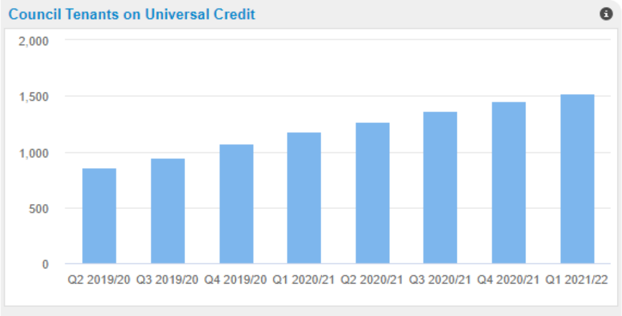
**Quarterly Target is the year to date budget**

## Universal Credit Summary




Commentary

There are 8,788 universal credit claimants in Tamworth.




Commentary

There are 1,519 council tenants on universal credit

## 1. Corporate projects and corporate risks

The Executive Leadership Team identified projects from the Corporate Plan, the monitoring of which would form the basis for this section of the quarterly performance report. Project highlight reports for each of these are included at **Appendix 1**.

Details on the Corporate Risk Register are included at **Appendix 2.**

## 2. Regeneration project updates

### Solway

In July 2018 Council approved the formation of Solway (Tamworth) Limited as a separate but wholly owned local authority trading company (LATC). This decision was made on the basis that the Council is having to look towards commercial activity in order to be more self-reliant and to find additional funding to support the medium term financial strategy (MTFS) in a climate of reduced central government funding against increased demand.

Progress on this project was restricted due to a number of other priorities and issues taking precedence including; purchase and master planning of the Gungate site, uncertain financial markets, the Future High Streets Fund (FHSF) process, internal corporate restructure and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Following a previous report to Corporate Scrutiny Committee on 25th August 2020, and as recommended by the Committee, Jones Lang Lasalle were appointed during 2020 to review and update the assumptions taking into account local and regional market trends to assess continued viability and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as far as that could be judged at the time of writing; which it confirmed.

On 11th March 2021, Corporate Scrutiny Committee considered the report and approved exploring in more detail the viability and financial implications of a private rental scheme will allow the Council to make a fully informed decision on how to develop the site.

In addition, the successful Future High Streets Fund bid (as well as the consultation and continuing work on the options for the Gungate site) will mean officer time will be restricted further. However, officers will benefit from the experience of procuring and managing a significant regeneration project in the coming months and years which could benefit the future plans for the Solway site depending on the review findings.

### Future High Street Fund

The current priority workload is the preparation of a tender for the appointment of a multi-disciplinary team to move the project forwards in the enabling phase. The tender will go live through the CCS framework on the 15 July 2021.

Other work underway includes the appointment of consultants/surveyors to undertake various surveys within the town centre including utilities, measured building surveys and topographical surveys.

Work continues on heads of terms for the various partnerships and acquisitions that are necessary for the project to progress.

**Gungate**

Staffordshire County Council (SCC) approved a report at its Charities and Trusts committee on the 15th June 2021 to market the Tamworth Youth Centre. Further consent is required from the Charity Commission which is a six month process. Hopefully, by the end of the year this will be possible. A red book valuation process is jointly underway between Tamworth Borough Council (TBC) and SCC which seeks to evaluate TBC and SCC landholdings on Spinning School Lane North.

The new owners of the Police Station have asked for a meeting with the planning team to discuss proposals for the site.

**Amington Local Centre**

The site was transferred back to TBC in June 2021. The Borough Council is now under a Section 106 obligation to develop the site as a local centre within five years.

One unexpected effect of the pandemic was to greatly increase the profitability of local convenience stores. There is therefore a good level of demand from convenience store operators for this site and the site is currently being marketed to establish the level of interest and likely values.

## 3. Impact of Welfare Benefit Reform on Council services

Quarterly updates are presented to monitor the impact of welfare benefit reform changes on Council services including customer demand via monitoring of calls/contacts together with the financial impact of collection and demand for benefits and effect on income streams such as rent, council tax and business rates.

Benefits

A reduction in the number of Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP) claims is reported - DHP claims paid are £28k (£46k at June 2020) with 60 successful claims from 82 applications (compared to 70 successful claims from 104 applications at June 2020). There is a 1.5 week backlog (1 week as at June 2020) of claims still to be processed.

Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme claims are lower than 2020/21 (5,345 claimants as at June 2021 compared to 5,671 at June 2020) with a total scheme cost of £4.7m (£4.6m in 2020/21).

Live caseload figures are 96 lower than 2020/21 – currently 5,575 which follows the significant increase to 5671 in June 2020 resulting from the pandemic (following a reducing annual trend – at March 2020 caseload was 5,374 which was 140 lower than the previous year). The average time taken to process new Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit claims and change events was 8.5 days to June 2020 (4.7 days to June 2020).

Revenues

Due to the pandemic, recovery actions were suspended for Quarter 1 of 2020 and so comparative figures relate to 2019 (as a result there was no court action or enforcement agent referrals during quarter 1 of 2020).

NNDR

Reminders (299 at June 2021) are at lower levels than 2019/20 levels (382 at June 2019) with summons and liability orders at lower levels than 2019/20. There has been 50 summons and 23 liability orders (compared to 62 and 38 respectively at June 2019). There have been no enforcement agent referrals to June 2021 (28 referrals to June 2019) due to the first court hearing for 2021/22 debts being delayed until 29th June. There have also been less cases for 2021/22 as the extended retail relief means some businesses received 100% relief up to 30th June.

Collection performance is above target - current year collection levels are at 28.1%, above target by 2.4% at 30 June (28.6% as at 30 June 2019), although are expect to taper towards target as the year progresses, due to the lower collection performance in quarter 1 of 2020. There may also be an impact on collection performance from 1st July following the removal of the 100% retail relief. Court costs are at the anticipated level of £6k.

Arrears collected for 2020/21 are 27.3% compared to a target of 2.9%, however, this is improved due to there being more extended arrangements relating to previous years debt due to the pandemic.

Council Tax

Reminders are just 45 lower than 2019/20 levels (6,249 at June 2021 compared to 6,204 at June 2019) with summonses and liability orders at higher levels (2,017 summonses compared to 1,648 to June 2019 with 1,342 liability orders compared to 1,164 to June 2019). Attachment of earnings and enforcement agent referrals are at lower levels (45 attachments compared to 127 in quarter 1 of 2019/20 with 206 referrals compared to 256 at June 2019).

There is a significant backlog in processing of correspondence due to additional workload created by the payment of significant levels of grants and reliefs to local businesses arising from the pandemic.

Current year collection levels at 30.1% are higher than the target of 29.2%, however, this is in line with the 2019/20 collection performance (also 30.1%). Court cost income is ahead of that anticipated by £12k at £46k. Arrears collection for 2020/21 of 17.4% is higher than the target of 17.0%.

As at June 2021 there were 2,024 live Council Tax universal credit cases. The collection rate for universal credit cases was 29.3% (of a £716k collectable debit) compared to our overall collection rate of 30.1%. The difference shows universal credit collection approximately £6k behind where it would be if it reflected the overall figures.

Direct Debit take up for live universal credit cases is 27.8% compared to 70.8% overall, while roughly 9% are subject to arrangements compared to an overall figure of 2%. In addition, 53% of universal credit cases have been sent a reminder (17% overall). 21% of live cases have received a summons for non-payment, compared to a figure of 4% overall.

Housing

Summary information provided below explains numbers in receipt of Universal Credit:

| Indicator | Qtr 4 2018/19 | Qtr 4 2019/20 | Qtr 4 2020/21 | Qtr 1 2021/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| live caseload figure | 5,514 | 5,374 | 5,628 | 5,575 |
| Number of Universal Credit claimants in Tamworth | 2,682 | 4,594 | 8,687 | 8,788 |
| Number of Council Tenants on Universal Credit | 645 | 1,072 | 1,449 | 1,519 |
| Number of Council Tenants on Universal Credit and in Rent Arrears | 443 | 663 | 680 | 954 |
| Percentage of Council Tenants on Universal Credit and in Rent Arrears | 68.7% | 61.9% | 46.9% | 62.80% |
| Number of Council Tenants on Universal Credit and not in Rent Arrears | 202 | 409 | 769 | 565 |
| Percentage of Council Tenants on Universal Credit and not in Rent Arrears | 31.3% | 38.2% | 53.1% | 37.20% |

Total ***Rent*** arrears (excluding former tenants) at 30 June 2021 were £642k compared to £481k at 31 March 2021 – an increase of £161k (compared to a £188k increase as at 30 June 2020).

Total arrears (including former tenant arrears, recharges, court costs and garages etc.) are £1.9m at 30 June 2021, compared to £1.8m at 31 March 2021, an increase of £123k (compared to a £175k increase between 31 March 2020 and 30 June 2020).

Total arrears (including former tenant arrears, recharges, court costs and garages etc.) were £1.8m at 31 March 2021, compared to £1.84m at 31 March 2020, a reduction of £64k (compared to an increase of £6k between 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2020).

There were no evictions during the quarter (none in 2020/21 / 9 to Quarter 4 of 2019/20), due to COVID-19 court action for evictions being on hold.

The outbreak of COVID19, which hit the UK in March 2020, has had a significant impact nationally and locally. More specifically for the Council's Housing Revenue Account, rent levels have been put at risk. There was minimal impact on rent arrears levels in the first half of the year 2020-21 but this position has been continually kept under review. Outstanding rents may be reclaimed, but over a significantly longer period because of the commitment the Council made, in accordance with government announcements, not to evict any tenants in which rent arrears could be contributed to COVID19.

Write Offs

The Assistant Directors and Heads of Service are responsible for the regular review of debts and consider the need for write off and authorise where necessary appropriate write offs in line with the Corporate Credit Policy.

The position for the first quarter of the financial year reported to Cabinet on 19th August 2021 is shown below.

| **Type** | **01/04/21 – 30/06/21 £ p** |
|---|---:|
| Council Tax | £1,551.51 |
| Business Rates | £0.00 |
| Sundry Income | £802.72 |
| Housing Benefit Overpayments | £7,416.53 |
| Housing | £52,882.79 |

Whilst reported collection rates are marginally ahead of target at the moment, it is too early to know what effect the pandemic will ultimately have on the economy and residents ability to pay in the future.

The pandemic has affected people in a number of ways and many of our residents/customers continue to be financially impacted by the crisis but it should be noted that at present we would not consider the write off of debts unless we have pursued them to the fullest extent (and as a last resort).

The Council is committed to ensuring that debt write offs are kept to a minimum by taking all reasonable steps to collect monies due. There will be situations where the debt recovery process fails to recover some or all of the debt and will need to be considered for write off in accordance with the schemes of delegation prescribed in the Corporate Credit Policy.

The Council views such cases very much as exceptions. Before writing off debt, the Council will satisfy itself that all reasonable steps have been taken to collect it and that no further recovery action is possible or practicable. It will take into account the age, size and types of debt together with any factors that it feels are relevant to the individual case.

Universal Credit

With regard to the roll out of universal credit, the current indicators show:

| Indicator | Qtr 4 2018/19 | Qtr 4 2019/20 | Qtr 4 2020/21 | Qtr 1 2021/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| live caseload figure | 5,514 | 5,374 | 5,628 | 5,575 |
| Number of Universal Credit claimants in Tamworth | 2,682 | 4,594 | 8,687 | 8,788 |
| Number of Council Tenants on Universal Credit | 645 | 1,072 | 1,449 | 1,519 |
| Number of Council Tenants on Universal Credit and in Rent Arrears | 443 | 663 | 680 | 954 |
| Percentage of Council Tenants on Universal Credit and in Rent Arrears | 68.7% | 61.9% | 46.9% | 62.80% |
| Number of Council Tenants on Universal Credit and not in Rent Arrears | 202 | 409 | 769 | 565 |
| Percentage of Council Tenants on Universal Credit and not in Rent Arrears | 31.3% | 38.2% | 53.1% | 37.20% |
| Number of Council Tax Payers on Universal Credit | 745 | 1,254 | 1975 | 2,024 |
| Number of Council Tax Payers on Universal Credit and in arrears with Council Tax payments | 261 | 388 | 263 | 425 |
| Percentage of Council Tax Payers on Universal Credit and in arrears with Council Tax payments | 35.0% | 30.9% | 13.3% | 21.0% |
| Number of Council Tax Payers on Universal Credit and not in arrears with Council Tax payments | 484 | 866 | 1712 | 1,599 |
| Percentage of Council Tax Payers on Universal Credit and not in arrears with Council Tax payments | 65.0% | 69.1% | 86.7% | 79.0% |
| Number of Universal Credit claimants nationally | 1,736,431 | 2,933,218 | 6,038,764 | 6,010,269 |
| Discretionary Housing Payments made – Year to date | 140,303 | 135,782 | 171576 | 28,083 |
| Amount of Discretionary Housing Payments made to Universal Credit claimants – Year to date | 82,001 | 102,688 | 148625 | 24,317 |

## 4. Medium Term Financial Strategy 2021/22 to 2025/26 monitoring

When Council approved the 2021/22 Budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) on 23rd February 2021, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economy and ultimately the impact for the Council's finances was uncertain - including any lasting effects for individual businesses and their employees. Social distancing measures have continued impacting mainly on the Council's ongoing income receipts.

In addition, future levels of funding for the Council were uncertain pending the Government's planned reforms to Local Government funding. The Government has confirmed that the longer-term reforms for the local government finance system (including the move to 75% Business Rates Retention and Fairer Funding Review of Relative Needs and Resources) will be deferred again as a result of the pandemic, although no timescales have been released. In addition, the next planned national Business Rates Revaluation, planned for 2021 will take effect from 2023.

The Government had previously said it will keep an open dialogue with the local authorities on the best approach to the next financial year, including how to treat accumulated business rates growth of £2m p.a. (pending the planned business rates baseline reset) and the approach to the 2021/22 local government finance settlement.

It was announced, as part of the Spending Review in 2020 and confirmed as part of the settlement, that that there would be no reset for 2021/22 however, no papers were published but the Secretary of State confirmed a commitment to the Fair Funding Review and the business rates reset; but in answering questions from MPs he indicated only that there "may be an opportunity next year" to bring forward proposals for reform and he confirmed that he did not know when reform would be implemented.

The reforms were planned to be in place by 2020/21 but were deferred until 2021/22. The Government has confirmed that the longer-term reforms for the local government finance system (including the move to 75% Business Rates Retention and Fairer Funding Review of Relative Needs and Resources) will be deferred again as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, although no timescales have been released. In addition, the next planned national Business Rates Revaluation, planned for 2021 has now been deferred to 2023.

With regard to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), a five year MTFS was approved by Council including significant investment in meeting future housing needs to sustain the HRA in the longer term.

It is also the Government's intention to look again at the New Homes Bonus for 2022/23 and explore the most effective way to incentivise housing growth. They are consulting on proposals prior to implementation. In the longer-term, the Government remains committed to reform and want to take time to work with local authorities to make sure that the approach is right following the planned reviews.

In light of the ongoing impact of Covid-19 on the Council's MTFS, managers have again been asked to review their budgets and identify all non-essential spending for 2021/22 as part of the quarter one projections at 30 June 2021 – as part of a managed underspend plan.

Cabinet on 22nd October 2020 approved the Recovery and Reset programme which aims to consider how we can tackle the financial challenges facing the council as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. This will include reviewing services, reducing waste demand on services (basically this is any action or step in a process that does not add value to the customer), exploring opportunities for income generation and identifying any further savings. An update including recommendations for the next steps was approved at Cabinet 29th July 2021 including the continuing work the agreed actions to address the financial position in future years:

1. Financial Management and Commerciality – Seeking to remove historic underspends and adopt an in-service approach to rigorous and controlled spending.
2. Smart Working – Exploration of the business impacts around current levels of home working and what the future is for AGILE working.
3. Building Requirements and Utilisation – Consideration of the best use of all our property assets to ensure the council's resources are focused on front line service delivery.
4. Front Reception and Customer Service Offer – Exploration of customer service models to assess the impact of front reception closing during the pandemic and how acceleration of digitising services can be delivered whilst ensuring our most vulnerable customers retain face to face services.
5. Service Re-design and Review – An organisational wide review of each service to identify short, medium and longer-term opportunities to improve delivery of services central to the council's core purpose and strategic aims.
6. Third Sector Support and Vulnerability Strategy – Recognising that one of the most positive outcomes to the Pandemic is the overwhelming ability of 'anchor organisations and communities' to mobilise and support each other, this project will explore how the Council's commissioning framework can be aligned to build on these foundations going forward and how we define and develop our vulnerability strategy, building on the baseline assessment commissioned over the summer.
7. Economy and Regeneration - Work has continued on the future of our high street and alongside this the economic recovery and regeneration of Tamworth is central to our future Recovery and Reset.

Together with any opportunities arising from the response to the Covid-19 pandemic, for Member consideration during the budget process.

The overriding goal is to make sure our organisation remains fit for the future, while protecting services to the most vulnerable in our community.

As a result of the updated forecast in July 2021, the projections now identify General Fund balances of £1.8m over three years – with a shortfall of £2m by 2024/25 and £5.7m over the five years to 2025/26, including the minimum approved level of £0.5m (compared to the five year projections within the approved MTFS of £0.5m over three years – with a shortfall of £3.3m by 2024/25 and £7m over the five years to 2025/26).

For the HRA, no major impact of the pandemic are forecast over 5 years at present, the current projections for the impact of Covid-19 on rent income levels is manageable within existing balances. The projections now identify HRA balances of £3.9m over three years, £3.6m by 2024/25 and £3.5m over the five years to 2025/26, including the minimum approved level of £0.5m (compared to the five year projections within the approved MTFS of £3.1m over three years, £2.8m by 2024/25 and £2.7m over the five years to 2025/26).

**General Fund**

| | General Fund | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MTFS Projections 2020/21 - 2025/26** | **2020/21** | **2021/22** | **2022/23** | **2023/24** | **2024/25** | **2025/26** |
| | **£'000** | **£'000** | **£'000** | **£'000** | **£'000** | **£'000** |
| | | | | | | |
| **Projected Balances per MTFS Council February 2021** | (6,753) | (6,547) | (3,845) | (526) | 2,790 | 6,544 |
| **Revised Forecasts:** | | | | | | |
| Revised Forecast Balances - July 2021 | (8,003) | (8,013) | (5,172) | (1,792) | 1,469 | 5,169 |
| Improvement | (1,250) | (1,466) | (1,327) | (1,266) | (1,321) | (1,375) |

As a result of the updated forecast in July 2021, the projections now identify General Fund balances of £1.8m over three years – with a shortfall of £2m by 2024/25 and £5.7m over the five years to 2025/26, including the minimum approved level of £0.5m (compared to the five year projections within the approved MTFS of £0.5m over three years – with a shortfall of £3.3m by 2024/25 and £7m over the five years to 2025/26).

Further savings of around £1.1m p.a. will be required over the next five years (based on annual £5 increases in Council Tax). On an annualised basis this would equate to a year on year ongoing saving of £0.4m over five years.

The forecast has been updated to include:

| **Change:** | **Budget Impact** |
|---|---|
| ***Savings / increased income*** | |
| • The projected outturn underspend of £216k for 2021/22 (as at Period 3); | £(216)k for 2021/22 only |
| • Anticipated savings in contingency budgets | £(85)k p.a. from 2022/23 |
| • Savings from the planned underspend review arising from the finance R&R workstream | £(97)k p.a. from 2022/23 |
| • Forecast savings arising from lower pay award (1%) | £c.(100)k p.a. from 2022/23 |
| ***Additional costs / reduced income*** | |
| • Increased Waste disposal costs from 2022/23 | £53k p.a. from 2022/23 |
| • Reduction in council tax, business rates and court costs income due to ongoing effects of the pandemic | £52k p.a. from 2022/23 |

| Change: | Budget Impact |
|---|---|
| • Reduction in ongoing car parking income due to ongoing effects of the pandemic | £225k p.a. for 2 years from 2022/23 (then £112k p.a. thereafter) |
| • Reduced investment income due to continued low interest rates | c.£80k p.a. for 2022/23 (£5k p.a. thereafter) |

In addition, following finalisation of the outturn underspend for 2020/21 of £2.2m, additional balances of £1.3m are now reported (with closing balances of £8.0m).

Balances also held within earmarked reserves for Transformation and Business rates retention will also be available to support the budget and MTFS.

**Housing Revenue Account**

| | **Housing Revenue Account** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MTFS Projections 2020/21 - 2025/26** | **2020/21** | **2021/22** | **2022/23** | **2023/24** | **2024/25** | **2025/26** |
| | **£'000** | **£'000** | **£'000** | **£'000** | **£'000** | **£'000** |
| | | | | | | |
| **Projected Balances per MTFS Council February 2021** | (4,866) | (4,523) | (3,160) | (3,069) | (2,790) | (2,665) |
| **Revised Forecasts:** | | | | | | |
| Revised Forecast Balances - July 2021 | (5,610) | (5,257) | (3,921) | (3,859) | (3,609) | (3,512) |
| Improvement | (744) | (733) | (761) | (789) | (819) | (848) |

The projections now identify HRA balances of £3.9m over three years, £3.6m by 2024/25 and £3.5m over the five years to 2025/26, including the minimum approved level of £0.5m (compared to the five year projections within the approved MTFS of £3.1m over three years, £2.8m by 2024/25 and £2.7m over the five years to 2025/26).

The forecast has been updated to include a revised projected outturn overspend of £11k for 2021/22 (as at Period 3) and forecast savings arising from lower pay award of c.£30k p.a.

In addition, following finalisation of the outturn underspend for 2020/21 of £0.6m, additional balances of £0.75m are now reported (with closing balances of £5.6m).

## 5. Financial Healthcheck

### Executive Summary

This section to the report summarises the main issues identified at the end of June 2021.

### General Fund

### Revenue

| GENERAL FUND | YTD Budget £000 | YTD Position £000 | Variance £000 | Budget £000 | Predicted Outturn £000 | Variance £000 | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chief Executive | 489 | 491 | 2 | 1,575 | 1,586 | 11 | No material variances |
| AD Growth & Regeneration | 230 | (6) | (236) | 1,345 | 1,488 | 143 | Mainly due to lower Car park income |
| ED Organisation | 182 | 164 | (18) | 478 | 485 | 7 | No material variances |
| AD People | 930 | 953 | 23 | 226 | 320 | 94 | Due to vacancy allowances / no vacant posts |
| AD Operations & Leisure | 960 | 1,192 | 232 | 3,156 | 3,292 | 136 | Due to vacancy allowances / no vacant posts |
| ED Finance | 31 | 33 | 2 | - | 9 | 9 | No material variances |
| AD Finance | 1,070 | (3,512) | (4,582) | (7,738) | (8,309) | (571) | Additional covid-19 new burdens and SFC grants / returned Business rates levy 2020/21 |
| AD Assets | (479) | (382) | 97 | (883) | (919) | (36) | Windfall rental income |
| AD Neighbourhoods | 304 | 47 | (257) | 1,142 | 1,093 | (49) | Vacant Community Wardens |
| AD Partnerships | 275 | 178 | (97) | 958 | 996 | 38 | No material variances |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **3,992** | **(842)** | **(4,834)** | **259** | **41** | **(218)** | |

The General Fund has a favourable variance against budget at period three of £4.834m.

The projected full year position identifies a favourable variance against budget of £218k or 5.46%.

This projection has highlighted several budget areas for concern (detailed at **Appendix A**).

A balance of £169k was held in the General Contingency Budget at the end of June 2021 which, as part of the non-essential 'managed underspend' review, is forecast will not be required at present.

### Capital

| GENERAL FUND | Budget Reprofiled from 2020/21 (memo only) £000 | YTD Budget £000 | YTD Actual Spend £000 | Variance £000 | Budget £000 | Predicted Outturn £000 | Variance £000 | Reprofile to 2022/23 (memo only) £000 | Outturn £000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chief Executive | 718 | 718 | 0 | (718) | 718 | 718 | - | - | 718 |
| AD Growth & Regeneration | 807 | 4,272 | 225 | (4,047) | 14,665 | 14,242 | (424) | 424 | 14,665 |
| AD People | 151 | 172 | 39 | (133) | 238 | 238 | - | - | 238 |
| AD Operations & Leisure | 669 | 793 | 342 | (451) | 1,164 | 1,164 | - | - | 1,164 |
| AD Finance | 12,131 | 12,131 | - | (12,131) | 12,131 | 8,131 | (4,000) | 4,000 | 12,131 |
| AD Assets | 817 | 998 | 541 | (457) | 1,542 | 1,467 | (75) | - | 1,467 |
| AD Neighbourhoods | - | 11 | - | (11) | 46 | 46 | - | - | 46 |
| AD Partnerships | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **GF Contingency** | 255 | 255 | - | (255) | 255 | 120 | (135) | 135 | 255 |
| **TOTAL GENERAL FUND** | **15,548** | **19,351** | **1,147** | **(18,204)** | **30,759** | **26,126** | **(4,634)** | **4,559** | **30,684** |

Capital expenditure incurred was £1.147m compared to a profiled budget of £19.351m. It is predicted that £26.126m will be spent by the year-end compared to a full year budget of £30.759m (this includes re-profiled schemes from 2020/21 of £15.548m).

A summary of Capital expenditure is shown at **Appendix B.**

**Treasury Management**

At the end of June 2021 the Authority had £71.942m invested in the money markets. The average rate of return on these investments is 0.24% though this may change if market conditions ease.

Borrowing by the Authority stood at £63.060m at the end of June 2021, all being long term loans from the Treasury Public Works Loans Board. The average rate payable on these borrowings equates to 4.05%.

A more detailed summary of the Treasury Management situation, detailing our current Lending and Borrowings can be found at **Appendix C.**

**Balances**

Balances on General Fund are projected to be in the region of £8.014m at the year-end from normal revenue operations compared to £6.548m projected within the 2021/22 budget report– additional balances of £1.466m.

**Housing Revenue Account (HRA)**

**Revenue**

| HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT | YTD Budget £000 | YTD Position £000 | Variance £000 | Budget £000 | Predicted Outturn £000 | Variance £000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HRA Summary | (4,277) | (4,315) | (38) | (9,412) | (9,542) | (130) |
| ED Communities | 23 | 30 | 7 | - | 9 | 9 |
| AD Operations & Leisure | 37 | 40 | 3 | 145 | 153 | 8 |
| AD People | 45 | 32 | (13) | - | 1 | 1 |
| AD Assets | 40 | 237 | 197 | 405 | 438 | 33 |
| AD Neighbourhoods | 313 | 317 | 4 | 3,413 | 3,502 | 89 |
| Housing Repairs | 1,499 | 1,526 | 27 | 5,792 | 5,792 | - |
| | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **(2,320)** | **(2,133)** | **187** | **343** | **353** | **10** |

The HRA has an unfavourable variance against budget at period three of £187k.

The projected full year position identifies an unfavourable variance against budget of £10k or 0.43%. Individual significant budget areas reflecting the variance are detailed at **Appendix A**.

## Capital

| HOUSING REVENUE ACCOU | Budget Reprofiled from 2020/21 (memo only) £000 | YTD Budget £000 | YTD Actual Spend £000 | Variance £000 | Budget £000 | Predicted Outturn £000 | Variance £000 | Reprofile to 2022/23 (memo only) £000 | Outturn £000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AD Assets | 11,897 | 14,262 | 6,969 | (7,293) | 21,358 | 14,287 | (7,071) | 6,542 | 20,828 |
| **HRA Contingency** | 100 | 100 | - | (100) | 100 | 100 | - | - | 100 |
| **TOTAL HOUSING REVENUE** | **11,997** | **14,362** | **6,969** | **(7,393)** | **21,458** | **14,387** | **(7,071)** | **6,542** | **20,928** |

Housing Capital expenditure of £6.969m has been incurred as at the end of Period 3 compared to a profiled budget of £14.362m.

It is predicted that £14.387m will be spent by the year-end compared to the full year budget of £21.458m (including £11.997m re-profiled from 2020/21);

A summary of Capital expenditure is shown at **Appendix B.**

### Balances

Balances on the Housing Revenue Account are projected to be in the region of £5.258m at the year-end compared to £4.522m projected within the 2021/22 budget report – additional balances of £736k.

.

**Appendix 1**

## Corporate Plan Project Updates

## Corporate Capital Strategy highlight report

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project due date** | 31st December 2021 |
| **Overall Project Status** (Indicate by typing **yes** in the appropriately shaded box below) | |
| **3. On track and in control** | |
| **2. Not on track but in control** | ✓ |
| **1. Not on track** | |
| **Month & Year of update** | June 2021 |

**(Traffic light - red, amber, green based on progress to date)**

| **Workstreams** | **Due date** | **Lead** | **Workstream RAG status** |
|---|---|---|---|
| MTFS to include consideration of Capital Expenditure | October 2019 | LP | |
| Monthly Capital Monitoring Reports | From June 2019 | LP | |
| Review Capital Appraisal Process | October 2019 | LP | |
| Review Asset Management Strategy – incorporating revised Stock Condition Survey | December 2021 | PW | |
| Review of Building Repairs Fund (BRF) and planned approach to be developed | December 2021 | PW / LP | |
| Review of Commercial Property – monitoring of performance to be established | December 2021 | PW / LP | |

| **Key milestones achieved** | **Date milestone achieved** |
|---|---|
| Capital Strategy included with Budget and MTFS presented to Cabinet 24th January 2019 and Joint Scrutiny Cttee 30th January 2019 | January 2019 |
| Feedback received from Link Asset Services and subsequent amendments/updates made to strategy 2019/20 | 2019/20 |
| ASSG meetings scheduled 1/4ly in diaries starting 28/03/19 – and resumed September 2020 following cancellations due to Covid 19 | |
| ASSG on 26/09/19 reviewed progress for Agreed Capital Programme; considered and agreed report on “Whole Life Costing” and reviewed progress on Capital Strategy Action Plan | September 2019 |
| Draft Capital Budgets for 2020/21 onwards considered by CMT 16/10/19 | |
| Draft Capital Budgets for 2020/21 onwards included in base budget report to Cabinet 28/11/19 | November 2019 |
| Initial assessment/baseline position for monitoring BRF and Commercial Property established December 2019 | December 2019 |
| 2020/21 Draft Capital Strategy included with Budget and MTFS presented to Cabinet 22nd January 2020 and Joint Scrutiny Cttee 29th January 2020 | January 2020 |
| 2020/21 Final Capital Strategy included with Corporate Vision, Priorities Plan, Budget & MTFS 2020/21 approved by Cabinet 20th February 2020 and Council 25th February 2020 | February 2020 |
| 2021/22 Final Capital Strategy included with Corporate Vision, Priorities Plan, Budget & MTFS 2021/22 approved by Cabinet 18th February 2021 and Council 23rd February 2021 | February 2021 |

## Cleaning Review highlight report

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project due date** | TBA (was 30th April 2020) |
| **Overall Project Status** (Indicate by typing **yes** in the appropriately shaded box below) | |
| **3. On track and in control** | |
| **2. Not on track but in control** | ✓ |
| **1. Not on track** | |
| **Month & Year of update** | June 2021 |

**(Traffic light - red, amber, green based on progress to date)**

| Workstreams | Due date | Lead | Workstream RAG status |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Scoping [Complete] | Complete | PW | |
| PID [Complete] | Complete | PW | |
| Demands analysis [Complete] | Complete | TW | |
| Review of staffing needs and costing/Service standards [Complete] | Complete | TW | |
| Implementation [April 2020] | 30/04/20 | PW | |

| Key milestones achieved | Date milestone achieved |
|---|---|
| Project scoped, PID completed and agreed | Summer 2019 |
| Demands analysis complete | Summer 2019 |
| Service standards and staffing inputs mapped | Summer 2019 |
| Costed model produced | Summer 2019 |
| Report presented to CMT [Summer 2019] | Summer 2019 |
| Outline report presented to Scrutiny | August 2019 |
| Cabinet report date agreed | August 2019 |
| Proposals approved by Cabinet | August 2019 |
| Policy Reviews submitted as part of budget setting process | September 2019 |
| Budgets approved | February 2020 |
| Consultation planning commenced | February 2020 |

## Leisure Services Review highlight report

Tamworth Borough Council

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project due date** | 31st October 2022 |
| **Overall Project Status** (Indicate by typing **yes** in the appropriately shaded box below) | |
| **3. On track and in control** | ✓ |
| **2. Not on track but in control** | |
| **1. Not on track** | |
| **Month & Year of update** | June 2021 |

**(Traffic light - red, amber, green based on progress to date)**

| **Workstreams** | **Due date** | **Lead** | **Workstream RAG status** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aspects of the Councils leisure provision have been reviewed:-<br>• Covid 19 has had an impact on leisure services, the Council run gym had to close due to lockdown and a review of this was undertaken at that time:-<br>Review of the viability of castle grounds activity centre gym resulting in staff made redundant from posts including cessation of IR35 gym instructor.<br>• Covid further impacted on Anker Valley football facilities and this was closed with Lockdown 1, reopened with reduced facilities in the late summer and is now closed gain with Lockdown 3- Jan 2021, has reopened on29th March 2021 for both Junior and senior football. Matches being played into June to meet league fixtures. Although guidance for 19th onwards permits full opening, we are keeping the changing rooms closed as there is no natural ventilation and the facilities are communal. However spectators are returned to the facility for the start of the season<br>• Review of current swimming provision, awaiting decision. Further legal view currently being consulted on options.<br>Others area still require review, now the Council has been awarded the Future High Street funding, there is a requirement to align leisure provision in the town centre going forward and assessment of this has commenced. Options for inclusion in a new town centre Leisure centre are currently been appraised.<br>All leisure services will be considered in line with the R and R project.<br>Uncertain of what leisure provision will 'look like' following pandemic, far too early to see the longer term impact- full review pushed back to October 2022.<br>Preparation of project plan, to include scrutiny committee consultation on recommendations as required<br>Further preparatory work to look a wider health and wellbeing benefit to community following the pandemic. | Sept 2021<br>Aug 2021<br>Aug 2021<br>December 2021<br>Oct 2021 | SMcG/KM | |
| Review Information- to meet with ED Communities and ED DCE, AD Partnerships to discuss options leisure requirements | | AG/SMcG | |

| **Key milestones achieved** | **Date milestone achieved** |
|---|---|
| Initial review of gym completed and staff made redundant | Oct 2020 |
| Swimming agreement- initial equality review completed | Aug 2020 |

# Risk Management Strategy highlight report

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project due date** | 31st July 2020 |
| **Overall Project Status** (Indicate by typing **yes** in the appropriately shaded box below) | |
| **3. On track and in control** | |
| **2. Not on track but in control** | ✓ |
| **1. Not on track** | |
| **Month & Year of update** | May 2021 |

| **(Traffic light - red, amber, green based on progress to date)** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Workstreams** | **Due date** | **Lead** | **Workstream RAG status** |
| Review of current reporting process / format | July 2020 | LP | |
| Rationalize and Co-ordinate mitigating actions | July 2020 | LP | |
| Identification of Corporate Risks- ensure all captured, aligned and reported | July 2020 | LP | |

| **Key milestones achieved** | **Date milestone achieved** |
|---|---|
| Appointment of consultants to assist with undertaking the review and project scoped | March 2019 |
| Review of current risk undertaken and new grouping proposed(reduction to 14 categories) looking to reduce further | April 2019 |
| Appointment of "Service Risk Champions" | September 2019 |
| Collation of potential different reports from the system be considered | TBA |
| Meetings with Risk champions Scheduled in for November - rescheduled | Suspended |
| Due to the delay and loss of momentum in the project a revised timetable will be discussed – RB and risk consultant 14/2/20 | February 2020 |
| A revised draft of the new report to be presented to CMT in July for approval. If approved, discussions with relevant AD's and ED's will be held and a new report generated in Pentana. This will then be included in a future Risk report to A&G | July 2020 |
| The new report layout is constructed and will be reviewed and refined in October by ED's and AD's ready for reporting to A&G at the 3rd Qtr | Not Achieved |
| The new report layout is constructed and to be reviewed and refined by mid-December by ED's and AD's ready for reporting to A&G at the 3rd Qtr – update from CMT 7/1/21 reschedule report for A&G 1st Qtr 2021-22 | |
| New layout discussed with ED's 18/11/20 and to be discussed with AD's 10/12/20 The meeting on the 10th will also receive feedback and discussion on the ZM risk Horizon survey | 10/12/2020 |
| The new layout discussed ZM Horizon scanning review discussed. CMT members to feedback on the revised layout for the first CMT in the new year. The CMT decided to push back the development of the new reporting layout until 1st Quarter report of 2021-22 | 08/07/2021 |

## Implement Customer Portal highlight report

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project due date** | (31st December 2020) Revised to 30th November 2021 |
| **Overall Project Status** (Indicate by typing **yes** in the appropriately shaded box below) | |
| **3. On track and in control** | |
| **2. Not on track but in control** | ✓ |
| **1. Not on track** | |
| **Month & Year of update** | June 2021 |

**(Traffic light - red, amber, green based on progress to date)**

| **Workstreams** | **Due date** | **Lead** | **Workstream RAG status** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CRM Activity**<br>• Single Person Discount Process User Acceptance Completed by CST<br>• Revenues – testing in progress | 10/05/21<br>20/04/21 | JSh | |
| **Dependency – Digital360 v29 Upgrade**<br>• **Acceptance is a pre-requisite of Portal Go Live**<br>• Testing underway –<br>• Housing completed – Issues reported to Civica for resolution<br>• Planning – testing completed<br>• Benefits –testing completed as far as possible<br>• Revenues – testing completed as far as possible<br>• CST – testing completed as far as possible | 30/6/21 | JSh | |
| **Portal – Portal 360**<br>TBC controlled work<br>• Post Upgrade Testing in final stages<br>• Volunteer testers testing Registration Process and UX<br>• Ongoing Portal styling and configuration workshops with Customer Service and Graphics Teams to amend content in live environment<br>• SPD Portal process UAT to be completed<br>• New Civica Project Manager – Project completion plan written and received<br>• Being re-written to reflect Portal Go Live in Stages<br>• Stage 1 – Basic Portal<br>• Register and authenticate email and Ctax account<br>• Raise Report it Service Request<br>• Raise Complaint<br>• Amended plan received<br>• Now working towards this amended plan<br>• Test registration and authentication process in Live environment<br>• De-duplication testing and live<br>• LLPG data testing in test to be migrated to live | 28/02/21<br>30/04/21<br>01/03/21<br>6/7/2021<br>19/03/21<br>31.3.21<br>30.4.21<br>30.4.21 | Jsh | |
| **Portal – Portal 360**<br>Civica controlled work<br>• Pay360 process to be put into Portal<br>• Require support from Capita<br>• Academy Web Services in Portal<br>• Require support from Capita<br>• Issues forwarded on to Capita for support<br>• Move process to be completed for Move Out and Within Tamworth<br>• SPD Portal process work to be completed<br>• Complaints in portal testing corrections<br>• Scheduler<br>• Data work for LLPG synchronisation (Ian) | 06/01/21<br>17/02/21<br>15/02/21<br>20/4/21<br>21/4/21<br>30/4/21 | JSh | |
| **Knowledge Transfer**<br>• All sessions delivered | 19/08/20 | JMcD | |

| Key milestones achieved | Date milestone achieved |
|---|---|
| • Test Portal created and skinned to fit in with Tamworth.gov.uk website – Dec 2019 | 31/12/19 |
| • Knowledge Transfer Session – System Admin – delivered w/c 16th December 2019 | 16/12/19 |
| • Knowledge Transfer Session – Single Person Discount - Process Mapping & Customer Journey – delivered 22/01/2020 | 22/01/20 |
| • System Admin – Build Elements w/c 3rd Feb | 24/02/20 |
| • Customer Journey Build w/c 24th Feb | 02/06/20 |
| • Portal user authentication completed | 12/05/20 |
| • Outstanding documentation ratified and delivered back to Civica | 17/06/20 |
| • Move Process go Live | 17/07/20 |
| • Final Single Person Discount process build sessions delivered | 15/07/20 |
| • Address synchronisation implemented | 17/08/20 |
| • Final knowledge transfer session delivered | 19/08/20 |
| • Address synchronisation between Local Land and Property Gazetteer process implemented | 31/08/20 |
| • Single Person Discount user acceptance testing started | 01/09/20 |
| • Capita provide technical documentation to support development of Academy integration | 28/09/20 |
| • V29 Upgrade implemented in Test | 02/11/20 |
| • Portal Customer Journey Workshop with Civica consultants delivered | 16/12/20 |
| • Styling Workshop completed | 31/12/20 |
| • Live Portal Server software installed | 26/02/21 |
| • Portal infrastructure installed on Live server | 26/02/21 |
| • Service Desk to install certificate, register DNS name mytamworth.gov.uk and install Outlook on scheduler server | 12/03/21 |
| • New Civica Project Manager – Project revised completion plan written and received | 01/03/21 |
| • Handover of project management from Knowledge Performance & Insight Manager to Digital Customer Experience Manager and Head of Customer Experience | 23/03/21 |
| • Revenues & Benefits met testing deadline wc 10th May | 10/05/21 |
| • Report It into live | 03/06/20 |
| • Complaints into live | 24/05/21 |
| • Demo CMT 10th | 10/06/21 |
| • Exploring reporting (Mas) | 10/06/21 |
| • Digital360 v29 upgrade implemented | 07/07/21 |
| • Updated complaints processes to reflect current structure – testing complete, issues identified and plan in place to rectify | 07/07/21 |

## Organisational Development Strategy highlight report

Tamworth Borough Council

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project due date** | 31st December 2021 |
| **Overall Project Status** (Indicate by typing **yes** in the appropriately shaded box below) | |
| **3. On track and in control** | ✓ |
| **2. Not on track but in control** | |
| **1. Not on track** | |
| **Month & Year of update** | June 2021 |

| **(Traffic light - red, amber, green based on progress to date)** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Work streams** | **Due date** | **Lead** | **Workstream RAG status** |
| However the consultation work stream has paused due to Covid thus making the work stream amber as it isn't on track but is in control namely to restart when covid allows. The Recovery and Reset programme will contain a number of OD strands which will be clearly defined once the scoping of the programme is complete thus enabling the OD Strategy to be completed. | | | |
| **Project restarted June 2020** | | | |
| Review Draft Strategy, updated in line with R&R paper (cabinet 29th July) finalise and present to ELT | August 2021 | AG/ZW | |
| Consultation (employee focus group, HOS, TULG, ELT, CMT, Portfolio Holder) | October 2021 | AG/ ZW | |
| Approval of Strategy by Cabinet | December 2021 | AG/ ZW | |
| Action Plan commence and manage via Pentana | January 2022 | AG/ ZW | |

| **Key milestones achieved** | **Date milestone achieved** |
|---|---|
| Quotes evaluated – preferred supplier identified – IODA | December 2019 |
| Preferred supplier advised of contract award and suggested delay due to COVID-19 | February 2020 |
| Feedback provided for the unsuccessful suppliers | March 2020 |
| No challenges received from the unsuccessful suppliers | March 2020 |
| Initial scoping meeting held with Ioda | May 2020 |
| Scoping sessions held with CMT, Heads of Service and some Line Managers | June 2020 |
| Programme Developed and approved to be delivered virtually | September 2020 |
| Delivery commenced | December 2020 |
| Programme comprises 7 cohorts with 73 delegates<br>All 7 module 1 completed<br>3 module 2 completed<br>360 feedback questionnaire completed for cohort 1 – 3 | January 2021 |
| 4 cohorts completed module 2<br>360 degree feedback questionnaire completed for cohort 4-7<br>121 coaching completed for cohort 1-3 | February 2021 |
| Cohorts 1-5 have completed Modules 1-3<br>Cohorts 6 and 7 have completed Modules 1 & 2 | March 2021 |
| All cohorts (cohort 1-7) completed Modules 1-3. Cohorts 1 and 2 have completed Module 4. | April 2021 |
| All cohorts (cohort 1-7 completed Module 1-3. Cohorts 1 – 5 have completed Module 4 | May 2021 |

# Welfare Reform highlight report

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project due date** | December 2021 |
| **Overall Project Status** (Indicate by typing **yes** in the appropriately shaded box below) | |
| **3. On track and in control** | ✓ |
| **2. Not on track but in control** | |
| **1. Not on track** | |
| **Month & Year of update** | June 2021 |

**(Traffic light - red, amber, green based on progress to date)**

| **Workstreams** | **Due date** | **Lead** | **Workstream RAG status** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Establish Corporate Project group – workstreams mapped as below<br>• Bi monthly meeting planner sent out for all meetings throughout 2021 | | TMM | Completed |
| Transition of Former Tenant Arrears to Mike Buckland's Team in Finance | | MB/LP | Completed |
| Development of a corporate monthly `Welfare Reform Customer Insight, Impact & Performance Data Intelligence Report`<br>• Data on all types of welfare benefits across all applicable council departs including UC, HB, DHP, Under Occupation, Council tax reduction, Working tax credit, child tax credit , PIP, benefit cap, state pension, referrals/third sector etc. | Monthly | AL/MB/LB<br>ALL | |
| To identify third sector commission opportunities and update group monthly<br>• Personal budgeting/resident support opportunities with County<br>• Describe/train/promote on service offer and referrals<br>• Opportunities for commissioning – what's offered now and in planning | Monthly | KC | |
| HQN Income Management Accreditation & Annual Workplan<br>• Refreshing accreditation action plan and service improvement plan informed by HQN ongoing health check commencing April 2021<br>• Delivery of annual Income Management Workplan 2021/22 | April 2021<br>2021/22 | LB/LL/JC | |
| Development Corporate Debt Strategy including external supported to be procured July 2021<br>• Quick quote specification to be completed and published on Intend July 2021<br>• First draft Corporate Debt Strategy anticipated autumn/winter 2021 | Dec 2021 | TMM/ALL | |

| **Key milestones achieved** | **Date milestone achieved** |
|---|---|
| Corporate Project Group established | Bi monthly meetings take place first week of the month (Feb, April, June, Aug, Oct, Dec 2021) |
| Key work-streams identified linked to team work plans | Workplans refreshed at the beginning of each new financial year, due March 2021 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Policy change agreed to facilitate FTA transfer to MB's team | Completed Sept 2019 |
| TMM/LL attended scrutiny on UC and cross party letter to DWP & Ministers | Completed Feb 2020 |
| Agreed with RB a QQ to engage support to help draft corporate debt strategy for consultation/options | Completed January 2020 |
| First invitation to Quote for the Corporate Debt Strategy out on Intend with a closing date of 29th August 2020 – no suitable bids so now closed. | 29 August 2020 |
| Second invitation to quote for the Corporate Debt Strategy is due to go out on intend Feb/March 2021 | |

## Leisure Strategy highlight report

Tamworth Borough Council

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project due date** | 30th December 2022 |
| **Overall Project Status** (Indicate by typing **yes** in the appropriately shaded box below) | |
| **3. On track and in control** | ✓ |
| **2. Not on track but in control** | |
| **1. Not on track** | |
| **Month & Year of update** | June 2021 |

**(Traffic light - red, amber, green based on progress to date)**

| **Workstreams** | **Due date** | **Lead** | **Workstream RAG status** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Review evidence from the Leisure Services priority review in conjunction with Future High Street proposals and Gungate consultation (currently underway)<br><br>Report to cabinet defining revised scope of the project with timelines for endorsement and delegation of contract award. Report to now include decision to postpone the completion of the leisure strategy at this time ( | Aug 2021 | AG/SMcG | |
| Prepare tender brief for Indoor & Outdoor sports facilities assessment, to include a review of the open spaces assessment, together with a feasibility study for Gungate Leisure provision.<br><br>This may include widening the brief to health and wellbeing<br>Post covid the 'leisure' requirement may look very different<br>National consultation under way – LGA,CLOA and APSE leading on 'Uniting the Movement' -Sport England's 10 year strategy<br>Local consultation may be required on brief once completed. | Aug 2021 | AG/SMcG/AM | |
| Prepare three phase tender for external consultants<br><br>• Phase 1 - new Indoor and Outdoor Leisure Facilities Assessment<br>• Phase 2 - new open space assessment<br>• Phase 3 – feasibility study for leisure facilities within the Gungate project | Aug 2021 | SMcG<br>SmcG<br>AM | |
| Appoint external consultants for all three phases combined | Oct 2021 | AG/SMcG/AM | |
| Produce Indoor & Outdoor sports facilities assessment - this should inform leisure elements to be included in the new Gungate Development.<br><br>Produce Gungate Cost analysis for Leisure activities.<br>Produce new open spaces assessment | Dec 2021<br><br>Dec 2021<br>Jan 2022 | AG/SMcG/AM | |
| | | | |

| **Key milestones achieved** | **Date milestone achieved** |
|---|---|
| | |
| | |

# Town Centre Programme highlight report

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project due date** | 31st March 2022 |
| **Overall Project Status** (Indicate by typing **yes** in the appropriately shaded box below) | |
| **3. On track and in control** | |
| **2. Not on track but in control** | ✓ |
| **1. Not on track** | |
| **Month & Year of update** | June 2021 |

**(Traffic light - red, amber, green based on progress to date)**

| **Workstreams** | **Due date** | **Lead** | **Workstream RAG status** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Town Centre Strategy | 2020/21 | MF | |
| Gungate Masterplan | 2020/21 | DH | |
| TIC | | ZW | |
| Place Investment Strategy | 2020/21 | MF | |
| Car Parking Strategy | 2020/21 | MF | |
| Market re-tender | 2020/21 | MF | |
| Communications and Engagement | | ZW | |
| Town Centre Funding Applications | Ongoing | MF | |
| Future High Streets Fund | Sep 2020 | AM | |

| **Key milestones achieved** | **Date milestone achieved** |
|---|---|
| **Town Centre Strategy**<br><br>The FHSF bid which has been in preparation since January 2019 has in part provided the strategy. The RHSS and LGA work coupled with the reset and recovery inclusive growth strategy will assist in delivery of the rest. The FHSF included a town centre masterplan which formed part of the bid submission.<br><br>Awaiting £14K LGA money received – work to be concluded July 2021<br>£67K RHSS money received - work to be concluded February 2021<br>Awaiting SEP money from GBSLEP – work to be concluded March 2022 – not successful<br>£67K Welcome back funding – business case submitted to government May 2021. | Not achieved in the form envisaged. |
| **Gungate Masterplan**<br><br>**Masterplan completed**<br><br>• Member consultation completed.<br><br>Delay to public consultation for three reasons 1) workload diverted towards Gungate land assembly (PCC, SCC, Buzz Bingo and Atik) 2) workload diverted towards private sector engagement and potential sig. interest from McCarthy and Stone and 3) need to address concerns that Masterplan duplicates FHSF submission particularly around college/Covid 19 has led to re-thinking of the end uses.<br><br>• Minor amends to Masterplan underway.<br>• Public consultation.<br><br>Public Consultation completed February 28 2021.<br><br>Consultation findings will be presented to ISAG on 25th March and a way forwards set out in a Cabinet report on the 8th April. | **OCTOBER 2019**<br><br>June/July 2020<br><br>Dec/Jan February 2021<br><br>March/April |
| **Place Investment Strategy**<br><br>• **Place Investment Strategy Completed in draft**<br>• Awaiting consultation | **APRIL 2019** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Car Parking Strategy**<br><br>• Benchmarking and baseline exercise completed.<br><br>• Further handover meeting with JS.<br><br>Since the handover of this service in April 2020 the focus has been on understanding the data that underpins the service including the need to address immediate car parking issues around the infrastructure.<br><br>• Policy change submitted to renew car parking infrastructure. Approved in principle for £50K.<br>• Task and Finish Group established.<br>• Preparation of tender.<br>• Tender out to market to replace car parking machines. Currently with procurement for final checking. | September 2020<br>October 2020<br><br>October 2020<br>December 2020<br>February 2021<br>May 2021 |
| **Market re-tender**<br><br>• Tender prepared and with procurement.<br>• Tender published.<br>• Contract awarded to LSD Promotions, the incumbent market operator. | October 2020<br>March 2021<br>Contract to start Mid May. |
| **Town Centre Funding Applications**<br><br>• FHSF: £21,652,555. To structurally transform the town centre through three distinct projects. **ACHIEVED**<br><br>• RHSS funding: £67,455. To re-open the high street and specifically to prepare a town centre action plan. **ACHIEVED**<br><br>• Cultural Recovery Fund (Castle): £250K. Castle Team delivering various digital and online improvements to castle activities. **ACHIEVED**<br><br>• Cultural Recovery Fund (Assembly rooms): £126,150 **ACHIEVED**<br><br>• LGA funding: £14,000. To better understand 1) barriers to innovation and evolution of small and new businesses in the town centre and 2) empowerment of businesses to drive town centre improvements. ACHIEVED<br><br>• Bid to GBSLEP: £60K for delivery of an inclusive growth strategy to deliver reset and recovery. This is Borough-wide and not TC focused but will include the town centre. Not Succesful.<br><br>• Cultural Recovery Fund (Castle): £125K ACHIEVED will support costs and also deliver improvement to support the visitor experience. | Dec 2020<br><br>May 2020<br><br>Nov 2020<br><br>Nov 2020<br><br>Announcement Jan 2021<br><br>Announcement expected December 2020.<br><br>March 2021. |
| **Future High Streets Fund**<br><br>• Full Business Case sign off and submission to MHCLG<br>• Clarifications around calculations requested by MHCLG and submitted (for all bidders).<br>• Successful award made. | Council 21 July<br>October 2020<br>December 2020 |

# Net Zero Carbon highlight report

Tamworth Borough Council

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project due date** | 2050 |
| **Overall Project Status** (Indicate by typing **yes** in the appropriately shaded box below) | |
| **3. On track and in control** | ✓ |
| **2. Not on track but in control** | |
| **1. Not on track** | |
| **Month & Year of update** | June 2021 |

**(Traffic light - red, amber, green based on progress to date)**

| **Workstreams** | **Due date** | **Lead** | **Workstream RAG status** |
|---|---|---|---|
| The following workstreams and targets were approved at Cabinet on the 18 February 2021:<br><br>**STEP 1: Commission a study and research paper to provide the following initial requirements:**<br><br>a) Identify TBC's Carbon baseline<br>b) Deliver against bullet points 2, 3 and 4 from the November 2019 climate change declaration recommendations namely to:<br>○ Provide an approach to ensure that political and chief officer leadership teams embed the climate change agenda into all areas and take responsibility for reducing where practicable, as rapidly as possible, the carbon emissions resulting from the Council's activities;<br>○ Provide an approach that enables The Council (including the Executive and Scrutiny Committees) to consider the impact of climate change and the environment when adopting and reviewing Council policies and strategies; and<br>○ Provide supporting information regarding the level of investment in the fossil fuel industry that any of our investments have to facilitate a report to the relevant scrutiny committee; | Comp. by the end of 2021/2022 | AM | |
| **STEP 2: Focussed research to:**<br>a) establish the feasibility of the solution(s)<br>b) Provide a cost/benefit analysis assessing financial implications along with the effectiveness of potential solutions to inform future investment strategies.<br>c) A timeline of how the Council will achieve its net-zero carbon status by 2050 indicating key decision milestones necessary to achieve Government Targets;<br>d) Deliver against bullet points 1, 5 and 6 from the November 2019 climate change declaration recommendations namely to:<br>○ Make the Council's activities net zero carbon by 2050 with an aspiration to achieve 2030 should the council be financially able to do so<br>○ Provide supporting information that will assist with future budget cycles and the investment strategy to take into account the actions the council will take to address this emergency. | 2023/2024 (subject to review) | AM | |

| **Key milestones achieved** | **Date milestone achieved** |
|---|---|
| Cabinet approved the use of contingency money and appointment of specialist consultants for Step 1. | February 2021 |

**Appendix 2**

# Corporate Risk Register 2021/22

| **Risk heading** |
|---|
| **Finance/Financial stability** |

| Risk | Date Reviewed | Current Risk Severity | Current Risk Likelihood | Current Risk Rating | Current Risk Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To ensure that the Council is financially sustainable as an organisation | 08-July 2021 | 3 | 3 | 9 | |

| **Risk heading** |
|---|
| **Modernisation and commercial agenda** |



| Risk | Date Reviewed | Current Risk Severity | Current Risk Likelihood | Current Risk Rating | Current Risk Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Failure to Develop and implement Continuous Service improvement and develop employees to perform the right work | 08-July 2021 | 2 | 2 | 4 | |

| **Risk heading** |
|---|
| **Governance** |

| Risk | Date Reviewed | Current Risk Severity | Current Risk Likelihood | Current Risk Rating | Current Risk Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avoid bad practices and contravention of legislative requirements and ensure the authority is held to account | 08-July 2021 | 3 | 3 | 9 | |

| **Risk heading** |
|---|
| **Community Focus** |

| Risk | Date Reviewed | Current Risk Severity | Current Risk Likelihood | Current Risk Rating | Current Risk Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| Risk | Date Reviewed | Current Risk Severity | Current Risk Likelihood | Current Risk Rating | Current Risk Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Safety, health and wellbeing of the citizens of the borough | 08-July 2021 | 3 | 3 | 9 | |

| Risk heading |
|---|
| **Economic Growth and Sustainability** |

| Risk | Date Reviewed | Current Risk Severity | Current Risk Likelihood | Current Risk Rating | Current Risk Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lack of economic growth and sustainability in the Borough at the levels required | 08-July 2021 | 3 | 3 | 9 | |

| Risk heading |
|---|
| **Organisational Resilience** |

| Risk | Date Reviewed | Current Risk Severity | Current Risk Likelihood | Current Risk Rating | Current Risk Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Failure to provide services or maintain the continued wellbeing and operations within the Borough | 08-July 2021 | 3 | 3 | 9 | |



| Risk Status | |
|---|---|
| | High Risk |
| | Medium Risk |
| | Low Risk |

**Appendix A**

## General Fund – Main Variances

| Service Area | Cost Centre | Account Code | Year to Date Position | Year to Date Budget | Year to Date Variance | Full Year Budget | Predicted Outturn Variance | Full Year Position Predicted Outturn | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AD Operations & Leisure | ASSEMBLY ROOMS | SPLIT PROFIT EVENT TICKET SALE | 0 | 54,930 | (54,930) | 219,750 | (20,000) | 199,750 | Due to open end of July so no outturn to predict at present. Will keep under review |
| | | SPLIT PROFIT EVENT INCOME | (27,044) | (73,260) | 46,216 | (293,000) | 46,000 | (247,000) | Not open in the first quarter and therefore predicting a reduction in the income target for the year |
| | ASSEMBLY ROOMS BAR | SALARIES | 3,398 | 35,790 | (32,392) | 143,180 | (45,000) | 98,180 | Not recruiting to bar supervisor role and accumulation of other vacancies |
| | | CATERING SALES | 0 | (45,270) | 45,270 | (181,130) | 0 | (181,130) | To keep under review, due to open end of July |
| | PEAKS | SPORT DEVELPMT PROJECT FUNDING | 74,620 | 25,890 | 48,730 | 103,560 | 0 | 103,560 | High committed spend which is within full year budget |
| | PUBLIC SPACES | VACANCY ALLOWANCE | 0 | (92,570) | 92,570 | (92,570) | 92,570 | 0 | Vacancy allowance removed |
| | | CONTRIB FROM STAFFS C C . | (27,495) | (143,690) | 116,195 | (143,690) | 0 | (143,690) | Not yet received income from SCC, will chase payment |
| | TBC HIGHWAYS MAINTENANCE | MAINTEN HIGHWAY RELATED ASSETS | (51,343) | 30,330 | (81,673) | 121,290 | 0 | 121,290 | Accruals for works relating to previous financial year, yet to receive invoices |
| | | MAINTENANCE OF WATER COURSES | 62,726 | 10,290 | 52,436 | 41,140 | 0 | 41,140 | Large commitment on system, enough budget on cost centre overall to cover this if overspent at year end |
| AD People | CUSTOMER SERVICES | VACANCY ALLOWANCE | 0 | (9,660) | 9,660 | (38,680) | 38,680 | 0 | Vacancy allowance |
| AD Assets | INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES | MISC CONTRIBUTIONS | (55,000) | 0 | (55,000) | 0 | (55,000) | (55,000) | Windfall income re deed of variation and extension of lease |
| | MARMION HOUSE | ELECTRICITY | 73,615 | 12,360 | 61,255 | 49,390 | 0 | 49,390 | Order not scheduled correctly - to be amended |
| | | CONTRIBUTION-COMMON SERVICES | 84,180 | 0 | 84,180 | (33,540) | 0 | (33,540) | Invoices not yet raised |

| Service Area | Cost Centre | Account Code | Year to Date Position | Year to Date Budget | Year to Date Variance | Full Year Budget | Predicted Outturn Variance | Full Year Position Predicted Outturn | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AD Neighbourhoods | HOMELESSNESS | GOVERNMENT GRANTS | (61,400) | 0 | (61,400) | 0 | 0 | 0 | Recruitment in process for the RSI project |
| | | BED & BREAKFAST INCOME | (11,895) | (54,380) | 42,485 | (217,540) | 0 | (217,540) | Reduced use of B & B |
| | HOMELESSNESS STRATEGY | GOVERNMENT GRANTS | (245,757) | (50,000) | (195,757) | (65,000) | 0 | (65,000) | Homelessness Prevention grant |
| | COMMUNITY WARDENS | SALARIES | 24,848 | 36,490 | (11,642) | 161,010 | (46,570) | 114,440 | 2 vacant posts |
| AD Partnerships | PRIVATE SECTOR LEASING SCHEMES | PRIVATE SECTOR LEASING SCHEME | 3,070 | 16,710 | (13,640) | 66,780 | (55,000) | 11,780 | Due to acquire properties shortly. Still to make some payments to landlords. |
| | | PRIVATE SECTOR LEASING | (2,647) | (21,940) | 19,293 | (87,810) | 84,000 | (3,810) | Not expecting any tenants from now on. In the process of acquiring properties. |
| AD Growth & Regeneration | OUTSIDE CAR PARKS | RATES | 0 | 140,800 | (140,800) | 140,800 | 0 | 140,800 | Rates bill to be processed |
| | | SHORT STAY CAR PARKING | (88,068) | (150,000) | 61,932 | (600,000) | 100,000 | (500,000) | Several car parking machines not in use. Currently evaluating tenders for new |
| | CASTLE & MUSEUM | SALARIES | 0 | 66,413 | (66,413) | 265,700 | (70,000) | 195,700 | Arts council funded 1st quarter & accumulation of vacant posts |
| | ARTS COUNCIL - CASTLE | GOVERNMENT GRANTS | (174,727) | (237,230) | 62,503 | (237,230) | 0 | (237,230) | About to submit final activity report to arts council to receive remaining funding |
| | ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH | SALARIES | 98,707 | 153,288 | (54,581) | 613,140 | (152,490) | 460,650 | £230K funding received for covid 19 costs up to 2023, to carry forward spend to 2022/23 |
| | | CONT TO RESERVES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 152,490 | 152,490 | |
| | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMT & REGEN | TOWN CENTRE STRATEGY | 33,341 | 1,500 | 31,841 | 22,060 | 0 | 22,060 | Committments on system relating to Welcome Back fund, to use Town Centre retained fund |
| | DEV. PLAN LOCAL & STRATEGIC | LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK | 3,000 | 42,490 | (39,490) | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 | Local plan work due to commence soon, therefore budget expected to be spent |

| Service Area | Cost Centre | Account Code | Year to Date Position | Year to Date Budget | Year to Date Variance | Full Year Budget | Predicted Outturn Variance | Full Year Position Predicted Outturn | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AD Finance | BENEFITS | RENT ALLOWANCES | 1,170,091 | 1,399,500 | (229,409) | 5,952,100 | (938,510) | 5,013,590 | Based on DWP claim at P3 |
| | | COUNCIL TENANT RENT REBATES | 1,854,841 | 2,039,830 | (184,989) | 7,531,900 | (743,280) | 6,788,620 | |
| | | COUNCIL TENANT GRANT | (1,823,687) | (2,019,030) | 195,343 | (7,454,920) | 721,310 | (6,733,610) | |
| | | PRIVATE TENANT GRANT | (1,118,940) | (1,370,300) | 251,360 | (5,811,220) | 965,740 | (4,845,480) | |
| | | DISCRETIONERY HSG PAYMT GRANT | (50,480) | (50,000) | (480) | (150,000) | 49,000 | (101,000) | DHP Contribution confirmed at £101k |
| | BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION | SALARIES | 113,675 | 123,088 | (9,413) | 492,340 | (35,000) | 457,340 | Vacant Head of Service post / interim arrangements in place |
| | | VACANCY ALLOWANCE | 0 | (8,970) | 8,970 | (35,830) | 35,830 | 0 | Vacancy allowance |
| | | GOVERNMENT GRANTS | (34,349) | 0 | (34,349) | 0 | (15,000) | (15,000) | Unbudgeted grants |
| | CORPORATE FINANCE | GENERAL CONTINGENCY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 169,000 | (169,000) | 0 | No plans to spend at present, subject to review during the year |
| | | CONT TO RESERVES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150,000 | 6,204,600 | 6,354,600 | Additonal contribution to reserve to fund 2021/22 NNDR collection fund deficit arising from expanded retail relief scheme (which will be needed in 2022/23 due to the collection fund deficit being funded in the following financial year, as part of the budget setting process for 2022/23) |
| | | NNDR LEVY PAYMENTS | 45,449 | 0 | 45,449 | 687,230 | 738,930 | 1,426,160 | Additional levy payable due to business rates forecast growth in 2021/22 |
| | | GOVERNMENT GRANTS | (4,678,306) | 0 | (4,678,306) | 0 | (6,943,530) | (6,943,530) | Additional Section 31 grant receivable due to expanded retail relief scheme for 2021/22 of c.£6m (TBC share) |
| | | MISC CONTRIBUTIONS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (198,000) | (198,000) | 2020/21 levy return expected from pool subject to finalisation of NNDR audits |

| Service Area | Cost Centre | Account Code | Year to Date Position | Year to Date Budget | Year to Date Variance | Full Year Budget | Predicted Outturn Variance | Full Year Position Predicted Outturn | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AD Finance | TREASURY MANAGEMENT | MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION GF | 47,370 | 47,370 | 0 | 189,430 | (31,840) | 157,590 | Reduced MRP due to slippage in 2020/21 capital programme |
| | | MISC INTEREST & DIVIDENDS | (23,670) | (23,670) | 0 | (94,710) | (55,000) | (149,710) | Forecast investment interest income due to higher balances arising from capital programme slippage |
| | | PROPERTY FUND DIVIDENDS | (26,633) | (75,000) | 48,367 | (300,000) | 125,000 | (175,000) | Delayed property fund investments |
| | COVID-19 | GOVERNMENT GRANTS | (166,800) | (238,140) | 71,340 | (952,590) | (166,800) | (1,119,390) | New burdens grant for Business Grants process |
| | | GOVERNMENT GRANTS | (206,656) | (106,800) | (99,856) | (427,150) | (167,000) | (594,150) | Additional SFC grant for Qtr 1 2021/22 (& balance of £67k from 2020/21) |

**Housing Revenue Account – Main Variances**

| Service Area | Cost Centre | Account Code | Year to Date Position | Year to Date Budget | Year to Date Variance | Full Year Budget | Predicted Outturn Variance | Full Year Position Predicted Outturn | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AD Assets | SERVICE CHARGES | SERVICE CHARGE - FLATS | 200,172 | (10,140) | 210,312 | (37,400) | 0 | (37,400) | Leaseholder Section 20 Invoices not yet issued |
| AD Neighbourhoods | HOUSING ADVICE | SALARIES | 51,725 | 59,520 | (7,795) | 238,050 | (30,000) | 208,050 | 2 staff members working job share but their posts are budgeted full-time |
| Housing Repairs | REPAIRS CONTRACT | COVID 19 COSTS | 52,134 | 307,140 | (255,006) | 307,140 | 0 | 307,140 | Budget for additional Covid costs for 1st quarter, awaiting invoices from Engie |
| | | RESPONSIVE REPAIRS | 496,742 | 375,000 | 121,742 | 1,500,000 | 0 | 1,500,000 | Commitments raised in advance of profiled budget, no outturn variance reported at this stage |
| | | VOIDS | 523,998 | 350,000 | 173,998 | 1,400,000 | 0 | 1,400,000 | |
| | | MISC. (NON SPECIFIC) | 0 | 62,500 | (62,500) | 250,000 | 0 | 250,000 | No commitments raised but no outturn variance reported as yet |
| | | PERIODIC ELECTRICAL TESTING | (12,265) | 100,000 | (112,265) | 400,000 | 0 | 400,000 | |
| | | PLANNED MAINTENANCE | 188,588 | 62,500 | 126,088 | 250,000 | 0 | 250,000 | Commitments raised in advance of profiled budget, no outturn variance reported at this stage |
| | REPAIRS - GENERAL | MISC. (NON SPECIFIC) | 78,101 | 19,745 | 58,356 | 78,980 | 0 | 78,980 | |
| HRA Summary | H R A SUMMARY | GENERAL CONTINGENCY | 0 | 32,490 | (32,490) | 130,000 | (130,000) | 0 | Possible savings at the year end - to be kept under review |

Appendix B

## Capital Programme Monitoring

| Service Area | Budget Reprofiled from 2020/21 (memo only) £000 | YTD Budget £000 | YTD Actual Spend £000 | Variance £000 | Budget £000 | Predicted Outturn £000 | Variance £000 | Reprofile to 2022/23 (memo only) £000 | Outturn £000 | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GENERAL FUND** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Chief Executive** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gungate Development | 718 | 718 | 0 | (718) | 718 | 718 | - | - | 718 | |
| **Service Area Total** | **718** | **718** | **0** | **(718)** | **718** | **718** | **-** | **-** | **718** | |
| **AD Growth** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Castle Mercian Trail | 96 | 96 | 57 | (39) | 96 | 96 | - | - | 96 | Project almost finished, Waiting for retention payments to go through |
| Gateways | 424 | 424 | 3 | (421) | 424 | - | (424) | 424 | 424 | Discussions to be held with members on use of funds. |
| Cultural Quarter - Carnegie Centre | 3 | 3 | 3 | (0) | 3 | 3 | - | - | 3 | Almost complete. Lease for restaurant now signed. |
| Repairs to Castle Elevation | 244 | 282 | 63 | (219) | 394 | 394 | - | - | 394 | Works in line with action plan, due to start on site shortly. |
| Castle Lighting | 40 | 40 | 40 | (0) | 40 | 40 | - | - | 40 | All works complete, final 10% awaiting snagging. |
| Off Street Car Parking Infrastructure Update | - | 13 | - | (13) | 50 | 50 | - | - | 50 | Evaluating tenders currently. |
| FHSF Castle Gateway | - | 688 | 18 | (670) | 2,750 | 2,750 | - | - | 2,750 | |
| FHSF Middle Entry | - | 531 | 15 | (516) | 2,125 | 2,125 | - | - | 2,125 | |
| FHSF College Quarter | - | 2,196 | 26 | (2,170) | 8,783 | 8,783 | - | - | 8,783 | |
| **Service Area Total** | **807** | **4,272** | **225** | **(4,047)** | **14,665** | **14,242** | **(424)** | **424** | **14,665** | |
| **ED Organisation** | | | | | | | | - | | |
| **AD People** | | | | | | | | - | | |
| Replacement It Technology | 26 | 41 | 11 | (30) | 86 | 86 | - | - | 86 | Spend in line with capital appraisal |
| New Time Recording System 17/18 | 15 | 15 | - | (15) | 15 | 15 | - | - | 15 | Funds re-profiled from 20/21 but commencement of project subject to Recovery & Reset |
| Self Service Customer Portal | 45 | 45 | 24 | (20) | 45 | 45 | - | - | 45 | Portal 'soft launch' planned for later this year |

| Service Area | Budget Reprofiled from 2020/21 (memo only) £000 | YTD Budget £000 | YTD Actual Spend £000 | Variance £000 | Budget £000 | Predicted Outturn £000 | Variance £000 | Reprofile to 2022/23 (memo only) £000 | Outturn £000 | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Member Device Refresh | 3 | 3 | - | (3) | 3 | 3 | - | - | 3 | Remaining budget re-profiled from 20/21 |
| Asset Management Database | 42 | 42 | - | (42) | 42 | 42 | - | - | 42 | Funds re-profiled for further stages of the project - ongoing and should be completed by the end of the year |
| Mobile Phone Contract | 20 | 20 | - | (20) | 20 | 20 | - | - | 20 | Funds earmarked for back-up system subject to approval |
| V13 Income Management Systems & 3D Secure | - | 7 | 4 | (3) | 27 | 27 | - | - | 27 | System upgrade - initial order raised |
| **Service Area Total** | **151** | **172** | **39** | **(133)** | **238** | **238** | **-** | **-** | **238** | |
| **AD Operations & Leisure** | | | | | | | | - | | |
| Wigginton Park Section Section 106 | 10 | 10 | - | (10) | 10 | 10 | - | - | 10 | Waiting for volunteers to start |
| Broadmeadow Nature Reserve | 17 | 17 | 6 | (10) | 17 | 17 | - | - | 17 | Waiting for volunteers to start |
| Public Open Space Section 106 | 10 | 10 | - | (10) | 10 | 10 | - | - | 10 | Reviewing post covid |
| Street Lighting | 79 | 79 | 41 | (38) | 79 | 79 | - | - | 79 | In line with action plan |
| Local Nature Reserves | 23 | 23 | - | (23) | 23 | 23 | - | - | 23 | Waiting for volunteers |
| Community Woodland Cycleway | 199 | 199 | 10 | (189) | 199 | 199 | - | - | 199 | Finishing the design brief |
| Amington Community Woodland | 232 | 232 | 20 | (212) | 232 | 232 | - | - | 232 | Finishing the design brief |
| 3G Sports Facility | - | - | (23) | (23) | - | - | - | - | - | Waiting to pay final retention payments |
| Replacement Castle Grounds Play Area | - | 94 | 374 | 281 | 375 | 375 | - | - | 375 | Project underway |
| Refurbishment Castle Grounds Tennis Courts | - | 30 | - | (30) | 120 | 120 | - | - | 120 | Tender specification being prepared |
| Indoor and Outdoor Sports Feasability | 100 | 100 | - | (100) | 100 | 100 | - | - | 100 | Currently being prepared |
| **Service Area Total** | **669** | **793** | **342** | **(451)** | **1,164** | **1,164** | **-** | **-** | **1,164** | |

| Service Area | Budget Reprofiled from 2020/21 (memo only) £000 | YTD Budget £000 | YTD Actual Spend £000 | Variance £000 | Budget £000 | Predicted Outturn £000 | Variance £000 | Reprofile to 2022/23 (memo only) £000 | Outturn £000 | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ED Finance** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **AD Finance** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Property Funds | 8,131 | 8,131 | - | (8,131) | 8,131 | 8,131 | - | - | 8,131 | Investment delayed until later in 2021 following planned review |
| Solway Tamworth LTD LATC | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | (4,000) | 4,000 | - | (4,000) | 4,000 | 4,000 | Review underway to confirm viability of scheme post pandemic |
| **Service Area Total** | **12,131** | **12,131** | **-** | **(12,131)** | **12,131** | **8,131** | **(4,000)** | **4,000** | **12,131** | |
| **ED Communities** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **AD Assets** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disabled Facilities Grant | 817 | 979 | 541 | (438) | 1,467 | 1,467 | - | - | 1,467 | Contractor is starting to catch up on delays incured through COVID. There is a large pipieline of work that would take up the full budget allocation. |
| Energy EFF Upgrade Commercial and Industrial Properties | - | 19 | - | (19) | 75 | - | (75) | - | - | Dependent on stock condition survey unlikely to be spent at this stage |
| **Service Area Total** | **817** | **998** | **541** | **(457)** | **1,542** | **1,467** | **(75)** | **-** | **1,467** | |
| **AD Neighbourhoods** | | | | | | | | | | |
| CCTV Infrastructure | - | 11 | - | (11) | 46 | 46 | - | - | 46 | - |
| **Service Area Total** | **-** | **11** | **-** | **(11)** | **46** | **46** | **-** | **-** | **46** | |
| **GF Contingency** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gf Contingency | 135 | 135 | - | (135) | 135 | - | (135) | 135 | 135 | Not aware of any planned spend |
| Cont-Return On Investment | 20 | 20 | - | (20) | 20 | 20 | - | - | 20 | - |
| GF Contingency Plant and Equipment | 100 | 100 | - | (100) | 100 | 100 | - | - | 100 | - |
| **Service Area Total** | **255** | **255** | **-** | **(255)** | **255** | **120** | **(135)** | **135** | **255** | |
| **GENERAL FUND TOTAL** | **15,548** | **19,351** | **1,147** | **(18,204)** | **30,759** | **26,126** | **(4,634)** | **4,559** | **30,684** | |

| Service Area | Budget Reprofiled from 2020/21 (memo only) £000 | YTD Budget £000 | YTD Actual Spend £000 | Variance £000 | Budget £000 | Predicted Outturn £000 | Variance £000 | Reprofile to 2022/23 (memo only) £000 | Outturn £000 | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ED Communities** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **AD Assets** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Structural Works | - | 50 | 147 | 97 | 200 | 200 | - | - | 200 | Contractors on site, works in progress and expect to fully spend by year end |
| Bathroom Renewals | 94 | 148 | 20 | (128) | 312 | 312 | - | - | 312 | Programme commenced and should be completed early September |
| Gas Central Heating Upgrades and Renewals | 289 | 460 | 476 | 16 | 974 | 974 | - | - | 974 | Planned works in progress, should be fully spent by year end |
| Kitchen Renewals | 326 | 523 | 429 | (94) | 1,114 | 1,114 | - | - | 1,114 | Split between Engie & Wates, both on track and should be completed by end December |
| Major Roofing Overhaul and Renewals | - | 278 | 1,111 | 834 | 1,111 | 1,111 | - | - | 1,111 | Projects identified and works in progress |
| Window and Door Renewals | 43 | 143 | 273 | 131 | 441 | 441 | - | - | 441 | Projects identified and works in progress |
| Neighbourhood Regeneration | 477 | 602 | 350 | (252) | 977 | 400 | (577) | - | 400 | Spend not likely to exceed £400k for the year at this stage |
| Disabled Facilities Adaptations | 298 | 438 | 619 | 181 | 860 | 860 | - | - | 860 | - |
| Rewire | - | 38 | 150 | 113 | 150 | 150 | - | - | 150 | Identified schemes for re-wire, expected spend Sept/Oct |
| CO2 / Smoke Detectors | 60 | 76 | 64 | (12) | 124 | 124 | - | - | 124 | Part of ongoing upgrades re boiler installs & contract with Fire Brigade |
| Insulation | 18 | 18 | - | (18) | 18 | 18 | - | - | 18 | Ad hoc budget to be utilised in line with roof upgrades where required - reactive budget |
| Renew High Rise Lifts | 243 | 243 | 181 | (62) | 243 | 243 | - | - | 243 | Tender completed and start date for on-site works beginning December |
| Replace High Rise Soil Stacks | - | 438 | - | (438) | 1,750 | 1,750 | - | - | 1,750 | Contractor lined up, to commence within next 3 to 4 weeks |
| Fire Upgrades To Flats 2012 | 100 | 100 | - | (100) | 100 | 100 | - | - | 100 | Works have commenced, shoud be invoiced shortly |

| Service Area | Budget Reprofiled from 2020/21 (memo only) £000 | YTD Budget £000 | YTD Actual Spend £000 | Variance £000 | Budget £000 | Predicted Outturn £000 | Variance £000 | Reprofile to 2022/23 (memo only) £000 | Outturn £000 | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheltered Schemes | 84 | 109 | 102 | (8) | 184 | 184 | - | - | 184 | Works generated from Housing Team request |
| Energy Efficiency Improvements | - | 18 | 70 | 53 | 70 | 70 | - | - | 70 | Ad hoc budget as works are identified, looking at alternative heating systems |
| Install Fire Doors High Rise | 1,460 | 1,460 | - | (1,460) | 1,460 | 1,460 | - | - | 1,460 | Wates have now commenced works |
| High Rise Ventilation System | - | 30 | - | (30) | 120 | 120 | - | - | 120 | Project Mgr appointed to draw up specification for tender |
| Retention of Garage Sites | - | 188 | 357 | 169 | 750 | 750 | - | - | 750 | Project will commence Sept 21, will run into 22/23 so any underspend will need to be re-profiled |
| Capital Salaries | - | 50 | - | (50) | 200 | 200 | - | - | 200 | - |
| Software Fire Safety Surveys | 90 | 90 | - | (90) | 90 | 90 | - | - | 90 | - |
| HRA Street Lighting | 69 | 69 | 59 | (10) | 69 | 69 | - | - | 69 | - |
| Asset Management Software HRA | 69 | 69 | 24 | (45) | 69 | 69 | - | - | 69 | Project ongoing and should be completed by the end of the year |
| Telecare System Upgrades | - | 9 | - | (9) | 36 | 36 | - | - | 36 | - |
| Tinkers Green | - | - | (3) | (3) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kerria Estate Project | 103 | 103 | 1 | (101) | 103 | 103 | - | - | 103 | Final CPO settlements still being negotiated. |
| Other Acquisitions | 599 | 599 | 647 | 48 | 599 | 647 | 48 | - | 647 | Overspend if all commited purchases complete, but will be offset by underspends on other cost centres |
| Regeneration & Affordable Housing | 7,475 | 7,538 | 1,892 | (5,646) | 7,725 | 2,691 | (5,034) | 5,034 | 7,725 | Wilnecote scheme submitted to planning but works unlikely to commence until late 21/22 with most spend being in 2022/23. |
| Caledonian Depot New Build | - | 377 | - | (377) | 1,508 | - | (1,508) | 1,508 | 1,508 | Project in for planning. Unlikely to commence until late 21/22 with most spend being in 22/23. |
| **Service Area Total** | **11,897** | **14,262** | **6,969** | **(7,293)** | **21,358** | **14,287** | **(7,071)** | **6,542** | **20,828** | |
| **HRA Contingency** | | | | | | | | | | |
| HRA Contingency | 100 | 100 | - | (100) | 100 | 100 | - | - | 100 | - |
| **Service Area Total** | **100** | **100** | **-** | **(100)** | **100** | **100** | **-** | **-** | **100** | |
| **HRA Total** | **11,997** | **14,362** | **6,969** | **(7,393)** | **21,458** | **14,387** | **(7,071)** | **6,542** | **20,928** | |

**<u>Treasury Management Update – Period 3 - 2021/22</u>**

**Investments held as at 30th June 2021:**

| Borrower | Deposit £ | Rate % | From | To | Notice |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thurrock Council | 5,000,000 | 0.65% | 09-Oct-20 | 07-Oct-22 | - |
| Thurrock Council | 5,000,000 | 0.35% | 15-Oct-20 | 15-Jul-21 | - |
| Plymouth City Council | 5,000,000 | 0.35% | 30-Oct-20 | 29-Oct-21 | - |
| Goldman Sachs | 5,000,000 | 0.195% | 12-Feb-21 | 12-Aug-21 | - |
| Goldman Sachs | 5,000,000 | 0.225% | 29-Apr-21 | 29-Oct-21 | - |
| Standard Chartered | 10,000,000 | 0.13% | 13-May-21 | 15-Nov-21 | - |
| Lloyds Bank | 8,000,559 | 0.05% | - | - | 95 day |
| Santander | 10,000,000 | 0.60% | - | - | 180 day |
| MMF – Aberdeen | 7,144,000 | 0.01%* | - | - | On call |
| MMF – PSDF | 10,000,000 | 0.02%* | - | - | On call |
| MMF – Federated | 1,797,000 | 0.01%* | - | - | On call |
| **Total** | **71.942** | **0.24 (avg)** | | | |

** Interest rate fluctuates daily dependant on the fund's investment portfolio, rate quoted is approximate 7 day average.*

**External Borrowing as at 30th June 2021:**

| **Borrowing from PWLB** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Loan Number** | **Rate** | **Principal** | **Start** | **Maturity** |
| 475875 | 8.875% | 1,200,000 | 29/04/1995 | 25/04/2055 |
| 478326 | 8.000% | 1,000,000 | 17/10/1996 | 17/10/2056 |
| 479541 | 7.375% | 1,000,000 | 28/05/1997 | 28/05/2057 |
| 479950 | 6.750% | 2,000,000 | 02/10/1997 | 03/09/2057 |
| 481087 | 5.625% | 3,000,000 | 22/06/1998 | 22/06/2058 |
| 481641 | 4.500% | 1,400,000 | 09/10/1998 | 09/10/2058 |
| 483694 | 4.875% | 92,194 | 21/12/1999 | 18/10/2059 |
| 488835 | 5.000% | 2,000,000 | 01/07/2004 | 01/07/2034 |
| 490815 | 4.250% | 1,000,000 | 24/11/2005 | 24/05/2031 |
| 494265 | 4.430% | 2,000,000 | 21/01/2008 | 01/01/2037 |
| 494742 | 4.390% | 700,000 | 15/08/2008 | 15/08/2058 |
| 500759 | 3.520% | 5,000,000 | 28/03/2012 | 28/03/2053 |
| 500758 | 3.510% | 5,000,000 | 28/03/2012 | 28/03/2054 |
| 500757 | 3.510% | 5,000,000 | 28/03/2012 | 28/03/2055 |
| 500761 | 3.510% | 5,000,000 | 28/03/2012 | 28/03/2056 |
| 500755 | 3.500% | 5,000,000 | 28/03/2012 | 28/03/2057 |
| 500756 | 3.500% | 3,000,000 | 28/03/2012 | 28/03/2058 |
| 500753 | 3.500% | 1,000,000 | 28/03/2012 | 28/03/2059 |
| 500760 | 3.490% | 5,000,000 | 28/03/2012 | 28/03/2060 |
| 500762 | 3.490% | 5,000,000 | 28/03/2012 | 28/03/2061 |
| 500754 | 3.480% | 5,668,000 | 28/03/2012 | 28/03/2062 |
| 504499 | 3.230% | 3,000,000 | 30/11/2015 | 30/11/2065 |
| Total | | **63,060,194** | | |

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**Corporate Scrutiny Committee**

**24th August 2021**

# Disabled Facilities Grant Funding

## Purpose of Report

This report has been provided in response to a question raised by Corporate Scrutiny Committee in relation to the current Disabled Facilities Grant funding allocation received by Tamworth Borough Council.

The question arising is: -

- Disabled Facilities Grants (DFG). The Committee questioned how the Tamworth DFG grant from Government was calculated. It was noted that the funds were passported via Staffordshire County Council and amounted to £546,000 which was less than half of that received by other District Councils in Staffordshire. It was reported that the allocation was based on an outdated historic allocation formula and that significant representations had been made by not only the Council but also by National bodies representing District Councils (District Council Network, Local Government Associations etc.) as well as representation to the MP. Members asked for a report setting out the position for consideration at the August meeting of the Committee (including details of representations made to date and any further information available on the basis of the historic allocation) – to inform their considerations in developing proposals for Cabinet.

This report so far as possible sets out to respond this question

## Disabled Facilities Grant Funding Allocation

It is not entirely clear how our current level of funding was arrived at however from what I can establish the funding mechanisms were reviewed in 2010/11 and a new percentage formula arrived at.

It would appear that the previous funding was derived from a mixture of funding formulae [DFGi formula] and bidding for funds [60:40 match funding]. Unfortunately, our funding allocation seems to have been negatively impacted by the fact that our funding bid in 2010 was lower than the [DFGi] formula allocation and that future allocations were based on this bid. I am not sure if the bid was low because it was felt that there was limited demand or if our bid was based on our ability to match fund [60:40].

The formulae element used data from the English House Condition Survey and DWP data relating to numbers in receipt of certain disability related benefits. There is also an adjustment made for Councils with a retained housing stock as disabled adaptations to these properties are funded through the Housing Revenue Account. The actual allocations also had some 'smoothing' applied to them so that there wouldn't be large variations from year to year.

In 2009 BRE produced a revised funding structure that looked at the following factors: -

- Number of claimants on disability related benefits
- Proportion of population aged 60 or over

- Proportion of people on means tested benefits
- Proportion of the stock not owned by the Local Authority

It would appear that the funding model hasn't changed since 2010 and there seems to be the persistent view that the allocation model isn't particularly transparent.

Based on the tables in the 2011 BRE report it looks as though funding in Tamworth increased marginally but this would not have had any significant impact.

There was supposed to be a wider review of DFG funding in 2018 but this didn't come to fruition, and it is not known when or if this review will take place.

Tamworth currently has the smallest allocation in Staffordshire and is one of only two Authorities in Staffordshire with a retained housing stock. Based on discussions with other districts it is apparent that their former Council Housing properties take up a significant proportion of their allocations which suggests that this adjustment in the funding formula is not without basis.

I am aware that representations have been made to the MP in the past although I haven't been privy to all the communications that have taken place.

Cllr. D Cook contacted Christopher Pincher MP in November of 2011 to highlight the issue of the allocation and the fact that Tamworth Borough Council was having to use its own capital funding to prop up the adaptations programme. Andrew Barratt and Cllr. D Cook met with Christopher Pincher MP approx. 2 years ago and again made representations around the apparent disparity in allocations across Staffordshire. I believe that Tony Goodwin may have also made representations during his time as Chief Executive.

In recent years the Government has made a number of additional annual top-up payments which have been allocated/distributed using the same formula as the main allocation; these tend to come during the course of the financial year and cannot be relied upon to be forthcoming every year.

It is not clear how the 2018 review would have affected the allocation of funds, if at all and it is not clear when or if this review will be considered again.

We could continue to make representations to Government on this matter, however without additional funding to the overall DFG budget any increase in Tamworth is likely to result in a reduction elsewhere which is likely to be challenged by those losing out. It would appear that there is a formula in place to arrive at the allocation but that this formula does not reflect the actual situation in Tamworth. We are able to demonstrate our actual demand through the past works completed and the current pipeline of works and the fact that demand has remained constant for a number of years; we can also demonstrate that the Government funding is inadequate as we have consistently had top up the DFG allocation with our capital funding.

**Options for Scrutiny Committee to Consider**

Make further representations to the MP and MHCLG setting out concerns over the overall budget allocation and the seemingly unfair formula used to arrive at the local allocation; representation could include evidence of the actual demands in Tamworth and the impacts of not adequately funding.

Seek clarity from MHCLG on the timing of any future review of DFG and what that review may include; we would want to know if the overall budget allocation is likely to be increased and whether there will be a review of the formula used to determine the local allocations from the overall fund.

It would appear from the information available that the current local allocation takes account of the fact that Tamworth has a retained housing stock, we can evidence the amounts spent through our HRA budgets on this, however if we were to add that to the DFG allocation it would push our budget closer to those of some of the other Authorities in Staffordshire which may actually support the funding formula.

If the budget allocation remains largely as it is at present and assuming demand remains constant it is likely that there will be an ongoing need for the Council to use some of its own capital to support the delivery of Disabled Facilities Grants which is unlikely to be sustainable in the long term.

Report Author: Paul Weston, Assistant Director Assets

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Communities and Local Government

# Disabled Facilities Grant allocation methodology and means test

**Final report**

www.communities.gov.uk

# Disabled Facilities Grant allocation methodology and means test

## Final report

BRE

February 2011
Department for Communities and Local Government

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# Executive summary

This research was commissioned by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in 2009. It aimed to evaluate the current method for allocating Disabled Facilities Grants to local authorities and the process for means testing applicants with a view to proposing new methods that were simpler, fairer and more transparent. The work examined a large number of data sources and developed two new allocation models. It also used data from the English House Condition Survey to estimate the total need for disabled facilities grant and to model the likely impact of changes to the means test.

**Allocating disabled facilities grant to local authorities**

The current system uses a complex mix of formulae and bids submitted by individual local authorities. DCLG allocate money to the Regions using indicators derived from the English House Condition Survey and Department for Work and Pensions data on the numbers of people claiming Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance. The Regional Offices then allocate money to the individual authorities on the basis of their bids and other local data. Although ‘damping’ processes are applied to ensure that the amount allocated to each Region stays fairly stable year on year, the same is not true for allocations to individual authorities because these depend on assessment of their bids. Allocations to individual authorities between 2008-09 and 2009-10 changed from between -40 per cent to +67 per cent.

This means that the current allocations methodology is overly complex, lacks transparency and lacks consistency between regions because the different Regional Offices all have rather different ways of assessing bids and relative need. The allocations delivered through the current system are very volatile and cannot be claimed to represent the relative need in any one year. These large fluctuations also make it very difficult to plan, prioritise and deliver disabled facilities grant.

The research demonstrated that the current use of English house condition survey data produces estimates of total regional pots that are extremely variable over time, thus calling into question whether the data should continue to be used to estimate these sums. With relatively small sample sizes of those eligible within each region, a few additional cases with very high costs of work can lead to a relatively large increase in the total grant calculated for that region. Since the new yearly allocations for disabled facilities grant are currently so dependent on the indices of need from previous allocations, any lack of robustness within these regional estimates continues to be compounded at each allocation round.

The aim in devising a new system was to produce a method that was much simpler, fairer and more transparent and that would enable DCLG to derive the allocations directly without involving the Regional Offices or requiring bids from individual authorities. Ideally the model would use readily accessible data from National Statistics that was regularly updated to take account of changes in the population and their circumstances in different areas over time. Such a system would calculate allowances that were both responsive to changes e.g. a growing number of older retired people moving into an area but relatively stable without the year on year volatility seen with the current system.

Following a thorough evaluation of data sources, combined with English house condition survey analysis on the predictive capacity of key factors in relation to disabled facilities grant need, four factors derived from available national statistics were considered the most appropriate and robust for use in a new allocations model:

- number of claimants of disability related benefits
- proportion of population aged 60 or over
- proportion of people on means tested benefits
- proportion of the housing stock that is not owned by local authorities

We then created a 'full' allocations model using these four factors to create an index of potential disabled facilities grant need for each region and local authority. This 'full' model which has a 'weighting' for poverty through the inclusion of means tested benefits, would be most appropriate where there is some fairly stringent means testing for disabled facilities grant, as occurs under the present system. Using a model which reflects relative poverty may also be beneficial should policy wish to direct funding to the more deprived regions and local areas.

We also created a 'simplified' model which omitted the means tested benefits. If future disabled facilities grant eligibility were to involve less stringent or no means testing there is arguably less need for the allocations model to reflect relative poverty (notwithstanding the benefits of general redistribution of funding to the more deprived areas). Regional building price factors were applied to both models.

To assess the impact of these on individual authorities, the total index of need was scaled to the existing total for 2009-10 disabled facilities grant for England (£157m). Both new models would result in a very different regional distribution from the current allocations with a significant shift of resources away from London and the South East to the North East, East Midlands and South West. Within regions, there would also be significant changes in the share of the total pot going to some authorities. Generally speaking, the 'simplified' model results in less radical change than the 'full' model. If we were to retain the differentials calculated within the new method, but at the same time ensure that no authority lost any money, then this would require the total amount of disabled facilities grant nationally to increase by 83 per cent for the full model and 63 per cent for the simplified model. Immediate rises of this size are somewhat unlikely in the current economic climate which means that any transition between the current and future system will need to be handled gradually and sensitively.

It is important to emphasize that there is no robust benchmark against which we can measure whether these new models are 'correct' in predicting disabled facilities grant need. Neither these proposed new models nor the current allocation methodology should be seen as somehow providing a 'true' picture of relative need for disabled facilities grant among authorities because, as the research demonstrates, there is no robust and definitive means to establish this. Also, the intrinsic link between means testing policy and the appropriateness of each proposed allocations model is important. The choice of model for potential use for disabled facilities grant allocations should depend on how far means testing is the basis for providing financial support in the future. Both of the new allocation models represent a simpler, more transparent, more stable and fairer way of distributing the resources than the current system.

We also need to bear in mind that these models are unable to address the current complex and varied arrangements that often exist between local authorities and partner housing associations in relation to disabled facilities grant funding. As both models have factored in all non-local authority owned dwellings, those authorities where registered social landlords have already budgeted for, and are funding disabled facilities grants for their tenants, would benefit most. Local funding arrangements will, therefore, continue to be an important area of discussion.

There is no reliable data that would enable us to assess the need for adaptations or grants for young people aged under 20 and ex-Service personnel at local authority level. If these groups continue to be treated as special cases and exempted from means-testing, there will need to be some ‘top slicing’ of the budget to cover adaptations for these groups – at regional level for children or national level for ex-service personnel.

**Means testing**

Applications for disabled facilities grant (apart from those for young disabled people and ex-Service personnel) have always been means-tested in order to target the limited resources towards those in greatest financial need. The current means test is complex and cumbersome to administer and some authorities developed their own rules when they were given the discretionary power to do so in 2008, for example, by exempting works costing less than a specified amount (e.g. £5,000) from means testing altogether. Whilst expedient, this has resulted in different approaches being used in neighbouring areas which does not provide fair and equal treatment for those with disabilities. It has also been criticised on a number of other grounds e.g. it penalises those with housing costs that are higher than the standard allowance specified, it discourages people from taking on additional hours or better paid work and that the allowances for overall living costs are too low.

Our review encompassed questions about how and when means-testing should be used as well as the detail of any means test. In doing so we examined the issues raised in the interdepartmental review of Disabled Facilities Grants (published in 2005), and its suggestion to investigate the potential use of ‘Fairer Charging for Care Principles’ for the purposes of the disabled facilities grant means test. The key factors that we examined singly, and in combination, were:

- removing means testing for all works costing less than £6,000
- using actual housing costs
- setting the allowable income limit to basic income support/pension credit plus 25 per cent
- removing the tapers from the loan generation formula

Bringing in all four of these changes would answer most of the criticisms of the current means test. However, it would not necessarily target help to those in greatest financial need. It results in a much higher estimated sum required for all grants (from £1.9m to £2.5m) and, unless the total amount of disabled facilities grant is increased significantly, applying this option will result in disabled facilities grant going to better off households in less deprived areas at the expense of those in greatest financial need. One way round this would be then to operate an equity test whereby those with more than a certain amount of equity in their home would be refused a grant or given a 100 per cent grant that had to be repaid on the sale or transfer of the property. For the purposes of this work we looked at two very simple options just to provide some indication of the likely impact of taking equity into account. Using such an equity test in combination with the four changes detailed above would help to target grants to those with the lowest wealth (current income and assets) and also answer the main criticisms of the current means test.

**The overall need for disabled facilities grant**

Analysis using English house condition survey data has indicated that the total amount required to cover grants for all of those who are theoretically eligible under the current rules is £1.9bn at 2005 prices. This is more than ten times higher than the total amount of disabled facilities grant allocated in England in 2009-10 (£157m). There are two key sources of additional funding that need to be exploited if we are to begin to bridge this funding gap and make a real change to the independence and quality of life of people needing adaptations: budgets for health and care services; and the amount of equity locked up in owner-occupied housing. We need to compile compelling evidence to demonstrate how money spent on adaptations will save money on health and care costs. This needs to take the form of rigorous cost benefit analyses supported by case studies and good practice examples. We also need to look to ‘smarter’ ways of using the available funds through re-use of equipment and making more use of removable prefabricated units to provide extra rooms rather than building permanent extensions.

Using equity to pay for adaptations represents a move away from the mandatory nature of disabled facilities grant and is likely to be unpopular. However, a number of authorities are already doing this for disabled facilities grant and there are precedents for using this approach for other types of works e.g. major works charges for leaseholders in blocks owned by local authorities. In the current and short term future economic climate, it is very difficult to justify giving someone a grant of £10,000 when they are the outright owner of a home worth £200,000. Placing charges on properties with large amounts of equity will not affect the current income of the person concerned, nor their entitlement to state benefits and allowances. However, it may enable them to get adaptations that will transform their life. Also, the sums involved are normally not very large and need to be considered alongside other necessary disbursements at sale or transfer e.g. Capital Gains Tax, Inheritance Tax and solicitors’ fees. There are obviously issues about how this may affect cash-flow for authorities and future grants where large amounts of money are only recovered on sale or transfer, but such issues could be resolved given sufficient political will.

# Contents

# 1 Introduction

The Government carried out an interdepartmental review of Disabled Facilities Grants, published in 2005 to determine what changes were necessary in order to modernise the programme. A number of the recommendations from that review have already been implemented; for example raising the maximum amount of grant to £30,000 and removing means testing for adaptations relating to children. However, some of the major issues highlighted in the review related to inequalities, cumbersome processes, long delays and the overall level of funding have not been resolved. The Department therefore commissioned this research to assess the allocation process and means testing in more detail.

The work had two key aims:

- To assess the current method for allocating disabled facilities grant funding to individual local authorities and produce proposals for making the process simpler, fairer and more transparent. Whilst being responsive to changes in relative need for disabled facilities grant, the proposals need to address the problems of volatility in the current allocations method. The key considerations revolve around how far existing data can be used to generate formulae or indicators that accurately reflect local need and what role Government Offices could and should play in the allocation process.

- To assess the current means test for disabled facilities grant and produce proposals for suitable alternative options. Any new test of means should be simple to administer and should be both fair, and be seen to be fair. Particular consideration needs to be given to the assessment of those in work and/or those with large regular outgoings e.g. large mortgages as well as those with large amounts of equity in their home.

It is, however, important to recognise that the two strands are linked. Changes to the means test will affect which indicators and data sets are most appropriate to use to estimate need at local level.

In addition to these two key aims, the research investigated whether any existing data could estimate the need for disabled facilities grant for children and ex-Service personnel with disabilities, at regional and/or local authority level and how this might be factored into any new allocations methodology. This could allow the allocation of funds to be more responsive, for example, through the top slicing of regionally available funds by local authorities as and/or when demand arises. The research also explored demand for adaptations to communal areas in flats and examined how the allocations methodology might take this into account.

# 2 The overall need for adaptations and disabled facilities grant

This section first examines the need for adaptations and then goes on to estimate the need for and profile of disabled facilities grant. Estimates of overall need for adaptations were obtained by using English House Condition Survey data from two consecutive years (2004 and 2005). We were unable to use data that included 2006 because of problems with the raw data collected about adaptations present and needed in the home. This data set gives us a reference date of April 2005 and we would expect that overall need for adaptations would have increased slightly, but not significantly since then. The estimates of need for disabled facilities grant were obtained by running the same English house condition survey data set through the current means testing model.

## 2.1 The overall need for adaptations

To consider options for, and assess the likely impact of, major changes to the means test, we examined the profile and financial means of households who said they needed one or more adaptations to their home that they did not already have. All results are based on 917 cases in the data set and therefore provide a reasonably robust picture of general trends. They cover all tenures.

English house condition survey estimates that there were almost 1 million (947,000) households where at least one person required some adaptations or additional adaptations to their home. Appendix 1 contains a detailed profile of these 947,000 households, the key points to note are:

- A quarter rented from local authorities and over a third owned their home outright with no outstanding mortgage.
- Some 60 per cent were aged 60 or over and 18 per cent were aged 80 or over. Only about 3 per cent were aged under 16.
- About half (46%) lived with a partner/spouse and 23 per cent lived with other or additional adults.
- Over half (56%) were retired and only about 1 in 6 were in households where the Household Reference Person or their partner was in full-time work.
- The average annual net income of the household reference person and any partner was £14,250 although 35 per cent had an annual net income of less than £10,000 per year. Only around 10 per cent had a net income in excess of £25,000 per year.

- A large proportion were in receipt of some means-tested or disability related benefits, most commonly Disability Living Allowance mobility (37%), income support (36%), disability living allowance care (21%) and Attendance Allowance (17%).
- Only about a quarter had savings in excess of the current capital limit of £6,000.
- Over half paid no mortgage or rent either because they owned their home outright or because all of their rent was covered by housing benefit.
- Average total weekly housing costs including Council Tax were £38 although these were highly variable. About half had total housing costs of less than £20 per week and 10 per cent had costs in excess of £100 per week.
- The vast majority (95%) of owner occupiers needing adaptations had at least £50,000 worth of equity in their home and 58 per cent had at least £120,000 worth of equity.

### 2.2 Overall need for grants and their profile

All figures quoted relate to those living in private sector or registered social landlord accommodation. These were obtained by running the current version of the means test on the 2005 data using the 2005-based allowances. The means test has been applied in exactly the same way across all tenures i.e. no automatic eligibility for tenants. In line with the current regime, figures relate to just those who would qualify for a grant of at least £1,000.

Of the 720,000 households who own their homes or are private or registered social landlord tenants that need one or more adaptations to their home, some 367,000 of these (51%) would be eligible for a grant of at least £1,000. The average amount of grant for those eligible would be £5,191 and therefore the amount that would be needed to cover all grants is £1.9bn at 2005 prices.

The proportion eligible, average size of grant and the overall cost of grant vary considerably for different groups of households. More detailed tables indicating the distribution of amount of grant for different groups appear in Appendix 2. The main points of note are:

- About 41 per cent of all grants would go to those who own their homes outright and about a third (34%) to owners with at least £80,000 worth of equity in their home.
- Grants tend to be higher for adults of working age with no children and for lone parents and lower for households over 60.
- The average amount of grant is significantly higher for those aged under 20 (£9,076). However, because so few grants are for this age group, they only amount to 7 per cent of the total amount needed. Those aged 16-59

also, on average, qualify for larger grants (£7,094) and their need amounts to 43 per cent of the total sum required.

- The average grant varies substantially by region being highest in the South West (£6,693) and lowest in East of England (£3,727). Grants in three regions (North West, South West and London) account for almost half (49%) of the total estimated need to spend.

- The average size of grant also varies by deprivation, but not in a systematic way. However, about a third (32%) of the total expenditure needed relates to households in the most deprived fifth of areas.

### 2.3 The need for adaptations to common areas

The research was tasked with exploring whether the allocations methodology could reflect the likely level of demand for adaptations to communal areas. The research concluded that, in view of the major difficulties of obtaining robust estimates of demand for disabled facilities grants to common areas, these works should be dealt with strategically by local housing authorities and Registered Social Landlords rather than in a one-off piecemeal manner using disabled facilities grant. Fuller details are provided in Appendix 14.

# 3 The disabled facilities grant allocation model

## 3.1 Overview of the current disabled facilities grant allocation model

Under the current allocation method, the central disabled facilities grant budget is allocated to each local authority using a complex mixture of distribution formula, local indicators of disabled facilities grant need and bid submission to the Government Offices. The government offices play a central role in distributing the allowances to individual authorities and advising Ministers on individual allocations. The process appears to have evolved as a way of dealing with the fact that existing indicators do not accurately reflect need at the local level. The stages are as follows:

1. Data from the English house condition survey is run through a suite of programs which produce estimates of the total cost of grants for each of the nine regions – provisional total Regional 'pots'.
2. These regional pots are weighted by a needs indicator at local authority level - the number of people in each authority claiming disability living allowance or attendance allowance – to create a 'raw' index of need.
3. These 'raw' indices of need are then compared with the final disabled facilities grant indices used for the previous set of disabled facilities grant allocations. A 'damping' process (based on the proportion new score over old) is then applied to ensure that allocations do not change too much year on year. These new final indices are then used to allocate the total England amount between the regions and resulting regional 'pots' passed onto the Government Office to distribute.
4. Each government office uses the above indices, together with each local authority's bid for planned disabled facilities grant spending, to allocate their regional pot between the different local authorities in the region. Government offices have the option to ask for 20 per cent of the total to be allocated based on performance scores.

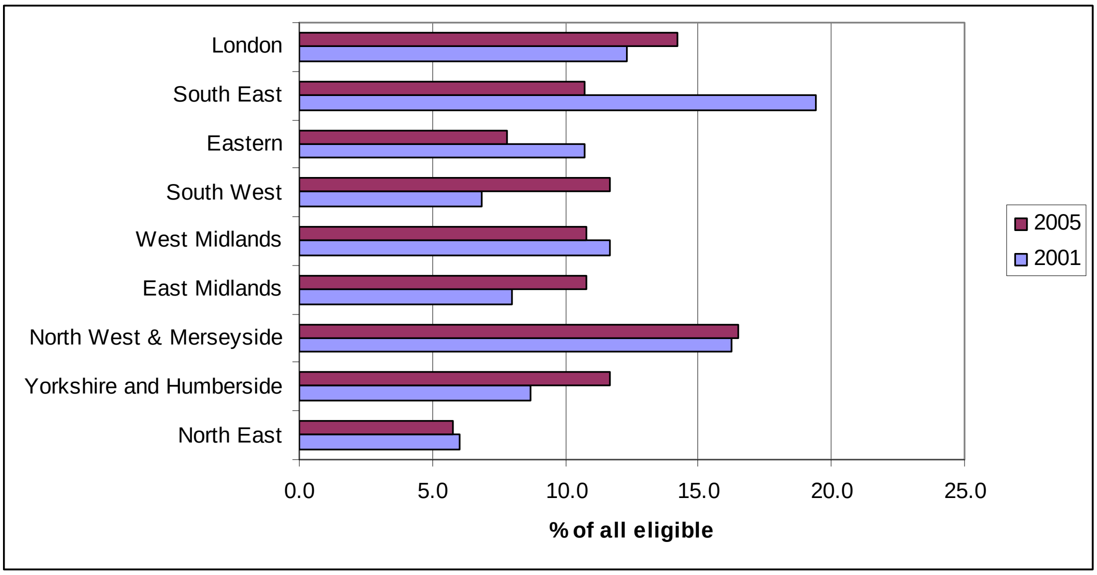
Overall, the allocation process ensures that no local authorities get more than 60 per cent of their bid because 60 per cent is the maximum amount that central government is prepared to fund.

## 3.2 The need for a new method of allocations

There have been a number of criticisms of the model which centre around four aspects: the use of English house condition survey data; the role of Regional Offices and the bidding process; the volatility of allocations; and the overall lack of transparency.

The main problem with the English house condition survey data is that the estimates of total regional pots that it produces are extremely volatile over time which call into question whether it should continue to be used (or at least used in this way) to estimate the regional pots. Using the English house condition survey data and programs, the proportion of grants allocated to different regions has fluctuated markedly since 2001 highlighting instability in the provision of regional estimates from the English house condition survey. Of particular note is the dramatic decrease in the proportion of grants for those in the South East (20% to 11%) and increase for those in the South West (7% to 12%) (Figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1 Percentage of all eligible households located in each region 2001-2005**




The volatility arises partly through sampling fluctuations and partly because of the large degree of variability in the costs of work. With relatively small sample sizes of those eligible within each region, a few additional cases with very high costs of work around £25,000-£30,000 can lead to a relatively large increase in the total grant calculated for that region. Because the new yearly allocations for disabled facilities grant are so dependent on the indices of need from previous allocations, any lack of robustness within these regional estimates continues to be compounded at each allocation round.

In making the final allocations to each authority, the government offices are required to consider relevant local information and data presented by each authority as part of the bidding process. This process has resulted in an uneven distribution of funds which may not be a fair reflection of relative need for a number of reasons, including:

- Different authorities have different levels of resources available to collate data and prepare the bid.
- Data in individual bids may not be directly comparable and will vary in terms of its reliability.

- Different government offices use rather different criteria to assess these applications. A summary of the approaches used by the government offices for 2009/10 spending round are provided in Appendix 10.

Both the bidding process and the complex suite of programs which uses English house condition survey data to estimate the regional pots contribute to a lack of transparency in the allocations process. It also results in very large fluctuations year on year for many local authorities. The published allowances for 2008-09 and 2009-10 are published on the DCLG website:

http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/grantallocations2009-10.xls

Analysis of these has indicated that funding for some authorities increased by as much as 67 per cent and others had seen funding reduce by up to 40 per cent. It is not just the small districts that see these large fluctuations – for example Birmingham's funding increased by 49 per cent and Sheffield's by 41 per cent in one year. In view of these issues, it is considered that the process could be greatly simplified and stabilised if central government could allocate money directly to local authorities using a formula which is based on readily available National Statistics as is the case with other allowances.

### 3.3 Requirements of the new allocations model and data required

At its simplest we need a model to predict the need for disabled facilities grant at local authority level reliably and robustly in order to provide a fair and equitable distribution of available resources. In addition, any model must be simple to operate and capable of being regularly updated without causing large shifts in needs indicators. Also, any data that feeds into the model should be readily accessible.

The need for grants is a product of all of the following factors and needs to take them all into account in some way:

1. How many people need adaptations?
2. How much do they cost?
3. Can they afford to pay for the work themselves?
4. Are they living in a tenure that is eligible for disabled facilities grant?

We therefore examined a number of data sources to establish how reliably they measured these four aspects at local authority level. These included:

- Neighbourhood Statistics
- Large scale national surveys - Labour Force Survey, General Household Survey and Family Resources Survey and English House Condition Survey.
- Claimant data from the Department of Work and Pensions
- Department of Health statistics

We assessed their coverage, date of most recent information, ease of accessibility, reliability and source of information. Summaries of the benefit data available from each source and the details of useful indicators relating to disability, health and available from survey data appear in Appendices 3 and 4. It should be noted that these tables also include some indicators examined for children and ex-Service personnel disabled facilities grants (see Chapter 5). The summary findings with regards to these four core requirements are given below:

**1. How many people need adaptations to their home?**

The only data source that provides a direct measure of this is the English house condition survey which asks all respondents with a limiting long term illness or disability whether they need any adaptations to their home. It then goes on to ask which adaptations (from a list) they need and which they already have. However, there are two problems with using this data: firstly it is based on self-assessed rather than professionally assessed need; and secondly the sample size of the survey is far too small to produce reliable estimates at local authority level.

The alternative to looking directly at need is to use data on the numbers of people claiming disability-related benefits as a proxy for relative need. However, we have to bear in mind that not all of those claiming such benefits may need adaptations, and some people who need adaptations may not claim these benefits. The research concluded the following on the use of disability related benefits for the allocations model:

1. Analysis of English house condition survey data shows that there is a strong relationship between whether households need adaptations or are eligible for a grant of at least £1,000 (using current rules) and whether the household is in receipt of disability related benefits. Households in receipt of attendance allowance or disability living allowance are about 12 times more likely to need adaptations and 13 times more likely to qualify for a grant than households who do not receive such benefits. However, it is important to note that only 26 per cent of those receiving these benefits need adaptations and just 15 per cent would qualify for a grant using the current means test. English house condition survey finds a very similar relationship between any of the main disability related benefits and need for adaptations.

2. Although Department of Work and Pensions claimant data is not perfect, it nevertheless represents the most reliable, transparent and robust indicator of *relative* need between different areas. Department of Work and Pensions claimant data has many advantages over that collected in large scale national surveys such as the Family Resources Survey: These are:

   - 100 per cent coverage of claimants. For most surveys (apart from the Labour Force Survey) the sample sizes are too small to produce reliable estimates of disability or benefit receipt at local authority level.

- it is updated on a quarterly basis
- it is not dependent on respondents' knowledge, memory or understanding
- and it is readily available at both government office and LA level - some claimant data can be easily accessed via the Department of Work and Pensions tabulation tool (link below).
http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp
- Department of Work and Pensions is also less likely to be the subject of review or policy change than derived national indicators like indices of multiple deprivation or its domains.

Accepting that Department of Work and Pensions claimant data is the best option, the next question is which benefits should be included? We therefore examined whether using receipt of attendance allowance and disability living allowance alone would result in significantly different indicators of relative potential disabled facilities grant need at the regional and local authority level than using all disability related benefits where data was readily available from Department of Work and Pensions.

The other disability related benefits and allowances examined were:

- Severe Disablement Allowance
- Incapacity Benefit
- Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit
- Employment and Support Allowance
- Reduced Earnings Allowance

The regional distribution of combined disability living allowance and attendance allowance claimants only was compared to the regional distribution of claimants for all available disability related benefits, that is, including employment support allowance, incapacity benefit and severe disablement allowance combined, industrial injuries disablement allowance, reduced earnings allowance and industrial injuries disablement allowance/reduced earnings allowance combined awards. Each region also was ranked according to its size in share of all claimants (see appendix 7). The two key findings were:

- The distribution of benefit claimants within each government office was broadly similar for all disability benefits and for attendance allowance and disability living allowance only. However, there would be some slight changes in ranking of the regions; particularly for London.
- The distribution of claimants does not always match what may be expected through regional population distributions, most notably in the South East, East of England and the North West. This is particularly the case for all disability benefits.

This approach was then applied at local level by comparing each local authority's percentage share of regional disability living allowance and attendance allowance claimants only against its percentage share of all regional disability related benefits claimants. The local authorities were ranked in order of size of their regional share. These comparisons of local authority shares within regions indicated that:

- Most of the differences in shares of claimants were less than 0.5 per cent, but there were some more marked changes for rankings and thus relative potential need for disabled facilities grants.
- In the vast majority of cases the authority's ranking within the region changed by only one or two places. The extent of these ranking changes varied in the different government office regions - the two sets of rankings in the North East and South West, for example, seem more 'settled' than those in the North West and the South East. The London government office had a high proportion of ranking changes.
- Within the 33 London boroughs, it appears that many of the inner London authorities had much higher rankings using claimants of all disability benefits than for attendance allowance and disability living allowance only (see appendix 7). Some outer London authorities showed the opposite trend.
- Outside London, four authorities (Burnley, Slough, Dartford and Crawley) have particularly large ranking changes (see appendix 7).

In view of the above, it is felt that there are grounds for including additional claimant data other than the disability living allowance and attendance allowance data currently used in order to provide a richer picture of relative disability in geographical areas. As there is a general correlation between the distribution of all disability related benefits to those currently seen with disability living allowance/attendance allowance shares, any changes to allocation shares are unlikely to be sweeping or radical on this basis alone but the relative 'need indicator' for local authorities would change.

We also need to remember that, although receipt of disability related benefits is a significant determinant of whether households need adaptations and grants, the majority of households who receive such benefits do not need adaptations (because their home is already suitable). This means that, on its own, receipt of these benefits is not a particularly robust predictor of need.

### 2. How much do they cost?

The existing allocations model takes into account the cost of adaptations in two ways:

- The total regional 'pot' estimated using English house condition survey takes into account the actual work needed for each case and costs it up.
- The final allocations build in regional variations in building prices.

There is no firm evidence for any additional differences in costs of adaptations (because of more expensive types of works being needed) by region.

Although the average costs produced by English house condition survey do show some variation by region, it is likely that most of this is due to sampling error and a high degree of variability in the costs themselves.

We did investigate whether it might be possible to use English house condition survey data to calculate the regional pots in a more robust way by taking the average costs of adaptations for different ages of people, in different tenures and in different types of homes and applying these to known data about these aspects at local level. However, the initial analysis indicated that none of these factors, individually or in combination, was significantly related to either the need for adaptations or the costs of works needed.

We therefore concluded that we could not devise a reliable indicator of how the scale of work required would vary by Region. However, all of the indicators of building costs show substantial variations by region which need to be built into the allocations.

**3. Can they afford to pay for the work themselves?**

We feel there are two main options for estimating this:

- Using Department of Work and Pensions claimant data on means-tested benefits
- Using the income domain of indices of multiple deprivation 2007 (see appendix 5 for details on how derived and possible use for disabled facilities grant allocations modelling).

Analysis of English house condition survey data shows that there is some relationship between whether households need adaptations/are eligible for a grant of at least £1,000 (using current rules) and whether the household is in receipt of means tested benefits or is one of the lowest deciles of the overall indices of multiple deprivation or the Income Domain of indices of multiple deprivation. Households in receipt of means tested benefits are about three times more likely to need adaptations and six times more likely to qualify for a grant than households who do not receive such benefits. However, it is important to note that only 10 per cent of those receiving these benefits need adaptations and just 7 per cent would qualify for a grant.

A similar picture emerges related to indices of multiple deprivation (both the overall version and the Income Domain). For both indicators, households in the bottom decile are three times more likely to need adaptations and 5-6 times more likely to qualify for a grant than those in the top decile. Again, only a small proportion of those in the bottom decile need any adaptations (8 per cent) and an even smaller percentage would qualify for a grant (5%). Trends are largely linear – the percentage needing adaptations or qualifying for a grant decreases as deprivation decreases, although there are some ‘blips’ in the trend which may be due to small sample sizes within English house condition survey.

These figures imply two main things:

- Relative poverty is a determinant of whether households need adaptations and grants but, on its own, is a very poor predictor of need.
- Receipt of means tested benefits provides a slightly better and more robust indicator than indices of multiple deprivation (overall or Income Domain).

We also examined how far receipt of these means tested benefits (Income Support and Pension Credit) mirrors that for disability related benefits across the regions – if they were very similar, then this would suggest that there was nothing significant to be gained from using the means tested benefit data as well. The distributions are rather different (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1 Regional distribution of principal income related benefits compared to combined disability living allowance and attendance allowance distributions**

| | % government office population claiming all disability related benefits | % government office population claiming IS & PC |
|---|---|---|
| North East | 17.9% | 12.0% |
| North West | 17.0% | 10.8% |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 14.0% | 10.0% |
| East Midlands | 13.6% | 8.9% |
| West Midlands | 14.2% | 10.2% |
| East of England | 10.8% | 7.8% |
| London | 10.8% | 9.8% |
| South East | 9.7% | 6.7% |
| South West | 12.7% | 8.4% |

Source Department of Work and Pensions-Feb 2009-all claimants

### 4. Are they living in a tenure that is eligible for disabled facilities grant?

Local authority tenants are not eligible for disabled facilities grant which means that tenure needs to be factored into the allocations model. The proportion of homes that are still owned by the local authority varies considerably in the different regions from around 5 per cent in the South East and South West to 13 per cent in London. The variation is even larger for individual authorities from 0 per cent, in those that have carried out whole stock transfers to housing associations, to 33 per cent. The profile of the social sector tenure in particular remains a key issue for disabled facilities grants in view of need forecasting and meeting the needs of the all social tenants and ensuring equitable treatment both within this sector and with the private sector. The current position is a complex one with different authorities having different arrangements and agreements with partner housing associations in relation to how disabled facilities grant needs are being met.

Obtaining the full range of housing tenure indicators at both regional and local authority level is problematic. Details of tenure at local authority level, which English house condition survey is unable to provide, is only easily available via census data (Office of National Statistics) but non census data is vital in view of the large number of Large Scale Voluntary Transfers that have occurred since 2001. The Office of National Statistics ‘dwelling stock and condition dataset’ and the Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix returns submitted by local authorities to DCLG every year both have recent 2008 data but do not distinguish between owners and renters in the private sector. Labour Force Survey could, in theory, enable us to do this if necessary (see appendix 6).

**How can and should English house condition survey data be used in any allocation model?**

If we incorporate all of the above (receipt of disability benefits, receipt of means tested benefits, regional variations in building prices and tenure mix within each authority) we are still left with the problem that these do not necessarily indicate that people need adaptations because their home may already be suitable/has been adapted and some disabled people simply do not claim benefits to which they are entitled. We therefore considered whether and how we might use data from English house condition survey to provide the crucial information about the ‘match’ between dwellings and people. We felt that there were two main options:

1. Use English house condition survey data to create regional pots (using a different method than at present) and then allocate these within region using information on receipt of disability related benefits, relative poverty and proportion of local authority owned housing. These would then be distributed to local authorities within the region using the other indicators as above.
2. Calculate basic allowances for each authority using information on receipt of disability related benefits, relative poverty and the proportion of local authority owned housing and then refine these by regional factors derived from English house condition survey. These could include: whether homes have been modified/are already suitable, whether homes can be modified and the average cost of works.

The first option was rejected because problems of relatively small sample sizes combined with high variability in terms of costs of work would still be a problem. To assess the second option, we carried out both logistic and standard multiple regression to establish how far English house condition survey data could predict which households already classed as having someone with a long term illness or disability were likely to need adaptations.

The results were disappointing with the variables used in the logistic regression able to predict just 7 per cent of the variance and those used in the multiple regression to predict 15 per cent. Furthermore, the variables which appeared to be the most significant predictors in both models were age of disabled person, whether household is working, tenure, household size and household composition. The first three of these are already covered by other more reliable National Statistics data.

Using English house condition survey data to create additional factors would therefore add little to the accuracy. Given that creating such factors would add to the complexity and lack of transparency of the process, we therefore concluded that this was not worthwhile.

### 3.4 Summary

English house condition survey data does not provide a sufficiently robust means of providing direct or indirect estimates of the need disabled facilities grant at a regional level. Also there are no other data sets or combination of datasets that could fulfil this function. In view of this we need to obtain proxy indicators of relative need/potential relative need for disabled facilities grants at both regional and local level and determine how these can be sourced and used in a simple, consistent, transparent and fair manner.

It is felt that there would be only very small gains form devising a more complex allocations model which could include additional indicators (of need/potential need) to those already existing in national datasets. A national statistics model should, at minimum, include:

- **An indicator of disability** - based on claimant data for all disability related benefits (disability living allowance, attendance allowance, employment support allowance, incapacity benefit and severe disablement allowance combined, industrial injuries disablement allowance, reduced earnings allowance and industrial injuries disablement allowance/reduced earnings allowance combined awards). Receipt of disability related benefits is a significant determinant of whether households need adaptations and grants, although on its own, is not a particularly robust predictor of need. Whilst there appears to be little significant difference in the overall predictive power of using just attendance allowance and disability living allowance or of using all disability related benefits, it is felt that including these additional benefits provides a fuller picture of relative disability in geographical areas.

- **An indicator for the age distribution of the population** – the proportion of people over 60 years of age within each local authority. English house condition survey estimates that approximately 60 per cent of those currently eligible for disabled facilities grant are disabled people over 60 years of age and the model therefore needs to be responsive to local demographic changes in this respect.

- **A tenure indicator** – the proportion of housing stock that is non local authority owned (using Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix data).
- **A building price factor** - regional variations in general building prices (BCIS).

There is also justification for including a relative poverty factor based on claimant data for means tested benefits (Income Support and Pension Credit) though this is largely dependent on the nature of any means test that is to be applied. We need to bear in mind that the predictive power of means tested benefits to estimate potential need for disabled facilities grant is low. Consequently a less stringent form of the means test (or lack of means testing) would arguably remove the need for these benefits to be included in the allocations model.

# 4 The new allocation models – description and impacts

The research has proposed two new allocation models derived from national statistics, which are designed to predict the relative **potential** need for disabled facilities grant at local authority level in order to provide a fair and equitable distribution of available resources. It is important to emphasise that there is no robust benchmark against which we can measure whether these new proposed models are 'correct' in some way. Neither these proposed models nor the current allocation methodology should be seen as somehow providing a 'true' picture of relative need for disabled facilities grant among authorities because, as the research has demonstrated, there is no robust and definitive means through which we can establish this. Unlike the current allocation mechanism, however, these new models are simple to operate, reliable, transparent and capable of being regularly updated without causing large shifts in needs indicators.

Since changes to the means test may affect which indicators are most appropriate to use to estimate relative need at local level, two alternative model options for distributing disabled facilities grant funds have been provided. These are both based on National Statistics:

- 'Full model' that incorporates claimant data on means tested benefits
- 'Simplified model' that excludes claimant data on means tested benefits

The full model, which has a 'weighting' for poverty through the inclusion of means tested benefits, would be most appropriate where there is some fairly stringent means testing for disabled facilities grant, as occurs under the present system. Using a model which reflects relative poverty may also be beneficial should policy wish to direct funding to the more deprived regions and local areas. The simplified model excludes this 'weighting' of relative poverty. If future disabled facilities grant eligibility were to involve less stringent or no means testing there is arguably less need for the allocations model to reflect relative poverty (notwithstanding the benefits of general redistribution of funding to the more deprived areas). Also, as cited in section 3.3 the receipt of means tested benefits is not such a good predictor of whether adaptations are needed compared with receipt of disability related benefits or age.

The intrinsic link between means testing policy and the appropriateness of each proposed allocations model can not be understated here. The choice of model for potential use for disabled facilities grant allocations should depend on how far means testing is the basis for providing financial support in the future.

Note that both models are intended to estimate the need for disabled facilities grant for people aged 20 or over. Separate Regional 'children's pots' have been calculated in a different model – see section 5.1. As the model has factored in all non-local authority owned dwellings, those authorities where registered social landlords have already budgeted for, and are funding disabled facilities grants for their tenants, would benefit most.

The following sections deal with each model in turn, describing how it operates and then examining its impact on the proportion and amount of funds allocated to each region based on 2009-10 budgetary constraints. It then examines the impact on relative need within each region by comparing each authority's share of the regional 'pot' (created by the new model) with the proportion allocated under the current system from 2006-07 to 2009-10. This approach has been used for two main reasons:

- The impact of changes in relative need *between the regions* have a significant knock on effect on the monetary allocations to individual local authority allocations and so add to the complexity of the analysis. For example, decreases in an individual authority's relative share of a regional pot may not result in a decrease in funding particularly where regional funding increases under the new model. Similarly, an increase in an authority's relative share may not equate to an actual funding increase where less funds are available.

- Some of the new 'allocations' produced by each model result in some large percentage changes in annual funding based on existing budgetary restraints. However, very large percentage changes in annual allocations were far from uncommon in the 2006/07 to 2009/10 period, underlining the volatility of the current system.

It is also important to bear in mind that the research was not tasked with exploring how these transitions might be handled in practice by dampening or other methods. Any reference to the degree of change to local authority allocations is, therefore, purely indicative of changes in relative need. Full details of the proportion of funds that would be allocated to each government office region and each authority for both models appear in Appendix 11.

## 4.1 Full model

### 4.1.1 FULL MODEL DESCRIPTION

It assumes that qualification for disabled facilities grant will be subject to stringent means testing comparable to that used with the current allocations model and therefore includes a means tested benefits factor. The model calculates the allocation in three stages:

1. Calculate the 'raw' total need in each LA as: Total disability related benefit claims in the LA x Proportion of population in the LA who are in receipt of means tested benefits (Income support + Pension Credit) x Proportion of population in the LA who are above 60 years of age x Proportion of non LA owned housing stock.

2. Apply regional variations in building costs (BCIS tender price index)

3. Scale the new model LA totals to the disabled facilities grant budgetary requirements:

a. New model LA total x Total all England 2009/10 allocation
New model total all England allocation

#### 4.1.2 FULL MODEL IMPACT ON REGIONAL ALLOCATIONS

Table 4.1 shows how the percentage share of the total national disabled facilities grant fund calculated using the full model compares with current final allocations and English house condition survey 2004 and 2005 data. In considering this comparative data, however, neither the existing allocation shares, the English house condition survey estimates of shares nor actual spend should be viewed as a fixed benchmark.

Each region's share of total national allocations has remained virtually unchanged from 2006-07 to 2008-09 allocations, because each region received the same proportionate increase in funding (5% in 2007/08, 15% in 2008-09 and 7% in 2009-10) with one exception – there was a 12 per cent increase in funding for the West Midlands in 2009-10.

The full model would move a significant proportion of funding from London and the South East to the North East, North West, East Midlands and the South West. In the North East and North West this is probably because the full model uses wider range of disability benefits and these two regions have higher than average percentage claiming industrial injuries disablement allowance and reduced earnings allowance (Table 4.1).

If we had used English house condition survey 2004 and 2005 data to create the new Regional Pots these would look different again - the South West and East Midlands would make even more significant gains at the expense of other regions but the losses in the South East and London would not be so pronounced. We need to bear in mind, however, the volatility of English house condition survey estimates (see section 3.2).

**Table 4.1- Comparison of government office allocation and spend profiles- full model**

| | New model% of funds to government office | Current % of funds to government office (final allocation) | English house condition survey (04+05) data % of funds to government office* | New model government office allocation (1000s) | Current final government office 09/10 final allocation (1000s) | % monetary loss/gain using new model | 2008/09 actual spend | % total England actual 2008/09 spend by government office |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North East | 8.9 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 14,030 | 7,816 | 80 | 15,720 | 5.5 |
| North West | 20.1 | 16.9 | 19.2 | 31,526 | 26,480 | 19 | 46,810 | 16.4 |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 10.6 | 10.0 | 7.4 | 16,572 | 15,704 | 6 | 30,610 | 10.7 |
| East Midlands | 8.1 | 6.8 | 11.2 | 12,637 | 10,675 | 18 | 22,620 | 7.9 |
| West Midlands | 12 | 13.1 | 10.1 | 18,848 | 20,625 | -9 | 37,290 | 13.1 |
| East of England | 8.2 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 12,932 | 13,952 | -7 | 27,980 | 9.8 |
| London | 10.5 | 13.7 | 12.6 | 16,483 | 21,572 | -24 | 34,290 | 12.0 |
| South East | 10.7 | 16.4 | 12.1 | 16,824 | 25,746 | -35 | 42,550 | 14.9 |
| South West | 10.9 | 9.2 | 17.8 | 17,079 | 14,361 | 19 | 26,960 | 9.5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100.0 | 156,931 | 156,931 | | 284,830 | 100.0 |

* These English house condition survey figures exclude grants to those aged under 20

### 4.1.3 FULL MODEL IMPACT ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITHIN EACH GOVERNMENT OFFICER

The full details of how relative need would change for each authority appear in Appendix 11.

**North East**

The government office regional funding would increase by 80 per cent from 2009/10 (up from approximately £8m to £14m). This represents an increased share of the national funding from 5 per cent to 9 per cent.

For those local authorities with larger shares of regional funds, the full model estimates that Gateshead, Sunderland, Hartlepool and Derwentside all have higher relative need than under the current system. It assesses that Newcastle, Middlesborough and Stockton-On -Tees would have lower relative need, particularly Newcastle upon Tyne whose regional share has varied the most in the region since 2006-07 (Table 4.2.). In all of these cases, the full model would create regional shares that fall outside the range of previous allocations from 2006-07 to 2009-10.

**Table 4.2 Local authorities in the North East with high changes in relative need**

| | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunderland | 15.0 | 11.4-13.7 | 12.9 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 7.7 | 8.3-11.4 | 10.0 |
| Gateshead | 7.4 | 4.0-6.4 | 6.4 |
| Middlesbrough | 6.5 | 8.4-10.3 | 8.4 |
| Hartlepool | 5.0 | 3.5-4.2 | 3.5 |
| Derwentside | 4.8 | 3.8-4.0 | 3.8 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 4.6 | 6.2-7.6 | 6.2 |

Looking at some of the smaller sized authorities, the full model estimates that four authorities would see percentage changes to their regional share exceeding 25 per cent. These are Durham, Castle Morpeth, Tynedale and Teesdale (Table 4.3.). In all cases (except Durham) this is lower than the proportion received since 2006-07.

**Table 4.3 Additional Local authorities in the North East with high changes in relative need**

| | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation | % difference- full model and 09/10 allocation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Durham | 1.7 | 1.6-2.6 | 2.3 | -25.7 |
| Castle Morpeth | 1.0 | 1.4-1.7 | 1.4 | -27.1 |
| Tynedale | 1.0 | 1.9-2.3 | 1.9 | -47.2 |
| Teesdale | 0.7 | 0.5-0.6 | 0.5 | 47.5 |

This region has experienced a good deal of volatility in its distribution of funding over time under the current system. Looking at each local authority's lowest and highest share of the regional pot since 2006-07, 11 of the 23 authorities have seen their share of the regional pot vary considerably. North Tyneside, for example, has received between 4.1 per cent to 6.1 per cent of the regional pot over this period and Sedgefield has seen its share of regional funding range from 2.4 per cent to 4.7 per cent. Changes in local authority annual funding in this region have ranged from -38 per cent to +170 per cent. Whilst Berwick's regional share has varied from 0.4 per cent to 0.9 per cent over this period it has seen annual funding changes ranging from -21 per cent to 170 per cent.

## North West

This region would see its share of national funding increase from 17 per cent (2009-10) to 20 per cent giving a funding increase of 19 per cent from £26.5m to £31.5m.

Of the larger sized local authorities, five would see their regional share change significantly (Table 4.4). Compared to previous allocation years, Liverpool and the Wirral have far higher relative need using the full model. Manchester's share of the regional pot would fall from 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

**Table 4.4 Local authorities in the North West with highest changes in relative need**

| | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 13.0 | 6.7-8.4 | 8.4 |
| Manchester | 7.6 | 10.1-12.4 | 10.1 |
| Wirral | 6.7 | 3.4-3.7 | 3.6 |
| Knowsley | 4.6 | 2.4-2.9 | 2.4 |
| Blackpool | 4.2 | 2.4-2.8 | 2.4 |

The full model also estimates that six smaller sized authorities would see their share of regional funds change by over 40 per cent (Table 4.5). In two cases, Crewe and Nantwich and Carlisle, the full model predicts a regional share that falls within the range of allocations since 2006-07.

**Table 4.5 Additional Local authorities in the North West with high changes in relative need**

| | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation | % difference full model and 09/10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crewe and Nantwich | 0.8 | 0.6-0.8 | 0.6 | 44.9 |
| Warrington | 1.4 | 2.4-2.6 | 2.4 | -41.4 |
| Eden | 0.3 | 0.6-0.6 | 0.6 | -44.7 |
| Carlisle | 1.2 | 1.0-2.5 | 2.5 | -51.7 |
| Burnley | 1.5 | 2.7-3.2 | 3.2 | -51.9 |
| Ellesmere Port & Neston | 0.8 | 1.6-2.0 | 1.7 | -54.2 |

The full model's 'allocations' indicate that not all authorities would gain financially (based on 2009-10 budgetary constraints) despite the overall regional gain in funding. These 'undampened' gains vary from 25 per cent to 126 per cent in monetary terms and losses range from -2 per cent to -45 per cent. Since 2006/07 annual changes in budgets have ranged from -21 per cent to +43 per cent.

**Yorkshire and Humberside**

This government office's funding would increase by 6 per cent from £15.7m to £16.7m.

Using the full model means that the share of the regional pot would change by 20 per cent or more compared to 2009-10 for 12 out of the 21 authorities.

For some authorities, the reduction in share of the pot would be small but there are notably exceptions. The regional share for Leeds would fall from 16.4 per cent to 9.8 per cent whilst that for Calderdale would fall from 5.9 per cent to 3.5 per cent. Whilst Calderdale's regional share has been fairly consistent over time (5.9% to 6.8% of the regional pot from 2006-07 to 2009-10), Leeds' regional share has shown more variation, ranging from 12.3 per cent to 17 per cent of the regional funds. York would also see a drop in its share of funds from 2.7 per cent to 1.6 per cent of the regional pot. Other smaller authorities which are assessed to have notably less relative need under the full model are Richmondshire (down from 0.6% to 0.3%) and Ryedale (down from 1.3% to 0.7%).

The full model would see relative need rise significantly in two authorities: Doncaster and Scarborough. Doncaster's share would rise from 3.8 per cent of the regional pot to 7.9 per cent. It should be noted that Doncaster's share was higher (almost 5%) in previous years. The share for Scarborough would rise from 2.1 per cent to 3.9 per cent. Other authorities where the full model indicates higher relative need are Barnsley, Bradford, Hambleton, Kingston Upon Hull, Rotheram, Sheffield and Wakefield.

**East Midlands**

This region would see its funding rise by 18 per cent from £10.5m to £12.5m due to an increase in its share of the national pot from 6.8 per cent to 8.1 per cent.

The authority with the most notable change in relative need under the new model is East Lindsey which would increase its share of the regional pot from 4 per cent to 9 per cent. The new model would give this authority the highest regional share of all the authorities. The other larger authorities: Derby, Leicester and Nottingham have slightly higher relative need using the full model.

There are notable increases in predicted relative need in Ashfield, North East Derbyshire and Boston (Table 4.6). In each of these cases the estimated full model shares are above the range of previous allocation shares since 2006-07.

**Table 4.6 Local authorities in the East Midlands with higher relative need under the full model**

| | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Lindsey | 9.2 | 3.9-4.9 | 4.1 |
| Ashfield | 3.9 | 2.2-2.7 | 2.4 |
| North East Derbyshire | 2.6 | 1.0-1.5 | 1.4 |
| Boston | 2.3 | 1.4-1.6 | 1.5 |

In contrast there are also notable reductions in relative need in many authorities (Table 4.7). Aside from Rutland, the predicted full model shares are below the range of previous allocation shares since 2006-07.

**Table 4.7 Local authorities in the East Midlands with lower relative need under the full model**

| | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charnwood | 1.8 | 2.7-3.3 | 2.7 |
| South Derbyshire | 1.3 | 1.9-2.6 | 2.4 |
| Rushcliffe | 1.0 | 1.9-2.5 | 1.9 |
| Blaby | 0.9 | 1.6-1.8 | 1.6 |
| Daventry | 0.7 | 1.2-1.5 | 1.2 |
| Harborough | 0.7 | 0.9-1.4 | 1.2 |
| South Northamptonshire | 0.5 | 1.2-1.3 | 1.2 |
| Melton | 0.4 | 0.9-1.0 | 0.9 |
| Rutland | 0.3 | 0.3-0.8 | 0.7 |

If we applied the full model's monetary allocations to 2009-10 budgetary constraints, the proportion of 'gains/losses' is virtually equal within the 40 authorities which make up the government office. 'Undampened' changes in funding under the full model range from -42 per cent to +164 per cent. Whilst these figures may appear radical, we need to set these against the general volatility of allocations over time. Since 2006-07 six authorities have, at some stage, had an annual funding reduction of over 20 per cent, and 13 authorities had an annual funding increase of over 50 per cent (two of these over 100%). Wellingborough, for example, has seen annual funding changes ranging from -37 per cent to +108 per cent.

## West Midlands

This government office would see its funding decrease by 9 per cent from £20.6m to £18.8m under the full model due to a fall in national share of funds from 13 per cent to 12 per cent.

The largest share of funding would go to Birmingham, whose government office share would increase from 18 per cent to 21 per cent of the total regional pot under the full model. This level of relative need for Birmingham is, however, not an unusual one when we examine the city's share of regional funds since 2006/07, which has ranged from 13.8 per cent-24.3 per cent. Other local authorities with notably higher relative need indicated by the full model are Sandwell, Walsall, Stoke-On-Trent and Wolverhampton (Table 4.8)

**Table 4.8 Local authorities in the West Midlands with highest changes in relative need**

| | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham | 21.1 | 13.8-24.3 | 18.4 |
| Sandwell | 8.2 | 6.0-6.8 | 6.8 |
| Walsall | 7.7 | 3.4-6.6 | 5.9 |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 7.1 | 4.5-5.1 | 4.5 |
| Wolverhampton | 6.0 | 4.6-5.1 | 4.7 |
| Dudley | 6.0 | 6.9-10.9 | 9.8 |
| Solihull | 2.4 | 3.2-4.1 | 3.7 |

The full model assesses relative need in Dudley and Solihull to be significantly lower than the current system. Dudley which would see the highest relative fall, has also had a varied share of the regional allocation since 2006-07. The full model gives a new share of 6 per cent but it has been as low as 6.9 per cent over the past four years.

The full model also estimates that six smaller sized authorities would have their share of regional funds reduced by over 30 per cent: Bridgnorth, Bromsgrove, Redditch, Stafford and Staffordshire Moorlands. On the flip side, two smaller sized authorities would see a notable rise in their share of regional funds: Malvern Hills (from 0.9% to 1.2%) and Oswestry (from 0.4% to 0.7%).

As with other regions, some authorities in the West Midlands have also had some large changes in annual funding over the past four years. Two authorities, Birmingham and Telford and the Wrekin, had a fall in annual funding of -33 per cent and -26 per cent respectively. In this period, 20 authorities also had an annual rise in allocations of over 30 per cent.

## East of England

This government office would see its funding reduce by 7 per cent from £14.8m to £14.0m.

The full model, assesses relative need rather differently in the more eastern local authority areas to those in the western part of the region. It is difficult to ascertain whether this is due to the age of the population or relative poverty or, more probably, both. The full model would see a large degree of change in relative need with 27 of the 48 authorities having their share of the regional pot change by more than 30 per cent.

The authorities with the predicted largest increase in relative need using the full model are Southend (from 2.6% to 4.8%), Waveney (from 2.2% to 4.6%) and most notably Tendring whose share of funds would rise from 3.9 per cent to 9 per cent. Tendring would have the highest share of the regional pot under the full model. Local authorities who would see smaller but still notable increases in relative need (40% increases in share) are Fenland, Great Yarmouth, Ipswich, Kings Lynn and Norfolk, North Norfolk and Norwich.

On the flip side 14 authorities would see their share fall by 40 per cent: Cambridge, Dacorum, East Hertfordshire, Forest Heath, Harlow, Hertsmere, Huntingdonshire, Mid Bedfordshire, Peterborough, South Cambridgeshire, St Albans, Three Rivers, Watford and Welwyn Hatfield.

These predicted changes need to be seen in the context of the current system which has shown marked volatility in terms of changes to allocation shares and annual funding changes since 2006-07. Peterborough, for example, has seen its share of regional funds range from 4.9 per cent to 7.3 per cent. Similarly, Luton's share has ranged from 3.5 per cent to 5.4 per cent. Nineteen authorities have experienced annual funding falls of over 20 per cent. Nine of these plus a further 10 authorities have also experienced annual funding changes of over 50 per cent (three of these over 100%). Forest Heath has experienced annual funding changes ranging from -65 per cent to +349 per cent.

Under the full allocation model we would see a large number of changes in relative need in terms of percentage losses/gains in monetary funding, with only eight out of 48 local authorities having changes of less than 10 per cent when compared to 2009-10 allocations.

## London

This government office would see a fall in its national share of funds from 13.7 per cent to 10.5 per cent compared to 2009-10. This change in relative need results in a 24 per cent fall in funding from £21.6m to £16.6m. Not surprisingly therefore, the vast majority of the 33 London Boroughs would see reductions in their funding if we were to apply existing budgetary constraints.

For Brent and Hillingdon, who currently have the largest share of government office funds under current allocations (7% each), the full model would reduce their shares to 4 per cent and 3 per cent respectively (Table 4.9). Whilst Brent has received a smaller share of funds previously (5.5%) since 2006-07, for Hillingdon this change is rather more marked despite its varied share in funds over time. Other London boroughs with notable lower relative need using the full model are outer west London boroughs such as Richmond-Upon-Thames, Kingston-Upon-Thames and Hounslow.

**Table 4.9 Local authorities in the London with highest changes in relative need**

| | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brent | 4.3 | 5.5-7.2 | 7.2 |
| Havering | 3.8 | 2.1-2.7 | 2.7 |
| Havering | 3.8 | 2.1-2.7 | 2.7 |
| Lewisham | 3.7 | 1.8-2.1 | 2.0 |
| Barking and Dagenham | 3.7 | 2.2-2.5 | 2.2 |
| Hackney | 3.6 | 1.7-1.9 | 1.9 |
| Westminster | 3.6 | 2.1-2.6 | 2.1 |
| Camden | 2.8 | 0.9-1.3 | 1.3 |
| Hillingdon | 2.8 | 6.2-9.4 | 7.1 |
| Hounslow | 2.5 | 3.5-4.3 | 4.0 |
| Richmond Upon Thames | 0.9 | 2.8-3.0 | 2.8 |
| Kingston upon Thames | 0.9 | 1.9-2.2 | 2.1 |

In contrast the full model assesses relative need to be notably higher in Barking and Dagenham, Camden, Havering, Hackney, Lewisham and Westminster.

**South East**

This government office would see a 35 per cent reduction in total funding from £26m to £17m based on 2009-10 funds due to a reduction in share of regional funding from 16.4 per cent to 10.7 per cent.

As with the East of England, the full model would significantly alter relative need with 36 of the 67 authorities having their share of the regional pot change by more than 40 per cent. Thanet, which has the largest regional share, would see a notable increase in its share using the full model (from 3.5% to 6.2%). The full model assesses that relative need is also significantly higher in Arun, Brighton and Hove, Isle of Wight, New forest and Shepway. Other authorities where the model indicates notably higher relative need (60% increase or more) are: Canterbury, Dover, Eastbourne, Hastings, Rother and Worthing.

**Table 4.10 Local authorities in the South East with highest rise in relative need**

| | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Isle of Wight | 5.0 | 2.0-2.4 | 2.0 |
| Brighton and Hove | 5.0 | 2.5-2.7 | 2.6 |
| Arun | 4.1 | 2.0-2.3 | 2.0 |
| Shepway | 3.1 | 1.2-1.6 | 1.6 |
| New Forest | 2.5 | 1.2-1.4 | 1.2 |

There are nine authorities where regional shares would fall by at least 60 per cent using the full model (Table 4.11). All of these assessed new shares under the model lie outside the previous range of regional shares since 2006-07.

**Table 4.11 Local authorities in the South East with highest fall in relative need**

| | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Hampshire | 0.7 | 1.5-1.8 | 1.8 |
| Hart | 0.2 | 0.8-0.9 | 0.9 |
| Rushmoor | 0.5 | 1.1-1.4 | 1.3 |
| South Oxfordshire | 0.7 | 1.9-2.4 | 1.9 |
| Surrey Heath | 0.3 | 0.8-0.9 | 0.9 |
| Vale of White Horse | 0.7 | 2.0-2.1 | 2 |
| West Berkshire | 0.8 | 1.6-2.0 | 2.5 |
| Woking | 0.5 | 0.9-1.8 | 1.6 |
| Wokingham | 0.4 | 1.3-1.4 | 1.3 |

Due to the drop in regional funding under the full model it is not surprising that the vast majority (55 out of 67) authorities would see reductions in their funding. Some of these changes would be very large based on existing monetary constraints. We do, however, need to consider previous annual monetary funding changes.  Previous allocations in this region have shown considerable volatility since 2006-07 with changes in annual funding ranging from -34 per cent to +107 per cent.

### South West

This government office would see an increase in its share of national funding from 9.2 per cent to 10.9 per cent, which equates to a 19 per cent increase to 2009-10 monetary funding from £14m to £17m.

Torbay would be a significant beneficiary under the full model increasing its government office share from 3.2 per cent to 7.2 per cent. Indeed it would receive the second largest share behind Bristol whose share of funding would rise from 6.6 per cent to 7.6 per cent. The full model assesses that Plymouth, Bournemouth, Kerrier and Restormel would also have significantly higher relative need. A significant fall in regional share would arise for South Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury and Cotswold, and to a lesser extent Cheltenham, Kennet, Gloucester, North Wiltshire and Penwith.

**Table 4.12 Local authorities in the South West with highest changes in relative need**

| | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Torbay | 7.2 | 2.8-3.2 | 3.2 |
| Plymouth | 6.1 | 3.6-4.4 | 4.1 |
| Bournemouth | 4.8 | 2.6-3.0 | 2.6 |
| Kerrier | 3.7 | 2.1-2.3 | 2.1 |
| Restormel | 3.1 | 1.7-2.0 | 1.8 |
| South Gloucestershire | 2.3 | 3.3-4.7 | 4.7 |
| Tewkesbury | 0.8 | 1.6-2.9 | 2.9 |
| Cotswold | 0.8 | 2.0-2.9 | 2.9 |

## 4.2 The simplified allocation model

### 4.2.1 SIMPLIFIED MODEL DESCRIPTION

This model is identical to the full model apart from the fact that it does not take into account the proportion of people claiming means tested benefits in the local authority i.e. it contains no 'factor' to represent relative poverty.

The model calculates the allocation in three stages:

1. Calculate the 'raw' total need in each LA as: Total disability related benefit claims in the LA x Proportion of population in the LA who are above 60 years of age x Proportion of non LA owned housing stock.

2. Apply regional variations in building costs (BCIS tender price index)

3. Scale the new model LA totals to the disabled facilities grant budgetary requirements:
   a. New model LA total x $\dfrac{\text{Total all England 2009/10 allocation}}{\text{New model total all England allocation}}$

There is a strong justification for using this model in the event of less stringent means testing (e.g. remove any means testing for grants under £6,000 – see Chapters 6 and 7 for more details). Also, the receipt of means tested benefits is not such a good predictor of whether adaptations are needed as receipt of disability related benefits or age.

When examining its impacts we have compared the resultant regional shares with both the existing shares and what regions and authorities would receive under the full model that incorporates means tested benefits.

### 4.2.2 IMPACT OF THE SIMPLIFIED MODEL ON REGIONAL ALLOCATIONS

Table 4.13 shows how the percentage share of the total national disabled facilities grant fund calculated using the simplified model compares with current final allocations and English house condition survey 2004 and 2005 data. As cited in relation to the full model, neither the existing allocation shares, the English house condition survey estimates of shares nor actual spend should be viewed as a fixed benchmark.

The simplified model shows a change in terms of relative need among the government offices which would translate into a significant movement of funding away from London, the West Midlands and the South East towards the North East, East Midlands and the South West. In the North East this change perhaps reflects the impact of using a wider range of disability benefits given that this region has a larger share of disability related claimants than population share would suggest. The South West's greater share in funding under this model is most likely due to its having a notably higher proportion of persons over 60 years. By contrast London has a notably lower percentage of people over 60 compared to all other government offices.

**Table 4.13 Comparison of government office allocation and spend profiles with the simplified model**

| | simplified model % of national fund to government office | Final allocation 2009/10 - % of national fund to government office | % of regional allocation using English house condition survey (04 + 05) data* | New model government office allocation (1000s) | Current final government office 2009/10 allocation (1000s) | % monetary loss/gain using new model | 2008/09 actual spend | % total England actual 2008/09 spend by government office |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North East | 7.1 | 5 | 4.3 | 11,171 | 7,816 | 43 | 15,720 | 5.5 |
| North West | 17.4 | 16.9 | 19.2 | 27,231 | 26,480 | 3 | 46,810 | 16.4 |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 10 | 10 | 7.4 | 15,698 | 15,704 | 0 | 30,610 | 10.7 |
| East Midlands | 8.4 | 6.8 | 11.2 | 13,162 | 10,675 | 23 | 22,620 | 7.9 |
| West Midlands | 11.3 | 13.1 | 10.1 | 17,720 | 20,625 | -14 | 37,290 | 13.1 |
| East of England | 9.5 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 14,837 | 13,952 | 6 | 27,980 | 9.8 |
| London | 10.5 | 13.7 | 12.6 | 16,532 | 21,572 | -23 | 34,290 | 12.0 |
| South East | 13.8 | 16.4 | 12 | 21,716 | 25,746 | -16 | 42,550 | 14.9 |
| South West | 12 | 9.2 | 17.8 | 18,864 | 14,361 | 31 | 26,960 | 9.5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | | 156,931 | 156,931 | | 284,830 | 100.0 |

* These English house condition survey figures exclude grants to those aged under 20

**Comparisons with the full model**

The simplified model results in less extreme changes in regional allocations for some regions – the North East increases from £8m to £11m rather than £14m and the South East decreases from £26m to £22m rather than to £17m (Table 4.14). However, in other regions, the trend is more extreme; for example, the South West shows a larger increase with the simplified model and the West Midlands shows a larger decrease. It is important to bear in mind that neither model is 'better' at estimating relative need: the appropriateness of each model depends on the nature of the means test to be used.

**Table 4.14 Total regional pots under the full and simplified models compared with 2009/10 actual allocations**

| | Total allocation (£000's) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Current 09/10 | Full model | Simplified model |
| North East | £7,816 | £14,030 | £11,171 |
| North West | £26,480 | £31,526 | £27,231 |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | £15,704 | £16,572 | £15,698 |
| East Midlands | £10,675 | £12,637 | £13,162 |
| West Midlands | £20,625 | £18,848 | £17,720 |
| East of England | £13,952 | £12,932 | £14,837 |
| London | £21,572 | £16,483 | £16,532 |
| South East | £25,746 | £16,824 | £21,716 |
| South West | £14,361 | £17,079 | £18,864 |
| Total | £156,931 | £156,931 | £156,931 |

### 4.2.3 IMPACT OF SIMPLIFIED MODEL ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITHIN EACH GOVERNMENT OFFICE

The full details of how relative need would change for each authority appear in Appendix 11.

**North East**

The government office share of national funds would rise from 5 per cent to 7.1 per cent and the region would see its funding rise by 43 per cent from approximately £8m to £11m.

The largest share of the regional pot would continue to go to Sunderland whose share would increase slightly (from 12.9% to 13.8%). Looking at the other larger authorities, the simplified model assesses that relative need is significantly lower in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne and Middlesborough (Table 4.15). Indeed, Middlesborough's share using the simplified model would fall below Redcar and Cleveland and North Tyneside.

**Table 4.15 Local authorities in the North East with highest changes in relative need**

| | Simplified model% regional allocation | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.3-11.4 | 10.0 |
| Middlesbrough | 5.7 | 6.5 | 8.4-10.3 | 8.4 |

Looking at the smaller authorities, Teesdale would double its share of regional funds from 0.5 per cent to 1 per cent. Higher relative need, though to a lesser extent, is also anticipated for Berwick-upon-tweed, Blyth Valley and Castle Morpeth which form part of Northumberland Unitary authority.

Comparing the shares with those from the full model indicates that:

- The simplified model results in this government office not gaining such a large share of national funds and overall there are smaller changes to the shares each local authority receives than with the full model.
- Both models assess that relative need is lower in Middlesbrough and Newcastle than current and past allocations.
- Sunderland would receive a significantly higher share under the full model (from 12.9 to 15%) but this increased share is more modest under the simplified model (from 12.9 to 13.8%).

**North West**

The government office would see a small 3 per cent increase in funding from £26.5m to £27.2m following a small rise in its share of national funding from 16.9 per cent to 17.4 per cent.

Using the simplified model, Manchester's share of the regional pot would reduce from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. Burnley would also see its share fall from 3.2 per cent to 1.5 per cent. Other authorities that would have significantly lower relative need are Carlisle and Ellesmere Port and Neston.

Liverpool has the largest disabled facilities grant allocation in the region and would increase its government office share very slightly from 8.4 per cent to 8.9 per cent under this simplified model. The Wirral would see a large increase in its share of funds from 3.6 per cent to 6.3 per cent. There are also a number of smaller authorities which would have higher relative need under the simplified model: Chorley, Crewe and Nantwich, Macclesfield and Ribble Valley.

The funding impact on individual authorities would be very varied with monetary funding gains varying from 2 per cent- 170 per cent and monetary losses ranging from -2 per cent to -53 per cent. Only nine of the 43 authorities would see gains or losses of less than 10 per cent.

Comparisons with the full model indicate that:

- Government office share of national pot increases much less with the simplified model.
- In both models, Liverpool would overtake Manchester in taking the largest share of the regional pot of funds. Using the simplified model, Manchester's share of the pot would reduce even more. Liverpool's share of the regional pot of funds would increase significantly under the full model but remain similar to existing levels under the simple model.
- Both models result in very large percentage monetary gains and losses for individual authorities based on 2009/10 budgetary constraints

### Yorkshire and Humberside

This government office would see no significant change in its existing monetary funding (still £15.7m).

There would be two particularly large changes in relative need when compared to the current system: Leeds and Doncaster. Leeds' share of the regional pot would fall from 16.4 per cent to 10.8 per cent whist the relative need for Doncaster would increase (from 3.8% to 7.3%) (Table 4.16).

**Table 4.16 Local authorities in Yorkshire and Humberside with highest changes in relative need**

| | Simplified model % regional allocation | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leeds | 10.8 | 9.8 | 12.3-17.0 | 16.4 |
| Wakefield | 9.0 | 8.8 | 7.6-8.5 | 7.6 |
| Doncaster | 7.3 | 7.9 | 3.8-4.9 | 3.8 |
| Calderdale | 3.8 | 3.5 | 5.8-6.8 | 5.8 |
| Scarborough | 3.5 | 3.9 | 1.9-2.0 | 2.0 |
| Harrogate | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.1-1.4 | 1.4 |
| Hambleton | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6-0.8 | 0.6 |

Hambleton, Harrogate Scarborough and Wakefield would also see significant increases in their share. Although Kingston-Upon-Hull would increase its share under the full model, its share would fall slightly from 5.2 per cent to 4.6 per cent under the simplified model.

The picture for the large urban areas in the government office is again mixed – Wakefield, Sheffield, and Rotherham would see increased regional shares (albeit very small in the latter 2 cases), whilst Leeds, Kingston-upon-Hull and York show the opposite trend.

Comparisons with the full model indicate that:

- Both models produce similar levels of funding share for the government office.
- The authorities with the changes in shares are virtually the same in both models.
- The simplified model results in fewer authorities seeing significant changes in funding (more than 10% gain or loss) than the full model.

**East Midlands**

The government office would see a 23 per cent increase to existing monetary funding from £10.7m to £13.2m due to a rise in share of national funding from 6.8 per cent to 8.4 per cent. This increase in funding would be passed on to 35 of the 40 local authorities.

The changes in the share of the regional pot would be particularly large for East Lindsey (which would increase its share from 4% to 7%)  Ashfield and North East Derbyshire (see table 4.17).

**Table 4.17 Local authorities in the East Midlands with highest changes in relative need**

| | Simplified model% regional allocation | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 alloc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Lindsey | 6.7 | 9.2 | 3.9-4.9 | 4.1 |
| Ashfield | 3.5 | 3.9 | 2.2-2.7 | 2.4 |
| North East Derbyshire | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.0-1.5 | 1.4 |

Two large authorities would see their relative need reduced using the simplified model: Nottingham (from 7.9 to 6%) and Leicester (from 7% to 5.4%). Both of these have received a very varied share of regional funds since 2006-07. The predicted relative need for Nottingham is within the range of previous allocation shares (5.7%-8.7%) but the predicted relative need for Leicester is below the range of its previous allocation shares (7%-9.7%).

Comparisons with the full model indicate that:

- Both models give similar rise in share of national pot of funds.
- The authorities with the greatest gains in shares are virtually the same in both models.

- The simplified model would see the vast majority of authorities receiving an increase in funds. The changes in relative need are also less pronounced than with the full model.

**West Midlands**

The government office would see a 14 per cent reduction in funding (down from £20.6m to £17.7m) due to a fall in share of national disabled facilities grant funds from 13.1 per cent to 11.3 per cent. This reduction would be passed on to most local authorities (21 out of 34) using the simplified model.

Dudley would see its share reduce significantly from 9.8 to 5.8 per cent. For the other authorities with lower relative need estimated using the simplified model, the change in share is far smaller.

The largest share would still go to go to Birmingham, even though this would decrease from 18.4 per cent to 16.8 per cent using the simplified model. Authorities whose relative need would rise most notably using the simplified model are the smaller authorities of Malvern Hills (from 0.9% to 1.6%) and Oswestry (from 0.45 to 0.8%).

Comparisons with the full model indicate that:

- The simplified model results in a larger reduction of funds for this region than the full model.
- Dudley is assessed to have significantly lower relatively need with both models.
- The two models produce different outcomes for a number of authorities including the major urban centres of Sandwell, Birmingham and Wolverhampton. Sandwell and Birmingham have higher relative need using the full model than with the simplified model. Wolverhampton has higher relative need under the full model but its share stays virtually the same under the simplified model
- The relative sizes of gains/losses in funding are less pronounced using the simplified model.

**East of England**

This government office would see a 6 per cent increase to existing monetary funding from £14m to £14.8m due to a small increase in its share of national funds from 8.9 per cent to 9.5 per cent.

Using the simplified model, eight authorities would see particularly large changes in their share of the regional pot (over 40%). Those authorities who would have notably higher relative need are: North Norfolk, Rochford, Southend-on-Sea, Tendring and Waveney. Tendring would gain the highest share of regional funds (up from 3.9% to 6.1%). Those authorities whose relative need would reduce the most are Cambridge, Harlow and Mid Bedfordshire. On the flip side there are eleven local authorities that would lose over 20 per cent of their funding.

Relative need in terms of percentage losses/gains in monetary funding shows a good deal of variation, with only 12 out of 48 authorities having losses or gains of less than 10 per cent. As with the full model, however, we need to bear in mind that this region has shown a marked volatility in terms of changes to allocation shares and annual funding changes since 2006-07.

Comparisons with the full model indicate that:

- The government office would gain additional 1 per cent share of national funds under the simplified model but would lose 1 per cent if we used the full model.
- Whilst the same authorities see the largest increases in relative need under both models, these increases are smaller using the simplified model.
- Similarly, whilst the same authorities see the largest reductions in relative need under both models, these decreases are smaller using the simplified model.

**London**

This government office would see a 23 per cent reduction in funding (down to £16.5m from £21.5m) due to a fall in its share of funds form 13.7 per cent to 10.5 per cent.

For Brent and Hillingdon, who currently have the largest share of government office funds under current allocations (7% each), the simplified model reduces this share to 4 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. Other authorities with notable reductions in relative need are Hounslow (from 4% to 2.7%) and Richmond-Upon-Thames (from 2.8% to 1.8%).

However, six authorities would see their funding share rise significantly using this simplified model – Bromley, Camden, Havering, Lewisham, Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster

Comparisons with the full model indicate that:

- London government office would receive a smaller share of the national funds under both models but this reduction would be smaller with the simplified model.
- Both models suggest very similar patterns of relative need under both models, but the simplified model represents less change from the current allocations

**South East**

The government office would see a 16 per cent reduction in funding (down from £26m to £22m) as a result of a reduced share in national disabled facilities grant funds form 16.4 per cent to 13.8 per cent.

The seven authorities which would see the largest increases in shares are Arun, Brighton and Hove, Canterbury, Isle of Wight , Rother, Wealdon and New Forest. The New Forest would see the largest rise, from 1.2 per cent to 2.8 per cent.

Those authorities whose relative need would decrease the most using the simplified model are East Hampshire, Hart, Rushmoor, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, Woking and West Berkshire. Swale would also see a sizeable fall in relative need (from 3% to 2%).

As the overall regional pot has reduced so much, this would result in some seemingly dramatic funding changes to individual authorities if we applied 2009-10 budgetary constraints. Some 35 out of the 67 authorities in this region would see their funding reduce by more than 20 per cent and 16 authorities would see reductions of at least 40 per cent.

**Comparisons with the full model indicate that:**

- The simplified model results in a smaller drop in the overall size of the regional pot than the full model.
- The local authorities which would see the largest reductions and increases in shares of the regional pot tends to be similar under both models but any changes are generally less pronounced using the simplified model.
- There are notable differences between the models in relation to Thanet. Thanet's share would be virtually unchanged from 2009-10 if we used the simplified model but would increase from 3.5 per cent to 6.2 per cent using the full model.

**South West**

This government office would see a 31 per cent increase to existing monetary funding (£14m to £19m) due to an increase share of national funds from 9.2 per cent to 12 per cent.

Under the simplified model the local authority with largest change in the share of the regional pot is Torbay (up from 3.2% to 4.9%) which would give it the third largest share of funds behind Bristol and Plymouth. Bristol's share is estimated to fall slightly using the simplified model (from 6.6% to 6.4%) whilst Plymouth's would rise from 4 per cent to 5.3 per cent. Other local authorities with large increases in shares are Bournemouth and West Somerset (Table 4.18).

On the flip side, Cotswold, Penwith, South Gloucestershire and Tewkesbury are assessed to have significantly lower relative need under the simplified model. Although Penwith's share would fall from 4.3 per cent to 2.1 per cent; the authority has been awarded regional shares of between 1.4 per cent and 4.3 per cent since 2006-07. The simplified model's assessed shares for Cotswold, South Gloucestershire and Tewkesbury are, however, outside the range of their shares since 2006-07.

**Table 4.18 Local authorities in the South West with highest changes in relative need**

| | Simplified model % regional allocation | Full model% regional allocation | Range of regional share since 2006/07 (%) | % Regional 09/10 allocation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plymouth | 5.3 | 6.1 | 3.6-4.4 | 4.1 |
| Torbay | 4.9 | 7.2 | 2.8-3.2 | 3.2 |
| Bournemouth | 3.9 | 4.8 | 2.6-3.0 | 2.6 |
| South Gloucestershire | 3.3 | 2.3 | 3.3-4.7 | 4.7 |
| Penwith | 2.1 | 3 | 1.4-4.3 | 4.3 |
| West Somerset | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.8-0.9 | 0.8 |
| Tewkesbury | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.6-2.9 | 2.9 |
| Cotswold | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.0-2.9 | 2.9 |

Despite these relative small degrees of change in government office shares compared to other regions there would be diverse outcomes in terms of monetary funding if the simplified model were applied to existing budgetary constraints. Most (37 out of the 45 areas) would see some gains in funding - even in some instances where the local authority may receive a slightly smaller share of the regional pot.

Comparisons with the full model indicate that:

- The government office's share of the total national disabled facilities grant would increase even more using the simplified model.
- The authorities with the largest changes in share of government office funding are very broadly similar but any changes are generally less pronounced using the simplified model.

## 4.3 Overview- Impact of the two models on regional shares

For each new model, this section examines the degree to which local authority shares of regional funds are within or outside the range of those regional shares awarded since 2006-07.

### Full national statistics model

Table 4.19 shows that, overall, around one-fifth (21%) of the local authority shares of regional pots would lie within the range of previous allocation shares from 2006-07 to 2009-10.

Of those full model shares which lie outside the range, roughly 40 per cent of these would be above the level of the previous allocation shares since 2006-07. A total of 167 authorities (includes old district councils within unitary councils) would have relative need below previous share levels.

**Table 4.19 Number of local authorities in each region with regional shares above, below or in range of previous allocation shares**

| Full model | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of local authorities | | | % of local authorities | | |
| | Above Highest regional share since 2006/07 | In Range of regional share since 2006/7 | Below Lowest regional share sine 2006/07 | Above Highest regional share since 2006/07(%) | In Range of regional share since 2006/7(%) | Below Lowest regional share sine 2006/07(%) |
| North East | 12 | 3 | 8 | 52 | 13 | 35 |
| North West | 13 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 30 | 40 |
| Yorkshire and Humber | 8 | 3 | 10 | 38 | 14 | 48 |
| East Midlands | 8 | 13 | 19 | 20 | 33 | 48 |
| West Midlands | 9 | 5 | 20 | 26 | 15 | 59 |
| East of England | 14 | 11 | 23 | 29 | 23 | 48 |
| London | 16 | 9 | 8 | 48 | 27 | 24 |
| South East | 21 | 7 | 39 | 31 | 10 | 58 |
| South West | 12 | 10 | 23 | 27 | 22 | 51 |
| Total England | 113 | 74 | 167 | 32 | 21 | 47 |

There are, however, variations among the regions. The percentage of local authorities whose shares are estimated to be within the range of previous allocation shares varies from 10 per cent in the South East to 33 per cent in the East Midlands. Around 35 per cent of local authorities in the North East would have shares below previous levels. This figure rises to almost 60 per cent in the South East and West Midlands. Around 26 per cent of local authorities in the West Midlands would have shares above any previous level since 2006-07 and this figure rises to 52 per cent in the North East.

### Simplified National Statistics Model

Applying this would mean that a slightly higher proportion (25%) of local authority shares of regional pots would to lie within the range of previous allocation shares from 2006-07 to 2009-10 (table 4.20.).

Of those simplified model shares which would lie outside the range, roughly 54 per cent of these would be above the level of the previous allocation shares since 2006-07. A total of 122 authorities (includes old district councils within unitary councils) would have relative need below previous share levels.

**Table 4.20 Number of local authorities in each region with regional shares above, below or in range of previous allocation shares**

| Simplified model | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of local authorities | | | % of local authorities | | |
| | Above Highest regional share from 2006/07 - 2009/10 | In Range of regional share from 2006/07 - 2009/10 | Below Lowest regional share from 2006/07 - 2009/10 | Above Highest regional share since 2006/07(%) | In Range of regional share since 2006/7(%) | Below Lowest regional share sine 2006/07(%) |
| North East | 15 | 2 | 6 | 65 | 9 | 26 |
| North West | 21 | 11 | 11 | 49 | 26 | 26 |
| Yorkshire and Humber | 8 | 6 | 7 | 38 | 29 | 33 |
| East Midlands | 14 | 11 | 15 | 35 | 28 | 38 |
| West Midlands | 13 | 13 | 8 | 38 | 38 | 24 |
| East of England | 18 | 13 | 17 | 38 | 27 | 35 |
| London | 16 | 10 | 7 | 48 | 30 | 21 |
| South East | 24 | 9 | 34 | 36 | 13 | 51 |
| South West | 14 | 14 | 17 | 31 | 31 | 38 |
| Total England | 143 | 89 | 122 | 40 | 25 | 34 |

As with the full model, there are variations among the regions. The percentage of local authorities whose shares would be within the range of previous allocation shares varies from 9 per cent in the North East to 38 per cent in the West Midlands. Around 21 per cent of London authorities would have shares below previous levels. This figure rises to almost 51 per cent in the South East. Around 31 per cent of local authorities in the South West would have shares above any previous level since 2006-07 and this figure rises to 65 per cent in the North East.

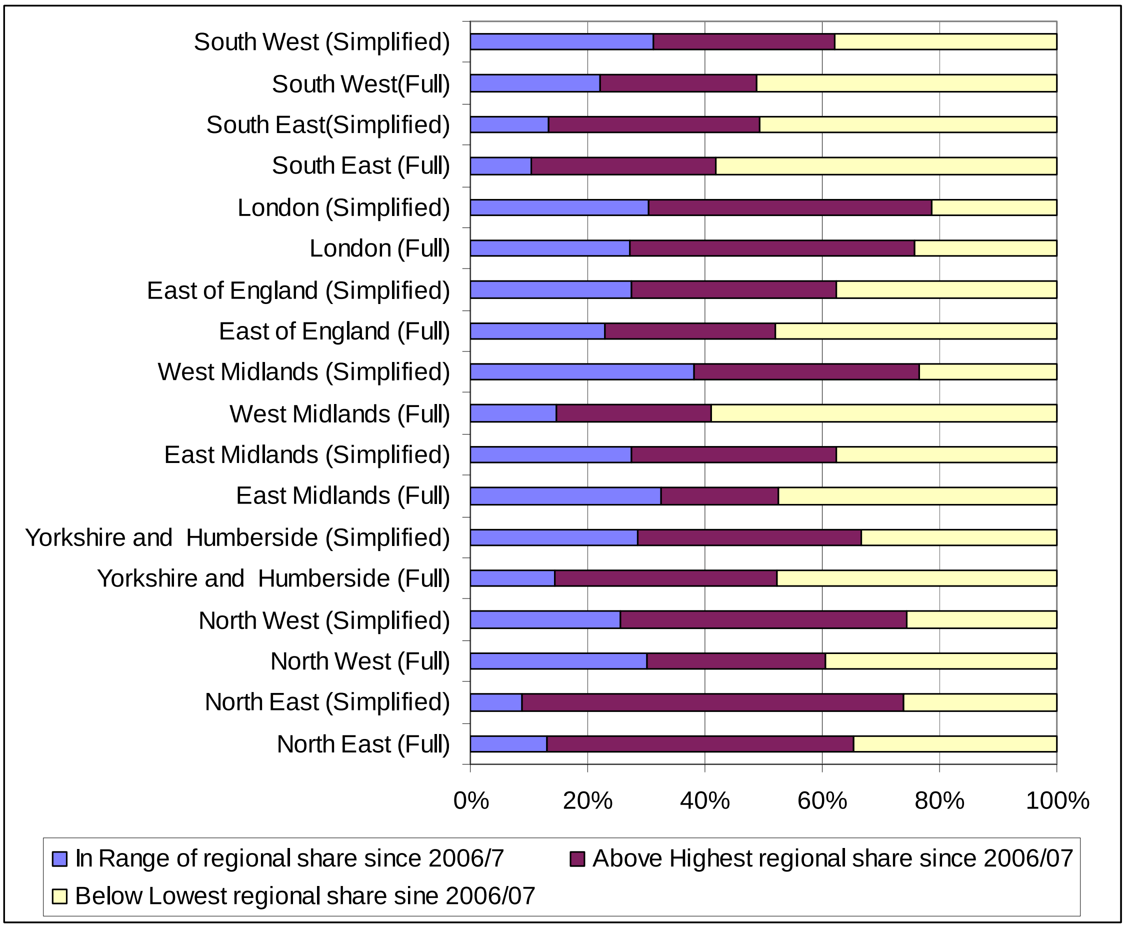
**Comparison between the two new models:**

- Around 65 per cent (232) of all local authorities would receive regional shares either above or within the range of previous allocation shares under the simplified model. The full model would do so for 53 per cent (187) of local authorities.
- The full model would give lower level shares than previous years to 167 local authorities whilst this would likely be the case for 122 local authorities under the simplified model.
- The number of local authorities within each region with a lower share than previous years varies between the models in some regions more than others. Numbers are broadly similar in the London, North East and Yorkshire and Humberside regions but more varied elsewhere.
- Both models produce a similar number of authorities with higher shares in Yorkshire and Humberside, North East, London, South East and the South West.

- Both models produce a similar number of authorities within the range of previous years with the notable exception of the West Midlands (5 under the full model, 13 under the simplified model).

For each region, Figure 4.1 shows the degree to which each model gives local authority shares which would fall either in range of, or outside the range of (lower or higher), the previous funding shares from 2006-07 – 2009-10. The full model would give more local authorities in the North East, North West and East Midlands a regional share that is within the range of previous funding shares. Similarly, the simplified model would give more authorities in the other six regions a regional share that is within the range of previous allocation shares.

**Figure 4.1 Degree to which the full and simplified models produce local authority shares within or outside the range of allocation shares from 2006-07-2009-10**



### Estimated level of disabled facilities grant funding required to ensure that no local authorities would see any reductions in funding

Although this research was not tasked with exploring how any transitions might be handled in practice, it did estimate what level of disabled facilities grant funding would be required to avoid any local authority having its current funding reduced in monetary terms. We approached this in two ways:

1. Determine overall funding levels which retain the relative need between all authorities identified through the indicators (by increasing the overall funding by the highest percentage monetary loss found in the model).
2. Determine overall funding by retaining relative need among those authorities who gain in monetary terms only. Authorities losing under the new model therefore retain their 2009/10 allocation and the sum of these is added to the new model allocations of the 'winning' authorities

Each of these approaches was applied to each of the models.

### The full model

If we wish to retain relative need for disabled facilities grants for all local authorities using method 1, the overall budget would need to increase by 83 per cent from £156,931,000 to £287,184,000. If we use method 2, the overall budget would need to rise by 18 per cent to £185,758,000

### The simplified model

If we wish to retain relative need for disabled facilities grants for all local authorities using method 1 the overall budget would need to increase by 63 per cent from £156,931,000 to £255,798,000. If we use method two, the overall budget would need to rise by 14 per cent to £179,165,000.

# 5 Disabled facilities grants for disabled children and young people and for Ex-Service Personnel

Whilst disabled people aged under 20 and ex-Service personnel each represent only a small percentage of those needing adaptations, where these are needed, the costs are often significantly higher than average. Where there are a disproportionate number of applications from these groups, it is likely to create particular pressure on individual local authority disabled facilities grant budgets. The research therefore needed to establish whether and how need (or potential need) for disabled facilities grant from these two groups is clustered or concentrated in particular regions or authorities. Reliable indicators could then be devised and either included into the main allocation methodology or used to estimate monies needed that would be put to one side in a 'top slicing' funding approach.

## 5.1 Disabled facilities grant for children and young people

**Evaluation of data sources/indicators for children's disabled facilities grants**

The research assessed whether it was possible to obtain indicators of potential disabled facilities grant need from children and young people at both regional and local authority level from national datasets. As with the full allocations model, these indicators need to be reliable, simple to operate, readily accessible, and be capable of being regularly updated without causing large shifts in needs indicators. The data sources assessed included:

- Neighbourhood Statistics
- Large Scale National surveys - Labour Force Survey (LFS), General Household Survey (GHS) and Family Resources Survey (FRS) and English House Condition Survey.
- Inland Revenue
- Disability living allowance claimant data from the Department of Work and Pensions
- Special Educational Needs data from Department of Children Families and Schools

These were assessed in terms of their coverage, date of most recent information, ease of accessibility, reliability and source of information. Details of the few relevant indicators found through the large scale national surveys and the Inland Revenue are given in Appendix 3 and 4 but these would not considered as reliable as Department of Work and Pensions claimant data for the same reasons cited in our consideration of indicators for the national statistics model (see section 3.3.).

The two most appropriate datasets to obtain proxy indicators of need for children's' disabled facilities grant were Department of Work and Pensions claimant data and special educational needs data.

**Department of Work and Pensions claimant data**

Disability living allowance claimant data is provided by the Department of Work and Pensions, at regional and local level, in age bands including an 18-24 age group. We estimated the number of claimants under 20 by adding two sevenths of the number of claimants between 18-24 years of age to the number of claimants less than 17 years of age. The regional distribution of disability living allowance claimants aged less than 20 years was compared with the regional distribution of the child population taken from census based data (ONS). Each of the government offices was then ranked according to its share of the national total of claims and its share of child population.

It was found that the under 20s disability living allowance claims distribution largely mirrors that of the census based total child population (within 0.0%-0.5% for six of the nine government offices), although London and the North West which have very similar distributions, exchange ranking. However, London appears to have a slightly lower proportion of disability living allowance claims than would be expected through the population indicator (see appendix 8).

**Data on Special Educational Need pupils**

Published Department for Children, Schools and Families* figures relating to special educational needs cases do not normally distinguish between types of physical or sensory needs and those which are learning or behavioural based, except for those pupils at special needs schools. In many cases of course these types of need are often interrelated. The use of disabled facilities grants to create additional space in the home and/or access to a garden for children with severe behavioural and emotional needs was examined in the 2005 Review and remains an important area for discussion. In view of the above considerations we examined data regarding statemented special educational needs children with all types of disability in all schools.

An important point to bear in mind is that Department for Children, Schools and Families geographical data is based on where a child attends school as opposed to the child's home address. In most cases, this likely to be in the same area but there will inevitably be some cases where this does not apply; particularly when we consider special needs schools.

Some additional analysis was also undertaken in relation to data relating to pupils in special needs schools only where the type of need can be examined in more detail. It highlighted some notable differing proportions of pupils within each government office according to whether needs are physical/sensory in nature or more behavioural/learning based. Subsequent discussions between DCLG and the Department of Health, however, highlighted difficulties in using this data as an indicator of potential relative need in the longer term given policy drives to close special needs schools and integrate children with special needs into mainstream schooling where possible. It was therefore agreed with DCLG that we would not consider this indicator within any allocations modelling.

*Department for Children, Schools and Families became the Department for Education in May 2010

### 5.1.1 SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS - REGIONAL LEVEL SUMMARY ANALYSIS

In 2009, approximately 2.7 per cent of English pupils (in all types of schools) had a special educational needs statement. The table in Appendix 9 provides a regional summary of children with a special educational needs statement for all levels of education (nursery, primary etc) including children attending Pupil Referral Units. The table shows that there is a slight regional variation in the number of special educational needs cases as a proportion of total pupils. Three years of data analysed indicates that there is, perhaps not surprisingly, little movement in the distribution of special educational needs pupils over the period, and that these distributions reflect what can be reasonably expected from the distribution of children in each government office. Any changing in ranking over time between regions are between those with very similar distributions of special educational needs pupils.

There is little difference between the distribution of children with special educational needs (all schools) and the distribution of disability living allowance receipt for under 20s (see appendix 8) except for London. In many government offices such as the North East, South East and North West, we find similar distribution patterns, which closely follow those expected by the distribution of the child population, irrespective of indicator used. For other government offices, however, such as London, the type of indicator used would impact more heavily on 'weighting' if used either by itself or more likely as part of a combined indicator approach.

**Local education authority level summary analysis**

The key problem with special educational needs data analysis at local level is that the government of education provision is not always at individual local authority level e.g. data on education is held at county level. Therefore we cannot compare local authority level data on special educational needs with local authority data on disability living allowance claims. It may however, be possible to ask the individual education authorities if they could break down their data further and this could then be fed directly into the methodology at central level or considered by the government offices through bids before final allocation decisions were made. These options would, however, add complexity and reduce the transparency of the methodology. Another issue that we need to bear in mind is whether special educational needs data is any better at indicating need at a local level in comparison to other local level data. If this is the case, what other local level data could be used, is it collected by all authorities and in the same way? Again use of other data adds to complexity and risks lack of robustness and transparency.

**Summary findings- disabled facilities grants for children**

The study has established two key findings:

- we are currently unable to determine clusters of potential need for children disabled facilities grants at local authority level given the lack of robust and comparable indicators
- the indicators we have available , disability living allowance and special educational needs data tend to mirror the regional distribution of the under 20s population

If it is felt that there are sufficient grounds for identifying projected funding for children's disabled facilities grant within an allocations methodology using the indicators available, we need to consider how this may be done. There are three main options:

- Use the indicators to give each government office a 'children' weighting and use this in the overall disabled facilities grant methodology. This would mean that all local authorities in the government office would be seen as having equal indicators of need, and may be seen as unfair.
- Use the indicators by themselves to give each government office a 'childrens' weighting and use this to direct monies as part of a 'top slicing' funding strategy.
- Use English house condition survey data to estimate the overall need for children's adaptations and then use the indicators to determine each government office's child disabled facilities grant allocation with which to operate a 'top slicing' approach.

There is also the issue of how these available regional indicators should be considered e.g. average out each percentage share or give a weighting to each? On this matter it was agreed with the Department that the potential model should give equal weighting to the indicators in view of our inability to determine the predictive power of disabled facilities grant need for indicators other than disability living allowance receipt.

**Options for modelling the regional shares for children's disabled facilities grants**

We feel that there are two model options, to apply within a chosen allocation methodology, with which to distribute regional allocations for children's disabled facilities grants. These are:

- A model using disability living allowance and special educational needs data
- A simple model based on the distribution of the under 20 population

The two models would provide very similar distributions in funding allocations (table 5.1 and table 5.2). The model which is based on population statistics benefits from simplicity though the model which comprises disability living allowance and special educational needs does provide a 'richer' picture of potential need for disabled facilities grants on a regional basis.

**Table 5.1 – Model for children's disabled facilities grant regional allocations using disability living allowance and special educational needs data**

| | Total disability living allowance claimants under 20 years of age (1000s) | special educational needs pupils (all schools-1000s) | **disability living allowance + special educational needs (1000s)** | **% government office allocation** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| North East | 19.560 | 11.470 | **31.030** | **5.51** |
| North West | 49.633 | 31.730 | **81.363** | **14.46** |
| Yorkshire and Humber | 34.189 | 19.840 | **54.029** | **9.60** |
| East Midlands | 30.009 | 17.170 | **47.179** | **8.38** |
| West Midlands | 40.461 | 26.020 | **66.481** | **11.81** |
| East of England | 36.943 | 25.120 | **62.063** | **11.03** |
| London | 45.303 | 33.370 | **78.673** | **13.98** |
| South East | 53.153 | 36.870 | **90.023** | **16.00** |
| South West | 31.791 | 20.070 | **51.861** | **9.22** |
| Total England | 341.041 | 221.660 | **562.701** | **100.00** |

**Table 5.2 - Model for children's disabled facilities grant regional allocations using child population statistics**

| | Population under 20 years | **% government office allocation** |
|---|---|---|
| North East | 627,356 | **5.10** |
| North West | 1,736,803 | **14.11** |
| Yorkshire and Humber | 1,270,458 | **10.32** |
| East Midlands | 1,043,665 | **8.48** |
| West Midlands | 1,365,679 | **11.09** |
| East of England | 1,334,088 | **10.84** |
| London | 1,782,183 | **14.48** |
| South East | 1,978,923 | **16.08** |
| South West | 1,171,263 | **9.51** |
| Total England | 12,310,418 | **100.000** |

## 5.2 Ex services personnel

We examined the limited data available on War Disablement Pensions and Armed Forces Compensation Scheme payments and concluded that the data was not sufficiently robust to provide estimates of need at a national, let alone a regional level. For more details see Appendix 13.

# 6 The means test

This section describes the current means test and highlights the main criticisms that have been made. It then specifies the key considerations for improving the process and discusses how these might be achieved. Finally it outlines the eight options which were selected for testing; the results of which are presented in chapter 8.

## 6.1 The current means test

Under the current system all grants, apart from those where the disabled person is aged under 20 or is an ex-Service man or woman are means tested. The means test is applied to ensure that the available resources are directed to those in greatest financial need and is based on the version that was used for renovation grants. There are basically four stages to means-testing process:

- **Assess how much the household needs to live on**. This referred to as 'allowable income' and is calculated using a set of standard allowances for living costs using basic amounts of income support/pension credit and a flat rate allowance for housing costs.
- **Compare this with their actual income to see if they have any 'surplus' income they could use to pay off a loan**. A 'tariff' income is added on for any savings over £6,000. If the household is in receipt of any means tested benefits, they are automatically 'passported' through and awarded a 100 per cent grant even if they have some small surplus income according to this calculation.
- **For those not in receipt of means tested benefits, calculate how big a loan they could afford to pay off using their 'surplus' income.** The calculations assume a loan period of 10 years for owner-occupiers and 5 years for tenants at a standard rate of interest and incorporate 'tapers'.
- **Compare the size of the loan they could afford with the cost of the work needed to see whether they qualify for a grant**. If the calculated loan amount is the same or greater than the cost of the adaptations, they do not get any grant. If the loan amount is less than the cost of works, the amount of grant is calculated as the total cost of works minus the calculated loan amount.

The means test itself is complex and requires applicants to supply detailed information which needs to then be checked and processed by local authority staff. Only a very small proportion of applications come from young disabled people and ex-Service personnel which means that the means test is run for about 95 per cent of all applications. The 2005 review stressed that its complexity had contributed to delays in actually delivering disabled facilities grant pointing out that such delays can limit the independence of the disabled person and may add to personal and/or local costs of care. The current system requires considerable staff resources and the costs of these may exceed the amount of grant awarded in many cases; especially as the bulk of grants are for minor works. Some local authorities have therefore reduced the number of applications that they means test by using their discretionary powers to exempt certain additional groups of people (e.g. registered social landlord tenants) or certain types of works or works costing less than a specified amount (e.g. £5,000) from means testing altogether.

The detail of the means test has also been subject to the following criticisms:

- The use of a standard housing allowance for all households disadvantages those with larger housing costs; particularly those with mortgages.
- The taper system used to calculate the amount of loan that applicants could repay acts as a disincentive to take on paid work or additional hours or move to a better paid job.
- 'Allowable' income should be set rather higher than just the basic amounts of income support and pension credit allowances.
- It is very different to means testing for other services (e.g. care) and other types of home improvement works (e.g. Warm Front Grants) which causes confusion amongst applicants and agencies.

## 6.2 Key considerations for changing means testing

Any changes to means testing proposed must address all of the above criticisms and result in a process that is both fair and seen to be fair. It is important to note that making the means test simpler may not necessarily make it fairer. The requirements of fairness and administrative efficiency may best be served by applying a more thorough means test to a much smaller number of applications than by applying a simple means test to virtually all of them. This section therefore looks at two sets of issues:

- How and when means-testing should be used
- Options for modifying the means test itself

### 6.2.1 HOW AND WHEN MEANS-TESTING SHOULD BE USED

The simplest option would be to do away with means testing entirely. This would clearly have a large impact on potential eligibility but it is unclear how this might affect the numbers who actually apply for disabled facilities grant. Also, because demand for disabled facilities grant far outstrips supply, local authorities would still need to have some way of prioritising applications; an assessment of how far the applicant could afford to pay for the works is likely to form part of this. This would exacerbate the amount of local variation in rationing disabled facilities grant leading to even more of a postcode lottery in who might receive money and when. For the purposes of this work, we have therefore rejected this option.

Another option is to consider whether some types of applicants or types/values of work should be exempt from means testing. Currently applications from ex-Service personnel and for those aged under 20 are exempt from means-testing, but we need to consider whether and why they should continue to be treated as such. There may be instances where the ex-Service person's partner or the young person's parents are on a very high income. It could also be argued that there are other groups who should be given special status e.g. emergency services personnel disabled as a result of their work. Means-testing of tenants is an even more difficult issue where different authorities have different practices. The problem is that although the adaptations are intended to benefit the tenant, their occupation of the property is not normally assured over the long term; especially in the private rented sector. Adaptations may have significant short term benefits for landlords in terms of improving lettability and, possibly, market value. They will also certainly contribute to local authorities' wider strategic aims of improving accessibility, quality and choice for all. We therefore feel that there needs to be a wider debate about the strategic merit of means testing tenants.

The 2005 review recommended that works costing less than £4,000 should be exempt from means testing – ideally for all applicants, but as a minimum for those applicants in receipt of any means-tested benefits. Exemptions could also be defined in relation to the types of work. One suggestion would be that common routine works that would assist the majority of mobility impaired people and therefore contribute strategically to improving accessibility of housing might be exempt. This approach was supported by the Steering Group set up by DCLG to advise on the project and would include things like:

- Ramps (internal and external)
- Grab rails or additional handrails (internal and external)
- Wide doorways
- Wide paths or gateways
- Additional heating
- Graduated floor shower

We think that this is a sensible approach but that it is may be easier and fairer to define exemptions on the grounds of cost rather than type of work.

The 2005 review also recommended that straight stair lifts should be reclassified as 'equipment' because they can be removed and re-used in other dwellings. This would mean that they would be provided through social services or other funding streams rather than disabled facilities grant.

### 6.2.2 OPTIONS FOR MODIFYING THE MEANS TEST ITSELF

Overall, we consider that there are two basic types of options:

- Bring into line with Warm Front Grants
- Modify the current means drawing on Fairer Charging for Care Principles and addressing the main criticisms.

The key features of these and their general impact is examined below.

**BRING INTO LINE WARM FRONT GRANTS**

The main attractions of this approach are its relative simplicity and conformity with another established and widely used means test. Eligibility is based on whether the household is in receipt of specified benefits or allowances. Where they are, they get 100 per cent grant and those who do not meet these criteria get no help at all. However, on closer inspection, the criteria are not quite so straightforward with different rules for different types of households. Households getting at least one of the following are eligible for Warm Front assistance:

- Income Support (must include a disability premium if aged under 60 and no children)
- Housing Benefit (must include a disability premium if aged under 60 and no children)
- Council Tax Benefit (must include a disability premium if aged under 60 and no children)
- Pension Credit
- Disability Living Allowance
- Attendance Allowance
- Income related Employment and Support Allowance (only if over 60 or with children)
- Income-based Job Seeker's Allowance (only if over 60 or with children)
- Working Tax Credit (only if income less than £16,040 and includes a disability element)
- Child Tax Credit (only if income less than £16,040)
- War Disablement Pension (only if includes a mobility supplement or Constant Attendance Allowance)
- Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit (only if includes Constant Attendance Allowance)

We used English house condition survey data to establish how many of the households in need of adaptations would qualify for a grant if we used these rules. Roughly the same number of people would qualify for a grant as with the current means test ***but*** they are likely to be rather different people. The main groups who would lose out from such an approach, unless special rules or exemptions were retained/introduced for them, would be:

- Households in full time work and not claiming tax credits (many parents of disabled children).
- Households in part time work who are unable to claim tax credits and may not qualify for means-tested benefits.
- Households on modest pensions that are just above the thresholds for means tested benefits.
- Households with savings that preclude them claiming some means tested benefits.

It is also important to remember that the maximum warm front grant is normally £3,500 (this can rise to £6,000 where low carbon or renewable technologies are used) whereas the maximum for disabled facilities grant is currently £30,000. It may be therefore that this type of model is only suitable for grants below a certain amount (e.g. £6,000).

We do not feel that this approach represents a viable alternative to the current means test because it does not address the issues of work disincentives or high housing costs that were cited as key problems with the current system. Also, because it is so firmly tied to means-tested benefits, those who are slightly better off or who have savings may lose out. The black and white ‘grant/no grant’ approach is not really appropriate for works costing up to £30,000.

**MODIFY THE CURRENT APPROACH USING THE PRINCIPLES OUTLINED IN FAIRER CHARGING FOR CARE SERVICE**

Guidance on *Fairer Charging Policies for Home Care* was produced by Department of Health in September 2003. This has been suggested as possible alternative approach. The key differences between this framework and the current system are:

- Only the income of the disabled person is taken into consideration, not any belonging to their partner/spouse.
- Allowances are set to income support/pension credit plus a buffer of 25 per cent rather than at the base levels.
- Income from certain sources is not included in assessed income – disability living allowance mobility, earnings from work, Working Tax Credit and Disabled Persons Tax Credit. The current means test disregards any income from housing benefit, council tax benefit, Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance and £5-£25 per week of earnings depending on circumstances.
- Savings can be ignored entirely – if they are not then only the savings of the disabled person are taken into consideration.
- Real housing costs (rent or mortgage plus council tax) are used rather than a standard flat rate allowance that is used in the current means test.

In addition, Fairer Charges for Care Services makes clear that certain benefits are intended to help pay for care (Attendance Allowance, disability living allowance Care, Constant Attendance Allowance, Exceptionally Severe Disablement Allowance and a Severe Disability Premium with Income Support) and therefore should be counted as income.  Also, it does not take into account the value of the home or any equity. Each of these is discussed in more detail below.

**Whose income should be taken into consideration?**

There are some attractions to just using the income of the disabled person because it would reduce the amount of information required on income (from one person only and only from specific sources). However, applying these principles across the board is likely to result in a significant increase in the numbers that would potentially be eligible for disabled facilities grant.

About half of all disabled people have a partner who, even if just on benefits, will have some income of their own and, if they are an owner occupier, a financial interest in the property. Also some disabled people requiring adaptations live with other adults instead of or in addition to their partner/spouse. English house condition survey data also indicates that around 8 per cent of adults who need adaptations live in a home that is owner occupied but is actually owned by somebody else; usually another family member. Typically these are cases where younger adults still live in the parental home or where older people have moved in with their adult children. The amount of grant is currently assessed based on the disabled person's resources (and those of any partner/spouse) yet the adaptations may affect the value of the other person's home. Major work such as building extensions is likely to significantly increase its value. However, we would not wish to introduce changes that may make people less willing to have disabled relatives live with them as this would reduce choice for disabled people themselves and would probably add to financial demands on other care and other local services.

**Income sources**

The Fairer Charges for Care Services approach discounts all income from employment and any tax credits intended to help people in work on low wages. If we do this for disabled facilities grant, then it is likely to substantially increase the proportion of households eligible. The Fairer Charges for Care Services approach discounts income from disability living allowance mobility but includes income from other disability related benefits as these are intended to help pay for care. We need to consider carefully which disability related benefits would not count as income and why – the most generous option is to discount them all as they are intended to help with day to day living and the least generous is to include them all using the argument that adaptations are intended to reduce the need for spending on some types of care. There are also two other options for excluding some of these benefits: follow Fairer Charges for Care Services logic and exclude those benefits specifically designed to pay for care; or continue with the present system that exempts all disability living allowance and Attendance Allowance.

**Savings**

Fairer Charges for Care Services guidelines indicate that authorities can ignore income from savings altogether. If they do take it into consideration, then it should relate to the savings of the disabled person who is assumed to have 50 per cent of any savings held jointly with their partner. Information on savings is difficult to obtain and the current means test then has to convert savings over the capital limit (currently £6,000) into a 'tariff income' which is added on to the assessable income. This tariff income is calculated as £1 per week for every £250 of savings above £6,500 or £1 per week for every £500 of savings above the limit for those aged 60 or over. English house condition survey analysis has indicated that the majority of those needing adaptations have savings under £6,000.The 2005 review recommended raising the capital limit to either £50,000 or £100,0000. On balance, we feel it would be much simpler to ignore savings altogether and instead focus on equity.

**Setting allowances at income support/pension credit plus 25 per cent**

Rising fuel prices have mean that households are spending a higher proportion of income on fuel bills. Keeping warm is particularly important for people with disabilities because they are likely to spend more time at home and be less physically active. People with certain conditions may also require more hot water for bathing and laundry. Having the additional 25 per cent 'buffer' would help to cover these aspects.

**Using real housing costs**

The current means test uses a standard housing allowance regardless of real housing costs which was £56.40 in 2005 (the reference date for the data sets we have used). The Fairer Charges for Care Services approach uses real housing costs (mortgage or rent payments and council tax). The 2005 review suggested a move to real housing costs but with a minimum allowance being added for those whose housing costs were below this level. A move to real housing costs without any underpinning minimum allowance will alter the profile of those potentially eligible because a substantial proportion of those currently needing adaptations have very low housing costs (see Chapter 2 and Appendix 1).

**Other considerations**

The current means test calculates the size of loan that the person could afford to repay using a series of tapers which assume that applicants can use progressively more of their excess income as this increases. These are very complex to operate and explain. They also, as the 2005 review noted, result in major disincentives to taking on better paid work/more hours. The example quoted in their Table 3.3 indicates that a 44 per cent increase in income generates a 1037 per cent increase in contribution. Despite the complexity of the current system, they also usually result in black or white decisions i.e. no grant or 100 per cent grant rather than partial funding of works. Removing the tapers would make the calculations simpler and also help to reduce work disincentives.

#### 6.2.3 THE USE OF EQUITY

This is one way of making the means test far less generous without affecting the current income or the entitlement to benefits of disabled people and could significantly reduce the numbers of owner occupiers who would qualify for a grant. A number of local authorities are already offering equity release loans or charges put on the property to be recovered at sale to disabled facilities grant applicants and the 2005 review noted that these schemes were a positive aspect of the current system. Many authorities are also implementing similar equity release or property charge arrangements with respect to major works bills for leasehold owners in blocks of flats that they still own and manage. Given that demand for disabled facilities grant is likely to rise because of the ageing population and that government resources to fund disabled facilities grant are likely to be limited, the use of equity to pay for adaptations is something that needs to be considered. Disabled adaptations involve making physical alterations or improvements to the fabric and services of the home which will affect its overall value. This is particularly true for the most costly works such as building extensions. Analysis of English house condition survey data has indicated that most of the owner occupiers requiring adaptations have more than sufficient equity to cover the costs of adaptations.

The use of equity may be unpopular but it is difficult to argue that putting a charge of £10,000 on a property worth £300,000 that has equivalent equity because it is owned outright will cause hardship to the disabled person. Given that most of those requiring adaptations who have large amounts of equity in their home are elderly, the main ‘losers’ from such arrangements would be relatives or others who might inherit the property on death. Even here, any property charges for adaptations need to be put in the context of other expenses that would occur with the sale or transfer e.g. legal fees, Inheritance Tax, Capital Gains Tax etc.

### 6.3 Options selected for testing

The number of parameters that could be varied is large and their effects will depend on the combinations used. We therefore felt that it was important to look at the impact of some of the key factors separately and then in combination. In discussion with DCLG, we selected the following six main options:

1. Waiving means testing for works costing less than £6,000 for owner-occupiers and private renters.

2. Using actual housing costs (rent/mortgage plus council tax) instead of the flat rate housing allowance. Following Fairer Charges for Care Services practice, no underpinning minimum housing allowance was used. Adults who lived in a home owned by someone else were assumed to have zero housing costs.

3. Setting allowable income to income support/pension credit plus 25 per cent

4. Modifying the loan generation calculations. We assumed that 10 per cent of all excess income was available to pay off a loan. This figure was used because this is the gearing for excess income of £48-£96 per week and the mean amount of excess income for all those needing adaptations was £85 per week. We also changed the interest rate to 5 per cent and used the same 10 year repayment period for both tenants and owner occupiers.

5. Current model with 1 and 2 above in combination.

6. Current model with 1,2,3 and 4 above in combination.

We also ran two additional variants of Option 6 with different assumptions about equity. Obviously there needs to be a much wider debate about how much equity is ‘enough’ to cover the costs of the adaptations and how that should be assessed. For the purposes of this work we looked at two very simple options just to provide broad illustrations of the likely impact of taking equity into account. The two options were:

7. As option 6, but households with equity of £100,000 or more were not eligible for grants -irrespective of the costs of the adaptations.

8. As option 6 where all works costing £1,000- £5,999 would still get a 100 per cent grant but if works cost £6,000 or more and the household had at least £100,000 in equity, they would not be eligible for a grant.

# 7 Means testing – results

This section first summarises the impact of the different options on eligibility. It then examines each of the six main options in turn to establish how far different groups are more or less likely to be eligible for a grant than with the current system and identifies the main winners and losers. It then examines the two equity charge options and how they differ from option 6. It then considers how far these means testing options might affect the allocation process – both in terms of the relative size of regional pots and other factors that might be needed in any allocation formula. It then considers the impact of the different options on ease of operation and administration and which, on balance, are the preferred options.

### 7.1 The options and their impact on overall eligibility for disabled facilities grant

To recap, the eight options tested were:

1. Waiving means testing for works costing less than £6,000 for owner occupiers and private renters.
2. Using actual housing costs (rent/mortgage plus council tax) instead of the flat rate housing allowance.
3. Setting allowable income to income support/pension credit plus 25 per cent
4. Modifying the loan generation calculations and removing the tapers.
5. Current model with 1 and 2 above in combination.
6. Current model with 1,2,3 and 4 above in combination.
7. As option 6, but no grants were allocated to households with equity of £100,000 or more irrespective of the costs of the work.
8. As option 6, all works costing £1,000- £5,999 would still get a 100 per cent grant but if works cost £6,000 or more and the household has at least £100,000 in equity, they would not get a grant.

It is important to note that all numbers quoted refer to those who would be theoretically eligible for a grant and not to the likely number of applications for disabled facilities grant.

Option 1 and all of the other options that incorporate this aspect (apart from option 7) result in a large increase in the numbers eligible combined with a reduction in the average amount of grant (Table 7.1). Options 2, 3 and 4 in isolation have only a small impact on the overall numbers. Only Option 7 would lead to a significant reduction in the numbers eligible.

**Table 7.1 Impact of the different options on total numbers eligible and amounts of grant (all amounts at 2005 prices)**

| | Number eligible | Average Grant | Total grant |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Baseline – current system** | 366,543 | £5,191 | £1,903m |
| **Option 1** | 521,027 | £4,483 | £2,336m |
| **Option 2** | 347,999 | £5,340 | £1,858m |
| **Option 3** | 394,925 | £5,148 | £2,033m |
| **Option 4** | 358,882 | £5,529 | £1,984m |
| **Option 5** | 519,290 | £4,518 | £2,346m |
| **Option 6** | 537,622 | £4,701 | £2,528m |
| **Option 7** | 288,225 | £5,197 | £1,498m |
| **Option 8** | 501,102 | £4,217 | £2,113m |

## 7.2 Impact of options 1-6 on different groups

Detailed comparison tables are presented in Appendix 12 with the main points summarised here. The analysis of 'winners' and 'losers' separately identifies those who would still get a grant under the new option but the amount would be more or less than under the current system. Any changes in the amount of grant payable that were less than £100 were treated as no change.

**Option 1 - Waiving means testing for works under £6,000 for owner-occupiers and private renters.**

This has a very large impact on the number qualifying for grants which would increase from 367,000 to 521,000. In addition to this, some 45,000 households would also qualify for a larger grant as the works cost under £6,000 and they would no longer have to pay a contribution.

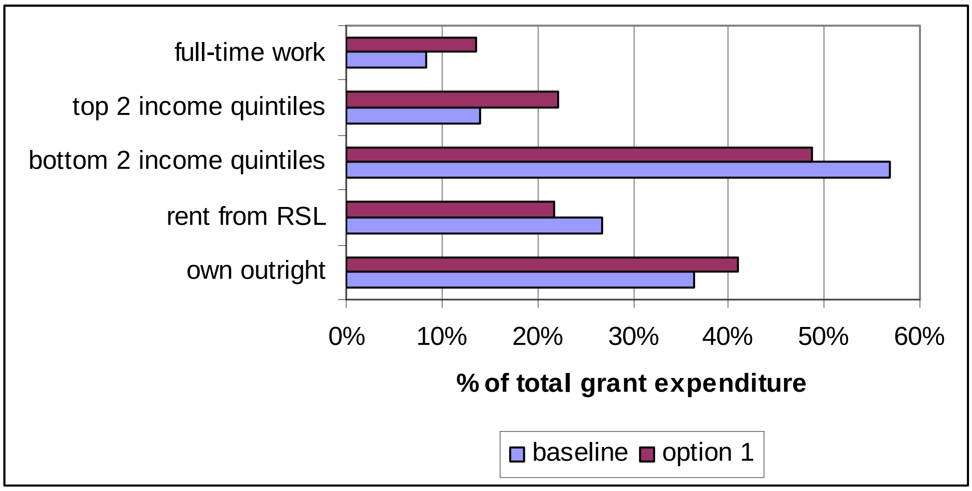
The following groups would see the biggest increase in the numbers and percentage eligible:

- Owner-occupiers – especially outright owners where the number eligible would increase by almost 100,000.
- Households where the household reference person was retired or in full-time work.
- Households living in bungalows, semi-detached or detached houses.
- Households headed by couples.
- Wealthier households (income in the top 40% of all households).

The average amount of grant would decrease slightly (because of the large number of automatic grants of £1,000-£5,999) from £5,191 to £4,483. However, for registered social landlord tenants and households where the household reference person was unemployed, the average was virtually unchanged. The total expenditure required on grants for all of those eligible would increase from around £1,903m to £2,336m.

Of this new total, the share for registered social landlord tenants would reduce from 27 per cent to 22 per cent of the total. Proportionately more of the total amount would go to all of the groups listed above (Figure 7.1).

**Figure 7.1 – Percentage of total grants going to different groups with existing means test and with option 1**




Looking in detail at 'winners' (both those who go from no grant to some grant and those where the amount of grant increases), the group is dominated by better off and asset-rich households; specifically:

- 67 per cent are outright owners
- 66 per cent have at least £120,000 worth of equity in their home
- 37 per cent are in the 3rd income quintile and 29 per cent are in the 4th
- 61 per cent are retired and 27 per cent are in full-time work
- 26 per cent live in the least deprived 20 per cent of wards

Overall, this may be a great option for cutting down on administration but most of the extra money would go to those who are already asset or income rich.

**Option 2 – using real housing costs rather than a standard housing allowance**

This option only has a small impact on the number qualifying for grants which would reduce from 367,000 to 348,000. However, there are both 'winners' and 'losers' under this option. Overall, some 18,000 households would gain (either because they went from no grant to some grant or the amount of grant would be significantly larger). A slightly larger number of households would lose because they would receive less (59,000) or nothing at all (29,000) with this option (Table 7.2).

**Table 7.2 'Winners and losers' with option 2**

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| no grant under either option | 342,815 | 47.6 |
| grant with option 2 but no grant with baseline | 10,160 | 1.4 |
| grant of same amount with both options | 262,041 | 36.4 |
| grant with both options but more under option 2 | 16,970 | 2.4 |
| grant with both options but less with option 2 | 58,828 | 8.2 |
| no grant with option 2 but had grant with baseline | 28,704 | 4.0 |
| Total – all households needing adaptations | 719,518 | 100.0 |

The average amount of grant would be slightly higher than the current system (£5,340 compared with £5,191). The largest increases in average grant would be for those aged under 20 (from £9,076 to £10,232) and for those in the 2nd and 3rd income quintiles.

Looking at the profile of those eligible compared to the 'baseline', there are no large differences in the number and percentage eligible. However, this option would slightly increase the proportion of those with mortgages or in full-time work or in London or living in the most deprived areas who were eligible.

Looking at the profile of 'winners', it is difficult to draw conclusions as the sample numbers are so small (n=26). However, this group does seem to contain a disproportionate number of renters (72%) as opposed to owners and households in the bottom two income quintiles (87%). Also 35 per cent of these winners are in full-time work and 53 per cent are aged 20-59. The losers have a very different profile which is dominated by outright owners (81%) and retired households (79%). Over half (58%) of this group have at least £120,000 worth of equity in their home.

As expected, this is an option that appears to help those of working age and in work who are paying at least some of their own rent/mortgage. Those who lose out are older households who are most likely to be outright owners.

**Option 3 – raising allowances to income support/pension credit plus 25 per cent**

This option only has a small impact on the number eligible for grants which would increase from 367,000 to 395,000. There are therefore no noticeable differences in the number and percentage eligible apart from a slight increase in eligibility for outright owners and those aged 75 or over. However, an additional 84,000 households would also qualify for a larger grant than previously because of the more generous allowances. The average amount of grant was very slightly lower than with the current means test (£5,148 compared with £5,191) and the overall sum required for all grants was slightly higher at £2,033m.

Looking in detail at all the 'winners' (the 84,000 households who qualify for a larger grant under this scheme and the 28,000 who would be eligible for a grant under Option 3 but not the current system), this group is dominated by those aged 60 or over (82%) and households in the 2nd and 3rd income quintiles (72%).

Overall, this option has very little impact on the numbers or types of people eligible or the amounts of grant. However, it does appear to provide a bit more support to retired people whose income is above the basic minimum for means tested benefits.

**Option 4 – modifying the loan calculations**

This has virtually no impact on the numbers eligible which would reduce from 367,000 to 359,000. The average amount of grant would be slightly higher at £5,529. There are therefore no noticeable differences in the number and percentage eligible apart from a slight increase in eligibility for those with mortgages, in full time work and where the disabled person was aged under 20.

There are both ‘winners’ and ‘losers’ resulting from applying these changes. In total 19,000 households would gain (12,000 would get a grant with this option but not with the baseline and 7,000 would receive at least £100 more with these rules). The sample size is very small but does indicate some unusual things about these ‘winners’. The group contains a disproportionate number of households with mortgages (83%), in full time work (60%) and in living in wards that are in deciles 3 and 4 of indices of multiple deprivation (40%)

On the other side of the coin, 72,000 households would lose out with option 4. Some 19,000 would fail to qualify for a grant and 52,000 would receive a grant that is at least £100 less. This group is dominated by outright owners (62%) and retired households (77%).

Overall, this seems to be an option that helps younger households with mortgages in more deprived areas at the expense of older people who are outright owners.

**Option 5 – combining options 1 and 2**

This results in a large increase in the numbers eligible from 367,000 to 519,000 so its overall impact is very similar to that for option 1 alone. Looking at those eligible under this option, the groups that gain are the same as for those under option 1 with one difference – the proportion of retired households qualifying is the same as with the baseline whereas the proportion in full time work is significantly higher.

There would be a total of 220,000 ‘winners’ with this option (162,000 who would go from getting no grant to some grant and 58,000 that would receive a larger grant with option 5). The profile of these ‘winners’ is remarkably similar to the profile of ‘winners’ under option 1 as it contains a large proportion of outright owners (61%) and retired households (59%). Unlike option 1 there are some ‘losers’. Overall 9,000 households would receive no grant and 20,000 would receive a smaller grant with this option. The sample size is small but, like the ‘winners’ more than half are outright owners or retired.

**Option 6 – combining options 1,2 3 and 4**

This option results in the highest number eligible (538,000) and the highest total amount of grant required (£2,528m). Overall, the impact is similar to options 1 and 5 although this option would see the highest proportion of all grants going to people aged under 20 (6%) and households with the household reference person in full time work (18%) and the lowest proportion of grants to those living in the bottom two deciles of indices of multiple deprivation (26%).

The ‘winners’ are broadly similar in number (total of 233,000) and composition to the ‘winners’ with option 5, although there are a few differences. For example, there is a lower proportion of outright owners (58%) and a higher proportion of those with mortgages (30%) than with Option 5. Unlike Option 5, the main gains are in the 3rd and 4th income quartiles rather than the 4th and 5$^{th}$. This option also results in a higher proportion in full-time work (31%) and lower proportion that are retired (57%) than Option 5.

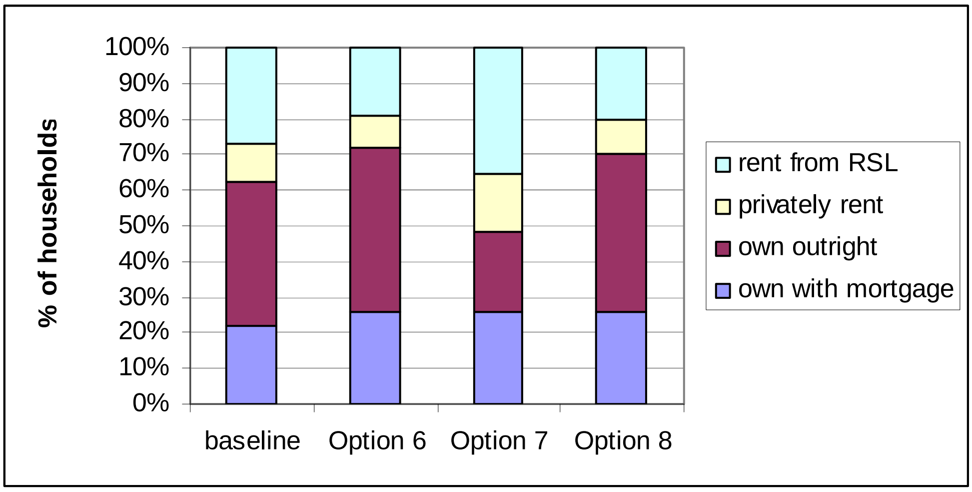
Despite this, there are some ‘losers’ – 2,000 would fail to get a grant and 19,000 would get a smaller grant. The sample size is too small to draw definitive conclusions but they look very similar to those that would lose out under option 5, apart from the high proportion (42%) of single people aged 60 or over.

### 7.3 How would equity charging affect different groups?

To assess this we have compared the profile of those eligible under option 6 with that for options 7 and 8.

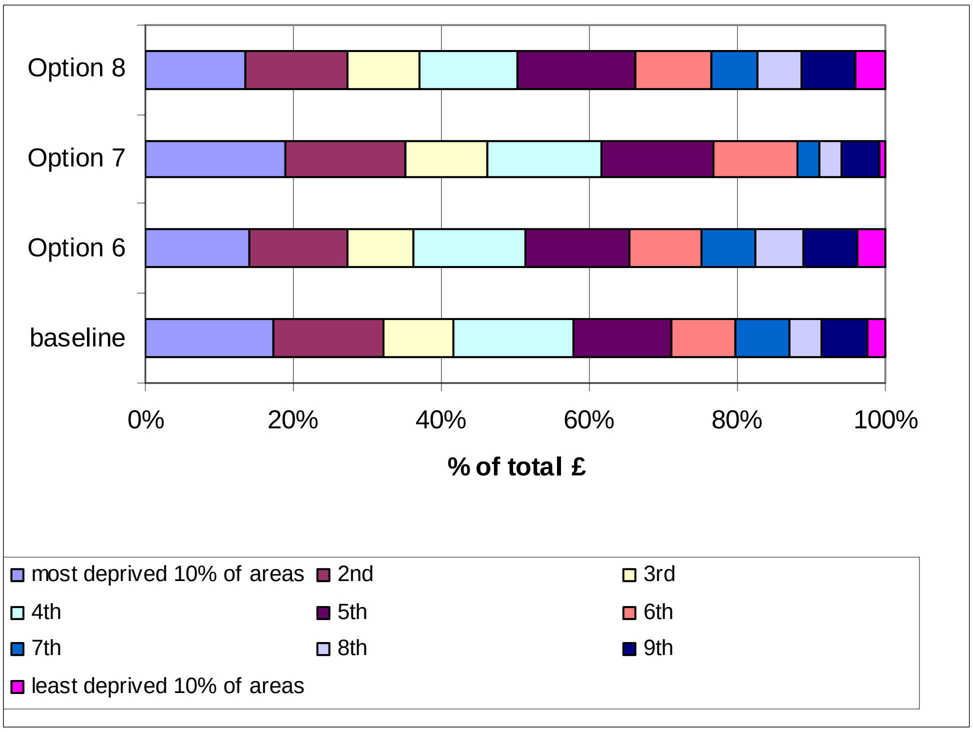
Option 7, which classes all those with equity over £100,000 as not eligible for a grant of any size, results in quite a radical redistribution of grants away from outright owners to tenants. With this option, the percentage of all grants going to outright owners would reduce from 46 per cent to 22 per cent and the proportion going to tenants would increase from 28 per cent to 52 per cent (Figure 7.2). With Option 8 there would only be a slight reduction in the proportion of grants to outright owners from 46 per cent to 44 per cent.

**Figure 7.2 Proportion of eligible households in the different tenure groups under the different options**




Option 7 also results in the highest proportion of grants going to those aged under 20 (7%) and lowest proportion going to those aged 75 or over (28%). It also results in a much higher proportion of the total amount of grant going to those living in the most deprived areas in indices of multiple deprivation (Figure 7.3). Under Option 6 (and Option 8) some 27 per cent of funding would go to those in the most deprived 20 per cent of wards but this rises to 35 per cent with Option 7. This is mainly because of the high proportion of renters amongst those eligible under option 7.

**Figure 7.3 Proportion of total amount of grant going to households in each decile of indices of multiple deprivation**



Option 8, which only classes those cases with works costing over £6,000 and where there is over £100,000 of equity as not eligible, is very little different to option 6. This is mainly because most of the people with equity of £100,000 or more also require adaptations that cost less than £6,000.

### 7.4 Implications for the allocations model

Although this research has considered the allocations model and means-testing separately, they are closely linked because the factors taken onto consideration in the means test need to be reflected in any allocation formula. A key question for the allocations model is whether and how it should factor in relative poverty. Options 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 all remove the need for means testing for grants under £6,000 and, because this represents the majority of all grants, there seems little justification for including an indicator of poverty. The simplified model therefore lends itself better to work alongside these options. If equity is brought into the means-test, there may be some justification for bringing in an additional factor to take this into account. However, reliable and up to date information on this at local authority level will not be available until after the 2011 census and will be difficult to update. Also, if local authorities are putting charges on properties, they will still have to find the money to pay for the work and then recover it when the property is sold or transferred. This could take some time and may lead to cash flow problems that might jeopardise their ability to fund grants in the future.

All of the means-testing options have a slightly different impact on the proportion of grant that would be needed in each region when we run the means testing options using English house condition survey data. Table 7.3 illustrates what proportion of the total amount of grant would go to each region using the current means test and each of the eight options.

**Table 7.3 Proportion of the total amount of disabled facilities grant going to each region under the different means-testing options**

| | current | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North East | 4.3% | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.7% | 4.0% | 4.4% | 4.1% | 5.7% | 4.9% |
| Yorks and Humber | 7.4% | 9.1% | 7.3% | 8.2% | 7.4% | 9.1% | 9.1% | 8.0% | 8.7% |
| North West | 19.9% | 18.7% | 20.2% | 19.0% | 18.6% | 18.7% | 17.6% | 24.7% | 20.6% |
| East Midlands | 12.0% | 11.8% | 11.0% | 12.1% | 11.8% | 11.5% | 11.6% | 11.2% | 11.0% |
| West Midlands | 10.5% | 9.8% | 10.4% | 10.9% | 13.2% | 9.8% | 12.2% | 10.9% | 10.0% |
| South West | 18.0% | 18.5% | 19.0% | 17.7% | 19.6% | 18.9% | 19.7% | 15.0% | 16.2% |
| East of England | 5.2% | 6.1% | 5.0% | 5.1% | 4.5% | 6.1% | 5.5% | 6.4% | 6.6% |
| South East | 11.3% | 11.7% | 11.0% | 11.3% | 10.5% | 11.3% | 10.7% | 10.2% | 11.4% |
| London | 11.2% | 10.0% | 11.5% | 11.0% | 10.3% | 10.1% | 9.5% | 8.0% | 10.5% |
| **Total** | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

### 7.5 Ease of operation and administration

Not all of the options would reduce the amount of resources required for means testing. Option 2 would probably increase the costs and complexity of administration because applicants would need to supply details of housing costs and staff would need to check these, modify existing software/methods and calculate entitlement. Options 3 and 4 would also represent a little more work initially to modify any software/methods to take into account the increased allowable income; but after that there should be no additional costs compared with the current system. The only options that would significantly reduce the administrative burden are options 1,5,6 ,7 and 8 with option 1 representing the greatest savings. With the two equity assessment/charge options there would also be additional resources required to establish the amount of equity and, where appropriate and agreed, to place a charge on the property. However, these are likely to be small in relation to the savings generated by not means-testing grants under £6,000.

### 7.6 Preferred option

The different options tested all have some merit. Of the six initial options tested, Option 6 goes furthest towards answering the main criticisms of the current system and provides additional help for the widest range of people. This is because:

- It reduces the administrative costs through not means testing applications for works under £6,000.
- It uses real housing costs and is therefore fairer to those with mortgages and higher rents.
- It removes some of the disincentives to work by removing the tapers and increasing allowable income.
- It provides assistance to retired households on modest incomes and with savings.

However, this option could equally be criticised for not targeting help to those in greatest financial need. Unless the total amount of disabled facilities grant is increased significantly, applying this option will result in disabled facilities grant going to better off households in less deprived areas at the expense of those in greatest financial need. One way round this would be then to operate an equity test. The very simple tests that we have run using options 7 and 8 are far too crude to be implemented as they are, however, they do illustrate that taking equity into account can ‘undo’ some of the unwelcome side effects of Option 6 whilst still retaining its key benefits. Both options 7 and 8 would see a much higher proportion of grants going to disabled people aged under 20 and those in full time work than the current system.

# 8 Conclusion and recommendations

## 8.1 Conclusions

### Overall demand for disabled facilities grant

There is a very large demand for adaptations with English house condition survey estimating that some 720 thousand households living in the private sector or renting from housing associations require some adaptations. Around half of these (367 thousand) would be eligible for a grant of at least £1,000 under the current means test. The average amount of grant payable for those eligible would be £5,191 and therefore the amount needed to cover grants for all of those who are theoretically eligible is £1.9bn at 2005 prices. This is more than ten times higher than the total amount of disabled facilities grant allocated in England in 2009-10 (£157m).

### Common areas

There is very little information available to assess the need for adaptations to common areas of flats to improve their accessibility for both residents and visitors. Although the English house condition survey does provide some baseline information on numbers of blocks with steps up to the main entrance, lifts and falls hazards as covered by the Housing Health and Safety Rating System the information collected is not detailed enough to estimate the likely costs of any improvements.

### Allocations

There is no reliable data that would enable us to estimate the need for grants for young people aged under 20 for individual local authorities. It is possible to estimate demand at Regional level which could be used to create separate regional ‘pots’ that could be distributed by the Regional Offices. However, given that these grants account for such a small percentage of total need (about 7%) it may be more sensible and robust to allocate them within a general model. For ex-Service personnel, there is no reliable data to enable us to estimate demand for disabled facilities grant at a national, let alone a regional, level. Any grants for this group would have to come out of the standard allocation model.

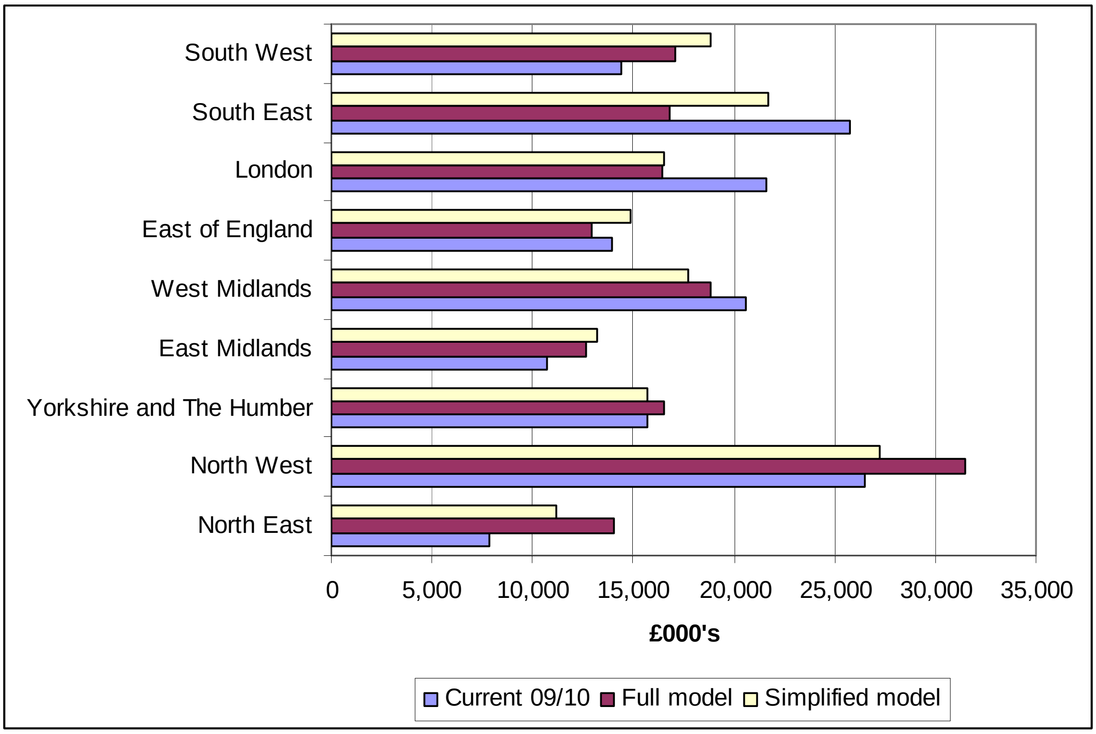
The current allocations model has been widely criticised for its complexity and lack of transparency. It has also resulted in large fluctuations in allocations for a number of authorities from year to year. We have tried to create a much simpler model that uses widely available national statistics that are updated on a regular basis. We have not used any English house condition survey data because any very small gains in predictive power would be outweighed by the additional complexity and volatility of indicators derived from this data set. Although we are very aware that there are different arrangements for registered social landlords, particularly those that took over local authority stock, in different areas, we have not been able to take account of this in the research.

The main allocations model (the ‘full’ model) uses five factors all derived from available national statistics to create an index of need for each local authority:

- Number of claimants for disability related benefits (from Department of Work and Pensions claimant data).
- Proportion of population aged 60 or over (from ONS).
- Proportion of people on means tested benefits (from Department of Work and Pensions claimant data).
- Proportion of the housing stock that is not owned by local authorities
- Regional Building Price Factor (BCIS all in TPI).

This index was then scaled so that the allocation totalled the 2009-10 actual total disabled facilities grant budget for England. We also produced a ‘simplified’ model which was identical to the above except that it did not include the proportion of people on means tested benefits. Not surprisingly, using the new models resulted in some very radical changes for different local authorities and these changes are largest with the full model. However, it is important to put these into context by examining them in relation to volatility in the existing allocations which changed from between -40 per cent to +67 per cent for different authorities between 2008-09 and 2009-10. The new models suggest a very different regional distribution from the current allocations with a significant shift of resources away from London and the South East to the North East, East Midlands and South West (Figure 8.1).

**Figure 8.1 Total allocations for authorities in each region for current allocations and new models (all scaled to the 2009/10 annual total of £157m)**




## Means testing

The current system is complex and costly to administer. It has also been criticised for penalising those with higher housing costs and creating work disincentives. We therefore examined two sets of issues: how and when means-testing should be used; and options for modifying the means test itself. The key factors that we examined were:

- removing means testing for all works costing less than £6,000
- using actual housing costs
- setting the allowable income limit to basic income support/pension credit plus 25 per cent
- removing the tapers from the loan generation formula

Obviously the impact of these alone will be different to that in combination. Bringing in all four of these changes answers most of the criticisms of the current means test. However, it would not necessarily target help to those in greatest financial need. It also results in a much higher estimated sum required for grants for all of those eligible (from £1.9m to £2.5m) and unless the total amount of disabled facilities grant is increased significantly, applying this option will result in disabled facilities grant going to better off households in less deprived areas at the expense of those in greatest financial need. One way round this would be then to operate an equity test whereby those with more than a certain amount of equity in their home would be offered an equity release loan or the option of placing a charge on their property that had to be repaid on the sale or transfer of the property. For the purposes of this work we examined two very simple options to provide an illustration of the likely impact of taking equity into account.

## 8.2 Recommendations

There needs to be further informed debate about whether there should be separate 'top slicing' at national or regional level for children and ex-service personnel. This depends largely on whether these two groups should continue to be treated as special cases. Moving to a means testing regime that uses real housing costs, higher allowances and removing tapers will mean that these groups would not loose out so much by means testing as they do with the current method.

Both of the new allocation models developed represent a simpler, more transparent and fairer way of distributing the resources than the current system. They will also provide greater stability in allowances year on year to individual local authorities and can also be updated easily and more regularly when characteristics of the population and benefit claimants change. Which model is the preferred approach depends, to some extent, on what means-testing system is selected and to what extent it is seen as necessary to target disabled facilities grant to areas that are generally more deprived. Both models represent a large and significant change from the 2009-10 allocations and there will be big winners and losers. If we were to retain the differentials calculated within the new method but at the same time ensure that no authority lost any money then this would require the total amount of disabled facilities grant nationally to increase by 83 per cent for the full model and 63 per cent for the simplified model. Immediate rises of this size are very unlikely in the current economic climate which means that any transition between the current and future system will need to be handled gradually and sensitively.

We need to address the lack of useful information on the configuration and accessibility of flats to help frame a strategy for improving the accessibility of common areas and shared facilities. Flats are not just a local authority or 'special' issue - approximately 1 in 5 existing homes are flats and about half of all homes built in the last five years are flats; the majority of which will have common areas.

On balance, we feel that the version of the means test that uses all of the four components (option 6) represents the best overall solution for means-testing because it addresses most of the main criticisms of the existing system. We do, however, feel that the definition of income needs to be widened to encompass equity. Resources are limited and they need to be targeted towards those who do not have the current income or asset wealth to fund work. Using equity to pay for adaptations is never going to be popular, but in the current and short term future economic climate, it is going to be necessary to address this. It is very difficult to justify giving someone a grant of £10,000 when they are the outright owner of a home worth £200,000. Placing charges on properties with large amounts of equity will not affect the current income of the person concerned, nor their entitlement to state benefits and allowances. However, it may enable them to get adaptations that will transform their lives. Also, the sums involved are normally not very large and need to be considered alongside other necessary disbursements at sale or transfer e.g. Capital Gains Tax, Inheritance Tax and legal fees.

There are obviously issues about how this may affect cash-flow and future grants where large amounts of money are only recovered on sale or transfer, but such issues could be resolved given sufficient political will. The administrative savings and the large number of additional disabled facilities grant grants that could be awarded should be sufficient incentive to find a way to make this work.

Whilst it is important that we have fair and transparent processes for distributing disabled facilities grant, English house condition survey analysis has illustrated that there is a very large backlog of need that has not been either recognised or addressed by the current system. There are two very important sources of additional funding that need to be exploited if we are to address this and make a real change to the independence and quality of life of people needing adaptations: budgets for health and care services; and the amount of equity locked up in owner occupied housing. We need to compile compelling evidence to demonstrate how money spent on adaptations will save money on health and care costs. This needs to take the form of theoretical cost benefit analysis, possibly using a similar approach used to that developed by BRE in recent work on the costs of poor housing (Roys et al 2010), and case studies to give concrete examples of how this works in practice. We also need to look to ‘smarter’ ways of using the available funds through re-use of equipment like hoists and stairlifts and making more use of removable prefabricated units to provide extra rooms rather than building permanent extensions.

# References


ODPM (2005) *Reviewing the Disabled Facilities Programme*

Roys M, Davidson M, Nicol S, Ormandy D and Ambrose P (2010) *The Real Cost of Poor Housing*. HIS BRE Press

# Appendix 1 – Profile of households needing adaptations

These estimates of overall need for adaptations were obtained by using English house condition survey data from two consecutive years (2004+2005). This data set gives us a reference date of April 2005 and we would expect that overall need for adaptations would have increased slightly, but not significantly since then. All results are based on the 917 households in the data set where the occupants said they needed one or more adaptations to their home that they did not already have and therefore provide a reasonably robust picture of general trends. They cover all tenures.

### NUMBER AND AGE PROFILE OF THOSE NEEDING ADAPTATIONS

English house condition survey estimates that there were almost 1 million (947,000) households where at least one person required some adaptations or additional adaptations to their home. A quarter rented from local authorities and over a third owned their home outright with no outstanding mortgage (Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1 Households containing people who need adaptations (2005)**

| | Thousands | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| own with mortgage | 164 | 17.4 |
| own outright | 346 | 36.5 |
| privately rent | 55 | 5.8 |
| rent from Local Authority | 232 | 24.5 |
| rent from registered social landlord | 150 | 15.8 |
| Total | 947 | 100.0 |

English house condition survey only asks about adaptations in relation to the most disabled person in the household. It is important to note that over a quarter (28%) of the households needing adaptations contained at least one other person who had some form of long standing illness or disability that limited their activity and who may therefore need additional adaptations. Looking at the most disabled person only, the age profile is heavily skewed to older people. Some 60 per cent were aged 60 or over and 18 per cent were aged 80 or over. Only about 3 per cent were aged under 16.

### WHO DO PEOPLE NEEDING ADAPTATIONS LIVE WITH?

About three-quarters (77%) of households requiring adaptations consisted of just one benefit unit (a single person or a couple with or without dependent children). This means that there are potentially 23 per cent of them (216,000) where other people's income could be taken into account within the means test. Looking at these 216,000 households in more detail, most of them (139,000) were situations where the disabled person (and any partner or spouse) was the householder in whose name the home was owned or rented and there were other adults living with them. These other adults were most likely to be adult children who lived with them and who may also have assisted with their care. The other 77,000 households were where the disabled person was living in someone else's house – for example an elderly person who had come to live with their adult children or a disabled adult who still lived in the parental home.

Currently, the means test takes into account the income of the disabled person and their partner/spouse.

**WHAT IS THEIR INCOME AND WHAT BENEFITS DO THEY RECEIVE?**

Only about 1 in 6 (16%) of all households needing adaptations had the household reference person and/or their partner in full time work. In over half (56%) of households one or both were retired and most of the remainder (24%) were households where neither was either working or retired.

The average net annual income of the household reference person and any partner was around £14,250 per year. Around 35 per cent had an annual net income of less than £10,000 and about 10 per cent had an income in excess of £25,000 per year. Looking at those households where the disabled person was in a different benefit unit (e.g. elderly relative living in their children's home), the average income of the benefit unit containing the disabled person was significantly lower at £6,200 p.a. Less than 10 per cent of these benefit units had an income of £10,000 p.a. or over.

In most of the households requiring adaptations the household reference person and/or partner was in receipt of at least some means-tested or disability related benefits (Table 1.2).

**Table 1.2 Number and % of households claiming benefits (2005)**

| Benefit | Thousands of households | % of households needing adaptations |
|---|---|---|
| disability living allowance mobility | 348 | 36.8% |
| Income Support | 340 | 35.9% |
| disability living allowance care | 199 | 21.0% |
| Attendance Allowance | 164 | 17.3% |
| Working Tax Credit | 29 | 3.0% |
| Industrial Injuries DB | 19 | 2.0% |
| War disablement pension | 13 | 1.4% |
| Disability premium with IS | 13 | 1.4% |

English house condition survey only collects information about savings for the household reference person and any partner so we have no information on savings held by a disabled person who is not the household reference person or partner. The data on savings of household reference person and any partner indicates that about a quarter had no savings at all and a further third had savings of £3,000 or less. Only about 25 per cent had savings in excess of £6,000 (the current capital limit) and about 10 per cent had savings over £20,000.

### WHAT ARE THEIR HOUSING COSTS?

Note that all amounts quoted below relate to the household reference person/partner because there is no information on what (if anything) those who lived in someone else's home paid as rent/housekeeping. Looking first of all at owners, two-thirds (68%) owned their home outright so they had no mortgage payments. Where households had a mortgage, the amounts were highly variable up to over £300 per week (Table 1.3). However, over half of these owners with mortgages had weekly mortgage payments that were less than the basic housing allowance at the time (£56.40 per week).

**Table 1.3 - Households with mortgages – weekly amount of mortgage payments (2005)**

| | | weekly mortgage payments |
|---|---|---|
| Thousands | | 164 |
| Mean | | £66 |
| Minimum | | £0 |
| Maximum | | £330 |
| Percentiles | 10 | £13 |
| | 20 | £22 |
| | 30 | £29 |
| | 40 | £42 |
| | 50 | £50 |
| | 60 | £64 |
| | 70 | £79 |
| | 80 | £91 |
| | 90 | £125 |

Of the 436,000 tenants, 74 per cent were in receipt of housing benefit which in most cases covered the full rent. Only about 20 per cent of renters paid in excess of the basic housing allowance of £56.40 – these were most likely to be private tenants (Table 1.4).

**Table 1.4 Renters – weekly amount of rent paid (2005)**

| | | Weekly rent paid |
|---|---|---|
| Thousands | | 436 |
| Mean | | £23 |
| Minimum | | £0 |
| Maximum | | £282 |
| Percentiles | 10 | £0 |
| | 20 | £0 |
| | 30 | £0 |
| | 40 | £0 |
| | 50 | £2 |
| | 60 | £11 |
| | 70 | £29 |
| | 80 | £52 |
| | 90 | £68 |

Taken together, this means that over half of all households needing adaptations had no net rent or mortgage to pay. Some 80 per cent of these households had real rent/mortgage payments of below £50 per week although in a few cases, housing costs were very high (up to £330 per week) (Table 1.5). If we add on council tax payments, the average costs rises significantly but there were still around 75-80 per cent of households who paid less than £56.40 on mortgage/rent and council tax per week.

**Table 1.5 Weekly housing costs paid – with and without council tax (2005)**

| | | Weekly rent/mortgage actually paid | Total housing costs paid per week inc. council tax |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thousands | | 947 | 947 |
| Mean | | £22 | £38 |
| Minimum | | £0 | £0 |
| Maximum | | £330 | £349 |
| Percentiles | 10 | £0 | £6 |
| | 20 | £0 | £13 |
| | 30 | £0 | £16 |
| | 40 | £0 | £18 |
| | 50 | £0 | £21 |
| | 60 | £3 | £24 |
| | 70 | £20 | £37 |
| | 80 | £47 | £64 |
| | 90 | £72 | £90 |

Using real housing costs in the means test would therefore have a very significant impact on the profile of households who are eligible.

**HOW MUCH EQUITY DO THEY HAVE IN THEIR HOME?**

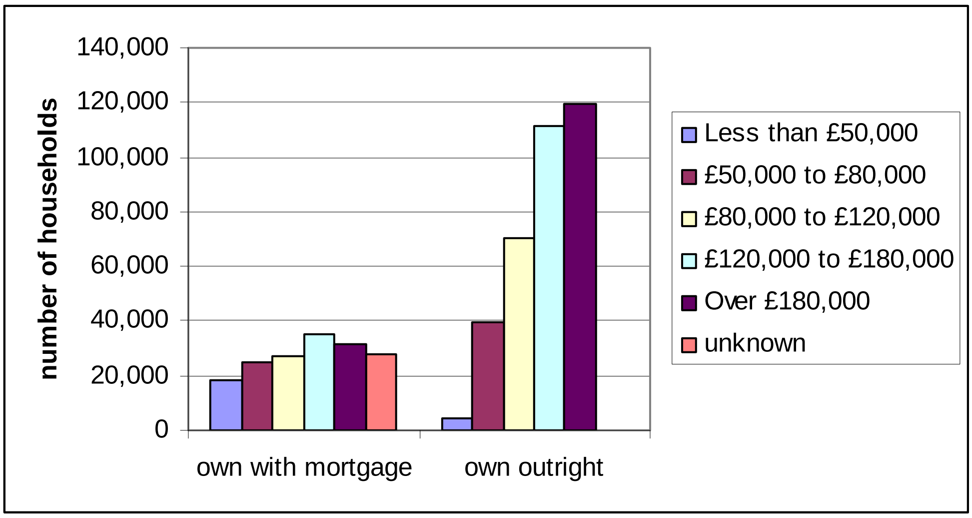
As with mortgage and rent paid, information on the amount of equity relates to the household reference person and any partner. Virtually all owner occupied households needing adaptations have equity in their home that is estimated to be at least twice the total costs of any adaptations required i.e. it could more than cover the costs. This is not surprising given the very large number of outright owners and older people in this group. Only about 5 per cent of all owners have equity valued at less than £50,000 and over half (58%) have at least £120,000 worth of equity in their home (Table 1.6).

**Table 1.6 Owner-occupiers only – amount of equity in home (2005)**

| | Thousands | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Less than £50,000 | 23 | 4.5% |
| £50,000 to £80,000 | 64 | 12.6% |
| £80,000 to £120,000 | 98 | 19.1% |
| £120,000 to £180,000 | 147 | 28.8% |
| Over £180,000 | 150 | 29.5% |
| Unknown | 28 | 5.4% |
| Total | 510 | 100.0% |

Obviously, the amount of equity is highest for those who own their homes outright but most of those with mortgages have at least £80,000 worth of equity in their home (Figure 1.1).

**Figure 1.1 Owner-occupiers only – amount of equity in home by whether own outright (2005)**




There is therefore considerable scope for using equity in the home to fund adaptations.

# Appendix 2 – Distribution of disabled facilities grant for different groups

**2.1 Grants of £1,000 or more – profile of eligibility and size of grant with current means test rules applied**

| | Eligible for grant | | Cost of grants | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | mean (£) | Total (£) | % of total cost |
| **All households** | **366,543** | **100.0** | **£5,191** | **£1,902,671,448** | **100.0%** |
| **Tenure of household** | | | | | |
| own with mortgage | 80,982 | 22.1 | £6,057 | £490,535,747 | 25.8% |
| own outright | 148,463 | 40.5 | £4,653 | £690,808,649 | 36.3% |
| privately rent | 37,987 | 10.4 | £5,573 | £211,705,688 | 11.1% |
| rent from RSL | 99,111 | 27.0 | £5,142 | £509,621,365 | 26.8% |
| **Equity in home** | | | | | |
| Less than £50,000 | 8,297 | 2.3 | £3,328 | £27,610,726 | 1.5% |
| £50,000 to £80,000 | 34,328 | 9.4 | £5,313 | £182,371,115 | 9.6% |
| £80,000 to £120,000 | 53,219 | 14.5 | £5,198 | £276,608,771 | 14.5% |
| £120,000 to £180,000 | 64,387 | 17.6 | £5,038 | £324,372,598 | 17.0% |
| Over £180,000 | 58,991 | 16.1 | £5,211 | £307,404,408 | 16.2% |
| not applicable | 137,098 | 37.4 | £5,261 | £721,327,053 | 37.9% |
| unknown | 10,223 | 2.8 | £6,160 | £62,976,777 | 3.3% |
| **Equivalised income - after housing costs** | | | | | |
| 1st quintile (lowest) | 96,708 | 26.4 | £5,054 | £488,736,939 | 25.7% |
| 2nd quintile | 117,190 | 32.0 | £5,059 | £592,883,545 | 31.2% |
| 3rd quintile | 100,910 | 27.5 | £5,487 | £553,705,445 | 29.1% |
| 4th quintile | 40,706 | 11.1 | £5,430 | £221,025,845 | 11.6% |
| 5th quintile (highest) | 11,029 | 3.0 | £4,200 | £46,319,675 | 2.4% |
| **Household composition** | | | | | |
| couple, no dependent child(ren) under 60 | 33,659 | 9.2 | £8,809 | £296,485,350 | 15.6% |
| couple, no dependent child(ren) aged 60+ | 92,382 | 25.2 | £3,764 | £347,713,521 | 18.3% |
| couple with dependent child(ren) | 36,459 | 9.9 | £5,680 | £207,069,637 | 10.9% |
| lone parent with dependent child(ren) | 23,758 | 6.5 | £6,934 | £164,728,843 | 8.7% |
| other multi-person household | 50,717 | 13.8 | £5,043 | £255,758,063 | 13.4% |
| one person under 60 | 31,458 | 8.6 | £6,568 | £206,604,546 | 10.9% |
| one person aged 60 or over | 98,110 | 26.8 | £4,325 | £424,311,488 | 22.3% |
| **Age of most disabled person - banded** | | | | | |
| under 20 | 14,256 | 3.9 | £9,076 | £129,384,075 | 6.8% |
| 20-59 | 114,948 | 31.4 | £7,094 | £815,483,836 | 42.9% |
| 60-74 | 110,885 | 30.3 | £3,963 | £439,409,402 | 23.1% |
| 75 or over | 126,454 | 34.5 | £4,099 | £518,394,136 | 27.2% |
| **Ethnic group of HRP** | | | | | |
| white | 325,644 | 88.8 | £5,146 | £1,675,606,834 | 88.1% |
| other | 40,899 | 11.2 | £5,552 | £227,064,615 | 11.9% |
| **Employment status (primary) of HRP** | | | | | |
| full-time work | 32,153 | 8.8 | £4,982 | £160,193,211 | 8.4% |
| part-time work | 13,776 | 3.8 | £7,047 | £97,083,209 | 5.1% |
| retired | 198,817 | 54.2 | £4,053 | £805,732,773 | 42.3% |
| unemployed | 4,580 | 1.2 | £3,731 | £17,088,563 | 0.9% |
| full-time education | 1,375 | 0.4 | £3,480 | £4,784,574 | 0.3% |
| other inactive | 115,842 | 31.6 | £7,060 | £817,789,119 | 43.0% |

Continued……..

| | Eligible for grant | | Cost of grants | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | mean (£) | Total (£) | % of total cost |
| **All households** | **366,543** | **100.0** | **£5,191** | **£1,902,671,448** | **100.0%** |
| | | | | | |
| **Government office region** | 366,543 | 100.0 | | | |
| North East | 13,614 | 3.7 | £6,076 | £82,722,487 | 4.3% |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 35,805 | 9.8 | £3,945 | £141,245,554 | 7.4% |
| North West | 69,927 | 19.1 | £5,426 | £379,450,120 | 19.9% |
| East Midlands | 39,464 | 10.8 | £5,789 | £228,448,819 | 12.0% |
| West Midlands | 40,488 | 11.0 | £4,951 | £200,442,911 | 10.5% |
| South West | 51,116 | 13.9 | £6,693 | £342,100,077 | 18.0% |
| East of England | 26,525 | 7.2 | £3,727 | £98,856,923 | 5.2% |
| South East | 41,070 | 11.2 | £5,254 | £215,786,013 | 11.3% |
| London | 48,534 | 13.2 | £4,401 | £213,618,544 | 11.2% |
| | | | | | |
| **Dwelling type** | | | | | |
| small terraced house | 42,262 | 11.5 | £4,519 | £190,978,870 | 10.0% |
| medium/large terraced house | 80,643 | 22.0 | £4,644 | £374,543,291 | 19.7% |
| semi-detached house | 105,024 | 28.7 | £5,707 | £599,421,640 | 31.5% |
| detached house | 28,950 | 7.9 | £6,779 | £196,238,889 | 10.3% |
| bungalow | 41,989 | 11.5 | £4,807 | £201,852,878 | 10.6% |
| converted flat | 12,200 | 3.3 | £4,019 | £49,028,932 | 2.6% |
| purpose built flat, low rise | 54,108 | 14.8 | £5,228 | £282,896,858 | 14.9% |
| purpose built flat, high rise | 1,367 | 0.4 | £5,640 | £7,710,088 | 0.4% |
| | | | | | |
| **Dwelling age** | | | | | |
| pre 1919 | 83,318 | 22.7 | £4,983 | £415,177,910 | 21.8% |
| 1919 to 1944 | 68,424 | 18.7 | £4,230 | £289,412,717 | 15.2% |
| 1945 to 1964 | 70,093 | 19.1 | £5,270 | £369,385,238 | 19.4% |
| 1965 to 1980 | 70,187 | 19.1 | £4,377 | £307,186,797 | 16.1% |
| post 1980 | 74,521 | 20.3 | £6,998 | £521,508,786 | 27.4% |
| | | | | | |
| **Deprivation - IMD2004 decile ranking of areas (lowerSOAs)** | | | | | |
| most deprived 10% of areas | 51,549 | 14.1 | £6,390 | £329,392,927 | 17.3% |
| 2nd | 54,750 | 14.9 | £5,180 | £283,625,811 | 14.9% |
| 3rd | 47,820 | 13.0 | £3,735 | £178,588,825 | 9.4% |
| 4th | 43,684 | 11.9 | £7,084 | £309,461,457 | 16.3% |
| 5th | 46,840 | 12.8 | £5,396 | £252,749,660 | 13.3% |
| 6th | 34,350 | 9.4 | £4,764 | £163,655,366 | 8.6% |
| 7th | 28,188 | 7.7 | £4,851 | £136,746,166 | 7.2% |
| 8th | 16,961 | 4.6 | £4,866 | £82,524,342 | 4.3% |
| 9th | 30,047 | 8.2 | £3,969 | £119,256,546 | 6.3% |
| least deprived 10% of areas | 12,354 | 3.4 | £3,778 | £46,670,348 | 2.5% |

## 2.2 Proportion of households with grants of different sizes (base=all households eligibile for a grant of at least £1,000 under current means test

| | £1K - 5K | £5K- 10K | £10K- 30K | over £30K | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All households** | **68%** | **25%** | **5%** | **2%** | **100%** |
| Tenure | | | | | |
| own with mortgage | 60% | 29% | 9% | 2% | 100% |
| own outright | 68% | 27% | 5% | 1% | 100% |
| privately rent | 64% | 27% | 7% | 2% | 100% |
| rent from Local Authority | 72% | 20% | 5% | 4% | 100% |
| rent from registered social landlord | 68% | 28% | 3% | 2% | 100% |
| **Equity in home (owners only)** | | | | | |
| Less than £50,000 | 76% | 24% | | | 100% |
| £50,000 to £80,000 | 59% | 37% | 4% | | 100% |
| £80,000 to £120,000 | 54% | 42% | | 4% | 100% |
| £120,000 to £180,000 | 69% | 24% | 5% | 2% | 100% |
| Over £180,000 | 69% | 19% | 13% | | 100% |
| **Household composition** | | | | | |
| couple, no dependent child(ren) under 60 | 54% | 27% | 11% | 8% | 100% |
| couple, no dependent child(ren) aged 60 or over | 83% | 13% | 4% | 0% | 100% |
| couple with dependent child(ren) | 56% | 36% | 6% | 1% | 100% |
| lone parent with dependent child(ren) | 30% | 63% | 6% | 1% | 100% |
| other multi-person household | 62% | 24% | 11% | 2% | 100% |
| one person under 60 | 67% | 27% | 2% | 4% | 100% |
| one person aged 60 or over | 74% | 23% | 1% | 2% | 100% |
| **Age of most disabled person - banded** | | | | | |
| under 15 | 37% | 42% | 17% | 4% | 100% |
| 16-59 | 53% | 36% | 7% | 4% | 100% |
| 60-74 | 74% | 21% | 4% | 2% | 100% |
| 75 or over | 80% | 16% | 3% | 1% | 100% |
| **Ethnic group of household reference person** | | | | | |
| white | 69% | 24% | 5% | 2% | 100% |
| other | 56% | 32% | 7% | 6% | 100% |
| **Employment status (primary) of household reference person** | | | | | |
| full-time work | 56% | 27% | 14% | 3% | 100% |
| part-time work | 50% | 39% | 12% | | 100% |
| retired | 78% | 18% | 3% | 1% | 100% |
| unemployed | 70% | 20% | 10% | | 100% |
| full-time education | 100% | | | | 100% |
| other inactive | 54% | 35% | 6% | 4% | 100% |

# Appendix 3 - Summary of accessibility of benefits information

| | ONS | LFS | GHS | FRS | Department of Work and Pensions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| disability living allowance | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| disability living allowance (by type-care/mobility) | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| disability living allowance (by age of claimant) | ✓ | x | x | ✓ | ✓ |
| disability living allowance (by rate) | ✓ | x | x | x | ✓ |
| attendance allowance | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| attendance allowance (by rate) | x | x | x | x | ✓ |
| War Disablement Pension | x | Combined with War Widows Pension | Combined with War Widows Pension | ✓ | Links to DASA |
| War Disablement Pension(by type of claimant) | x | x | x | ✓ | Links to DASA |
| Severe Disablement Allowance | Combined with incapacity benefit | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Incapacity Benefit | Combined with severe disablement allowance | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employment and Support Allowance (new claims for Incapacity benefit wef Oct 2008) | x | Type of benefit includes Disabled work Allowance | x | x | ✓ |
| Income Support | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Pension Credit | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Other notes | ONS identifies I.S.claimants in the incapacity benefit statistical group as % of total I.S. claimants | LFS also has Disability Premium Tax Credit as a benefit option. Can also breakdown pension into component types | GHS asks ref disability living allowance, attendance allowance whether part of pension and length of claim. Also asks if received Child Tax Credit | FRS-also asks if in receipt industrial injuries disablement allowance. Also whether in receipt of Child tax credit(not broken down) | |
| Other Disability related benefits | | | | | |
| Constant Attendance Allowance | | | | | Not readily available or published |
| Disabled Students Allowance | | | | | Not readily available or published |
| Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit | | | | | Available at LA level by formal request |
| Reduced Earnings Allowance | | | | | Available at LA level by formal request |
| Vaccine Damage Payments | | | | | Not readily published nor robust at government officeR/LA level |
| Disability premiums & Child tax credits (‘severely disabled’ element) | Via Inland Revenue but available statistics not robust at government officeR/LA level | | | | |

# Appendix 4 - Table of useful indicators/variables in survey data

| | Indicator | Detail within indicator | | Available government office/LA level |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ONS | People of working age with a limiting l/term illness | Count | Census based- Health & Provision of care dataset | Yes |
| | People with a limiting long term illness | Count | Census based- Health & Provision of care dataset | Yes |
| | People aged 16-74 economically inactive-perm sick & disabled | Count | Census based- Economic activity Dataset | Yes |
| | Households with a limiting l/term illness & dep children dataset | H/holds with dep children 0-4 / h/holds dep child other ages/ Adult working/whether more than one person with l/term illness | Census based | Yes |
| | Indices of Deprivation -Comparative Illness and Disability Indicator (CIMI) within the 'Health' domain - Income Domain | Underlying indicators. | Non census based. CIMI based on receipt of number of benefits including disability living allowance and attendance allowance from Department of Work and Pensions Income Domain | 2004 & 2007 Scores and ranks at LA level. Underlying indices within are at 'Output area' |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LFS | DDA disabled | DDA disabled & work limiting disability, DDA disabled only, work limiting dis only) | Quarterly survey | government office. LA available on request |
| | Main health problem | Various including breathing problems, progressive illness. | Quarterly survey | government office. LA available on request |
| | Health problem limits activity? | Count | Quarterly survey | government office. LA available on request |
| GHS | Nature of illness | 40 options e.g heart, arthritis | Yearly publication | Yes |
| | Whether long term illness limits activity | Count | Yearly publication | Yes |
| | Whether has l/term illness, disability or infirmity | Count | Yearly publication | Yes |
| | ICD long standing illness | Options include respiratory & musculoskeleton | Yearly publication | Yes |
| FRS | Whether adult has DDA disability | Count | Yearly publication | government office. LA on request via Department of Work and Pensions |
| | Number adults with DDA disability | Count | Yearly publication | government office. LA on request via Department of Work and Pensions |
| | Whether long term disability | Count | Yearly publication | government office. LA on request via Department of Work and Pensions |
| | Whether child has DDA disability | Count | Yearly publication | government office. LA on request via Department of Work and Pensions |
| | Number children with DDA disability | Count | Yearly publication | government office. LA on request via Department of Work and Pensions |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whether registered blind/partially sighted with LA | Count | Yearly publication | government office. LA on request via Department of Work and Pensions |
| | Difficulty with mobility | Count | Yearly publication | government office. LA on request via Department of Work and Pensions |
| | Difficulty with physical coordination | Count | Yearly publication | government office. LA on request via Department of Work and Pensions |
| DoH | Number of registered blind people with an additional physical disability | | | Only available at county level (broken into shires, unitary authorities and metropolitan districts) |

# Appendix 5- How the indices of multiple deprivation Income Domain is derived

This indicator provides a more detailed and thus ‘richer’ indicator of financial need. It takes account of the following:

- Adults and children in Income Support Households
- Adults and children in Income-Based Job Seekers Allowance Households
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee Credit only) Households
- Adults and children in those Working Tax Credit households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit Households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (Source: NASS 2005)

Indices of multiple deprivation indicators are not readily available at government office/LA level and we would need to establish how easily these scores can be developed to create local and regional level indices of financial need. Alternatively we could take one or two key components of the income domain and use these to estimate need. In effect this would mean using Department of Work and Pensions income support (IS) and pension credit (PC) claimant data. Income- based Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is readily available by government office but not at LA level (only parliamentary constituency level).

# Appendix 6 - Summary of housing indicators in survey data

| Housing Indicators | ONS | LFS | GHS | FRS | Department of Work and Pensions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenure | 2001 census data available but will not pick up stock transfers and increase in PRS. Non census based 'Dwelling stock & condition' data, has registered social landlord, LA but combines owners and private rented | Yes-Can break down into the 4 main tenures | Yes-Can break down into the 4 main tenures | Do not conform to easy breakdown between main 4 types. Options are LA, New Town, NIHE, Council(grouped)/ HA, Co-op, Trust (grouped) / various categories of owners | X |
| Size | X | X | No. of bedrooms per client or household | X | X |
| Type | Categories are- caravan, flat in commercial building, flat conversion, purpose built flats, detached bungalow or house, semi detached bungalow or house, terraced bungalow or house (census based).<br><br>We can also establish no.s of households at different floor level ranges | X | Options are- house, flat rooms, other, caravan. Flat options- purpose built, conversion/other type building | Houses and bungalows combined into detached, semi and terraced. Flats-PB & converted available<br><br>Floor level of main living part available | X |
| Age | X | X | X | X | X |

# Appendix 7 Claimant data for disability related benefits

7.1 Regional Distribution of disability living allowance and attendance allowance claimants only and the regional distribution of all disability related benefits

7.2 London government office - Local authority rankings within their government office for combined disability related benefits and disability living allowance/attendance allowance combined only

7.3 Notable changes to local authority rankings for combined disability benefits and disability living allowance/attendance allowance combined only

### 7.1 Regional Distribution of disability living allowance and attendance allowance claimants only and the regional distribution of all disability related benefits

| government office | Total disability living allowance/attendance allowance claimants 1000s | % of disability living allowance/attendance allowance Claimants by government office | Rank disability living allowance/attendance allowance claimants government office | Total claimants all benefits (1000s) | % All benefit claimants by government office | Rank all benefit claimants government office | Population % within government office | Rank Population government office |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North East | 255.73 | 6.5 | 9 | 449.24 | 7.1 | 9 | 5.1 | 9 |
| North West | 694.1 | 17.6 | 1 | 1142.81 | 18.0 | 1 | 13.7 | 3 |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 427.13 | 10.8 | 5 | 696.75 | 11.0 | 5 | 10.1 | 6 |
| East Midlands | 354.68 | 9.0 | 8 | 569.1 | 9.0 | 8 | 8.5 | 8 |
| West Midlands | 474.77 | 12.0 | 3 | 747.32 | 11.8 | 4 | 10.7 | 5 |
| East of England | 378.82 | 9.6 | 7 | 583.18 | 9.2 | 7 | 11.0 | 4 |
| London | 451.83 | 11.5 | 4 | 773.8 | 12.2 | 2 | 14.6 | 2 |
| South East | 500.84 | 12.7 | 2 | 773.39 | 12.2 | 3 | 16.3 | 1 |
| South West | 404.27 | 10.3 | 6 | 624.1 | 9.8 | 6 | 10.0 | 7 |
| Total Eng caseload | 3942.17 | 100.0 | | 6357.69 | 100.0 | | | |

Source claims=Department of Work and Pensions Feb 09 (except industrial injuries disablement allowance & reduced earnings allowance –Dec 08). Employment support allowance is based on 'benefit caseload'
Population rank from ONS (Census based)

### 7.2 London government office - Local authority rankings within their government office for combined disability related benefits and disability living allowance/attendance allowance combined only

| LA | Rank LA within government office using additional claimant data (1=highest) | Rank LA within government office using disability living allowance/attendance allowance claimant data (1=highest) | No. change in rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| Haringey | 14 | 21 | 7 |
| Lambeth | 6 | 13 | 7 |
| Tower Hamlets | 16 | 22 | 6 |
| Camden | 18 | 23 | 5 |
| Islington | 13 | 18 | 5 |
| Hackney | 11 | 15 | 4 |
| Hillingdon | 21 | 17 | -4 |
| Barnet | 8 | 2 | -6 |
| Bromley | 12 | 6 | -6 |
| Redbridge | 16 | 10 | -6 |
| Havering | 19 | 10 | -9 |
| Bexley | 25 | 14 | -11 |

### 7.3 Notable changes to local authority rankings for combined disability benefits and disability living allowance/attendance allowance combined only

| government office | LA | Rank LA within government office using additional claimant data (1=highest) | Rank LA within government office using disability living allowance/attendance allowance claimant data (1=highest) | No. change in rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NW | Burnley | 23 | 31 | 8 |
| NW | South Ribble | 34 | 30 | -4 |
| EM | Hinckley & Bosworth | 25 | 21 | -4 |
| WM | East Staffs | 17 | 21 | 4 |
| EE | Harlow | 35 | 40 | 5 |
| SE | Slough | 26 | 39 | 13 |
| SE | Crawley | 37 | 48 | 11 |
| SE | Dartford | 45 | 52 | 7 |
| SE | Tunbridge Wells | 43 | 49 | 6 |
| SE | Hastings | 14 | 19 | 5 |
| SE | Gravesham | 29 | 34 | 5 |
| SE | Eastleigh | 32 | 28 | -4 |
| SE | Vale of White Horse | 47 | 43 | -4 |

# Appendix 8- Data on children

8.1 Regional distribution of disability living allowance claimant data for the under 20 age group

8.2 Regional distribution of special educational needs data, disability living allowance claimant data and child population

**8.1 Regional distribution of disability living allowance claimant data for the under 20 age group**

| | Total claimants under 20 (1000s) | % disability living allowance Claimants by government office | Rank Claimants government office | government office children as % of total children in England | Rank government office child pop |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North East | 19.56 | 5.7 | 9 | 5.0 | 9 |
| North West | 49.63 | 14.6 | 2 | 14.1 | 3 |
| Yorkshire and Humber | 34.19 | 10.0 | 6 | 10.3 | 6 |
| East Midlands | 30.01 | 8.8 | 8 | 8.5 | 8 |
| West Midlands | 40.46 | 11.9 | 4 | 11.1 | 4 |
| East of England | 36.94 | 10.8 | 5 | 10.9 | 5 |
| London | 45.30 | 13.3 | 3 | 14.6 | 2 |
| South East | 53.15 | 15.6 | 1 | 16.1 | 1 |
| South West | 31.79 | 9.3 | 7 | 9.5 | 7 |
| Total England Caseload | 341.04 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |

### 8.2 Regional distribution of special educational needs data, disability living allowance claimant data and child population

| | % disability living allowance Claimants by government office | Rank Claimants government office | government office special educational needs pupils as a % of total special educational needs England | Rank government office % special educational needs pupils | government office children as % of total children in England | Rank government office child pop |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North East | 5.7 | 9 | 5.2 | 9 | 5.0 | 9 |
| North West | 14.6 | 2 | 14.3 | 3 | 14.1 | 3 |
| Yorkshire and Humber | 10.0 | 6 | 9.0 | 7 | 10.3 | 6 |
| East Midlands | 8.8 | 8 | 7.7 | 8 | 8.5 | 8 |
| West Midlands | 11.9 | 4 | 11.7 | 4 | 11.1 | 4 |
| East of England | 10.8 | 5 | 11.3 | 5 | 10.9 | 5 |
| London | 13.3 | 3 | 15.1 | 2 | 14.6 | 2 |
| South East | 15.6 | 1 | 16.6 | 1 | 16.1 | 1 |
| South West | 9.3 | 7 | 9.1 | 6 | 9.5 | 7 |
| Total England Caseload | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |

## Appendix 9 - All schools*: Pupils with statements of special educational needs.

Source-DCFS (school census)

| | 2007 special educational needs pupils as % total all pupils in government office | 2007 government office special educational needs pupils as a % of total special educational needs England | 2007 Rank government office % special educational needs pupils | 2008 special educational needs pupils as % total all pupils in government office | 2008 government office special educational needs pupils as a % of total special educational needs England | 2008 Rank government office % special educational needs pupils | 2009 special educational needs pupils as % total all pupils in government office | 2009 government office special educational needs pupils as a % of total special educational needs England | 2009 Rank government office % special educational needs pupils | government office children as a % of total children England | Rank government office Child population (ONS) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH EAST | 3.0 | 5.3% | 9 | 2.9 | 5.2% | 9 | 2.9 | 5.2% | 9 | 5.0% | 9 |
| NORTH WEST | 3.1 | 15.0% | 2 | 3.0 | 14.7% | 3 | 2.9 | 14.3% | 3 | 14.1% | 3 |
| YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER | 2.6 | 9.2% | 6 | 2.5 | 9.1% | 6 | 2.4 | 9.0% | 7 | 10.3% | 6 |
| EAST MIDLANDS | 2.5 | 7.8% | 8 | 2.5 | 7.8% | 8 | 2.5 | 7.7% | 8 | 8.5% | 8 |
| WEST MIDLANDS | 3.0 | 11.9% | 4 | 2.9 | 11.8% | 4 | 2.9 | 11.7% | 4 | 11.1% | 4 |
| EAST OF ENGLAND | 2.7 | 10.7% | 5 | 2.8 | 11.1% | 5 | 2.8 | 11.3% | 5 | 10.9% | 5 |
| LONDON | 2.8 | 14.8% | 3 | 2.7 | 14.9% | 2 | 2.7 | 15.1% | 2 | 14.6% | 2 |
| SOUTH EAST | 2.9 | 16.4% | 1 | 2.8 | 16.5% | 1 | 2.8 | 16.6% | 1 | 16.1% | 1 |
| SOUTH WEST | 2.6 | 8.9% | 7 | 2.6 | 9.0% | 7 | 2.6 | 9.1% | 6 | 9.5% | 7 |
| ENGLAND | 2.8 | | | 2.8 | | | 2.7 | | | | |

*Includes Nursery, Primary, Middle, Secondary, Independent and Special schools, Pupil Referral Units, City Technology Colleges and Academies. Excludes dually registered pupils. **Based on where the pupil attends school.**

# Appendix 10 Allocation summaries for the government offices

**Government office- East of England Allocations Summary**

During 2006, a group of sub-regional local authority representatives carried out a consultation to decide on a methodology for the allocation of disabled facilities grant in the East of England for 2007-08 onwards. Seven methodologies were originally put forward by partners in the East of England for modelling by the government office for the East of England Following discussion agreement was reached by the disabled facilities grant sub regional virtual group on the methodology that should be applied from 2007-08 onwards. Prior to the allocations being calculated for 2009-10, we contacted the chair of this sub-group, who agreed that this methodology should again be applied.

Accordingly the government office allocates 75 per cent of the funding against the needs indicators. The remaining 25 per cent was allocated to deprivation. Individual local authorities deprivation was calculated by dividing local authorities into 4 bands based on deprivation and dividing the available resource 1/12 share of 40 per cent of the funds for band 1 local authorities (worst deprivation), 1/12 share of 30 per cent for those in band 2, 1/12 share of 20 per cent for those in band 3 and 1/12 share of 10 per cent for those in band 4. The methodology is applied until all funding had been allocated.

Once again the East of England remains under funded to the tune of £3.891m in 2009-10 and using the methodology only 20 local authorities received the full amount that they requested.

In line with the minister’s wishes the methodology has been adjusted to ensure that no local authority receives less than last year apart unless they bid for less, this applies to 3 local authorities.

The government office contacted senior officials in September from Brentwood, Epping Forest and Maldon to verify their bids. The local authorities declined to reply.

The allocations for Mid Bedfordshire and South Bedfordshire are shown separately but the two authorities are due to come together to form the new Central Bedfordshire Unitary Authority on 1 April 2009 as a result of the Local Government Review. This means that that the two figures will need to be added together and paid to the new authority.

**Government office - East Midlands Allocations Summary**

**Approach**
Taking last year's allocation as a guaranteed minimum for each LA, the approach I have then taken is to:

1) Allocate 100 per cent of the bid to those local authorities bidding below or only marginally above the DCLG need indicator figure.
2) With the small remaining underspend The government office for the West Midlands have allocated £3,000 across the board to all other local authorities with the exception of the '3 Cities' who have the greatest need and who have therefore been allocated an extra £8,000 on top of the guaranteed figure.

This seemed the most equitable way to give everyone an increase on last year's allocation (unless their bid didn't ask for it).

**Government office - London Allocations Summary**

Our methodology is similar to that used in previous years.

Allocations are capped at the level of authorities' bids where they are seeking less resource than the needs distribution produces. This freed up resources for re-allocation to other authorities which have bid for more than the needs distribution provides. Where authorities bid for more, they are allocated a share of the remaining resources on a pro-rata basis in relation to the bids received, but ensuring that they get the needs distribution allocation as a minimum. We also capped allocations at no more than 50 per cent increase over last year's allocation.

Hillingdon have confirmed their bid. It is lower because they cleared their backlog last year.

**Government office- North East Allocations Summary**

**Basic Principals**

If any authority bid for less than it is entitled to it gets that bid.
No authority, other than as above, gets less than last year.
Remaining local authorities get their ‘entitlement’ if their bid is close to it.
Those authorities whose bid far exceeds their entitlement get what they got last year.

**Results**

One authority (Hartlepool) gets lass than last year (275 as opposed to 277 last year).
Thirteen authorities get what they got last year.
Nine authorities get more than last year.

**Government office- North West Allocations Summary**

Historically, allocations were not based on need or numbers of eligible applicants but were the result of a bidding process which allocated money on the basis of a local authority's ability to resource its 40 per cent contribution (to match the central government grant of 60%) and had the resources to fully spend their allocation in any one year. Those who were unable to resource their 40 per cent (up to the level of demand for Disabled Facilities Grants in their area) or who had been unable to spend their allocation in any particular year lost out, with allocations being reduced in subsequent bidding rounds.

Correcting this imbalance requires a long-term strategy to avoid penalising those who have given the Disabled Facility Grant a priority in their capital allocations. The following allocations represent our ongoing commitment in adopting an allocation methodology that is needs based, equitable and transparent.

The rationale employed in Department of Health’s Access Systems Capacity Grant helped inform the allocations. This fund is aimed at keeping the elderly in their own homes for as long as possible, takes into account, age, income and health data and so is relevant to Disabled Facilities Grant.

Government announced the removal of the formal 60/40 split last year, and this is the first round of allocations to be made. Although local authorities are not now required to provide their 40 per cent contribution there is still an expectation that they will continue to fund disabled facilities grant at similar levels to previous years. The majority of bids we have received reflect this, however a number of local authorities have submitted bids which are significantly lower than previous years. We are monitoring this issue in conjunction with DCLG.

The nine local authorities which received cuts all achieved its 100 per cent bid. The government office for the North West contacted the local authorities concerned and are satisfied that there returns were correct.

**Allocations**

The Region has received £26.480m for 2009-10. This represents a 6.56 per cent increase on 2008-09 and is 85 per cent of the total bid for by local authorities.

In continuing to employ the rationale established in previous years' allocations it is suggested that funding is related to a three category system as follows:

- Up to +20 per cent for under resourced local authorities.
- Up to +10 per cent for those local authorities within 10 per cent of their needs based allocation.
- No change on last year's allocations for over resourced local authorities and those who requested no change in funding.
- Reductions only for those local authorities who have requested it.

**Government office- South East Allocation Summary**

**Regional Allocation**

DCLG's indicative disabled facilities grant allocation (09-10) for the South East is **£25,746,000**.

Bids from South East authorities (2009-10) totalled **£28,444,000**.

**Justification for Government office - South East Recommendations**

The recommendations on the attached spreadsheet are largely formulaic.

1. We agreed on some initial principles to begin allocating the available resources:

- Local authorities bidding for less than their 2008-09 allocation should receive 100 per cent of bid.
- Local authorities bidding for the same amount as their 2008-09 allocation should receive 100 per cent of bid.
- Local authorities bidding for up to 15 per cent above their 2008-09 allocation should receive 100 per cent of bid.

This accounted for £18,967,000 (74% of allocation) to 51 of the region's 67 authorities.

2. We then looked at the bids from the remaining 16 authorities, and again agreed on some principles:

- Local authorities should receive a minimum increase of 15 per cent above their 2008-09 allocation.
- Local authorities requesting an increase of between 35 per cent and 50 per cent should receive an increase of 20 per cent.
- Local authorities requesting an increase of more than 50 per cent should receive a minimum increase of 30 per cent.

3. Using the above formula allocates most of the regional allocation. With the remainder, we considered that three authorities merited additional allocations:

**Maidstone** has a recent history of under-allocation, but a good record of spending additional in-year resources and should receive a 50 per cent increase.

**Swale** has requested a significant increase (120%) and should receive a 33 per cent increase.

**Thanet** has requested a very large increase (320%) due to increased demand and a large backlog and should receive a 50 per cent increase.

We would wish to monitor at half year the seven local authorities receiving increases of 20 per cent or more, and also Reading who requested an increased allocation this year despite a very large underspend in 2007-08.

**Government office - South West Allocations Summary**

The south west region has received a disabled facilities grant allocation of £14.361m for 2009-10 which is a 7 per cent increase on the region's disabled facilities grant allocation for 2008-09 which totalled £13.477m.

As there is increased demand for disabled facilities grants across the region it was decided that as many of our authorities as possible should benefit from the increased regional allocation. Consequently 29 of our 45 authorities will receive a 7 per cent increase in 2009-10 compared to their 2008-09 allocation. Another 14 authorities will receive between a 0-5 per cent increase in 2009-10 compared to their 2008-09 allocation because the level of their bid for 2009-10 effectively prevents them receiving a larger increase.

Two local authorities namely Plymouth and Torbay will get a 23 per cent and 22 per cent increase respectively on their 2008-09 allocations to reflect the well evidenced cases these local authorities made for additional resources in 2009-10 as supported by the disabled facilities grant needs indicators.

**NEW CORNWALL and WILTSHIRE UNITARIES**

Two new unitary authorities will come into existence on 1 April 2009. The six existing Districts in Cornwall will become a new Cornwall unitary authority and the four existing Districts in Wiltshire will become a new Wiltshire unitary authority. The grant payments for the two new unitaries have been calculated by aggregating the allocations that would have made to the existing districts as shown below.

| LA | ALLOCATION |
|---|---|
| Caradon | £252,000 |
| Carrick | £290,000 |
| Kerrier | £298,000 |
| North Cornwall | £301,000 |
| Penwith | £618,000 |
| Restormel | £256,000 |
| **Cornwall** | **£2,015,000** |

| LA | ALLOCATION |
|---|---|
| Kennet | £194,000 |
| North Wiltshire | £266,000 |
| Salisbury | £210,000 |
| West Wiltshire | £275,000 |
| **Wiltshire** | **£945,000** |

**Government office - West Midlands Allocations Summary**

**Background**

Disabled facilities grant resource allocation to the West Midlands region is £19.579m - an increase of 7 per cent compared to the final allocation for 2008-09 (£18.378m)
Bids total £24.144m, so the resource is only sufficient to meet 81 per cent of bids overall.

**Process**

1 Allocate each local authority 80 per cent by DfGI, and ensure that all local authorities have at least 101 per cent of what they were allocated in 2008/9 (whichever is the greater)
At this point 97 per cent of funding was allocated and 10 local authorities had reached their bid level.

2 Allocate the remaining 3 per cent (£570,000) by establishing certain minimum levels combined with capping mechanisms – as set out below.

Minimum levels – each authority to receive at least (except where capping applies – see below)

- 101 per cent of 2008/9 allocation
- 107 per cent by DfGI
- 65 per cent of bid

Maximum levels - no authority to be allocated in excess of

- 100 per cent of bid
- 115 per cent compared to DfGI
- 144 per cent of 2008/9 allocation

**Capping exceptions**

Herefordshire was not capped at 144 per cent of 2008/9 – but a cap was applied at 149 per cent. This resulted in an outcome of 76 per cent by DfGI and 71 per cent of bid.

**Impact**

This methodology has produced a good spread of resource through benchmarking against individual bids, needs index and previous allocation

Allocations compared to bids

- Fifteen local authorities receive 100 per cent of bid while another three receive 90 per cent or more of bid (more than half the region's 34 authorities).
- Twelve local authorities receive 81 per cent or less of bid (the overall level of regional funding) but six of these were capped at 115 per cent of DfGI and two more (Birmingham and Herefordshire) received 144 per cent or more of what was allocated for 2008-09

Allocations compared to 2008-09 allocation

- All local authorities receive at least 101 per cent of their 2007-08 allocation (unless bid met below this level or capped at 115 per cent of DfGI)
- More than a third (13 local authorities) receive 107 per cent or more when compared to 2008-09 – the overall level of increase for the region

Comparison against 100 per cent by DfGI
- All but two local authorities receive at least 100 per cent by DfGI (unless bid met below this level)
- The exceptions are Birmingham (95%) and Herefordshire (76%) – in each case they have been allocated more than 40 per cent above their 2008-09 level.

Other issues – impact of 2008-09 allocations
- The bids for the current year are 17 per cent higher than for 2008-09 while the overall allocation is only 7 per cent higher.
- This is mainly due to a significant underbid by Birmingham CC last year and the consequence that a number of authorities benefited from Birmingham's error.
- However last year's outcome has caused some skewing and difficulties when making comparisons for this year.
- Under the 2009/10 proposed allocation methodology four West Midlands authorities will receive 66 per cent or less of their bid– all being capped at 115 per cent of DfGI.
- Three of these received a significant rise in allocation in 2008-09 (Dudley +78%; Solihull +49%, and Staffordshire Moorlands +99%) and the bids for the current allocation round may reflect that outcome.

**Note**

Birmingham's 2009-10 allocation is now revised to 2007-08 baseline of £3.794m, as a result the government office for the west midlands will receive an additional £1.046m in overall 2009-10 allocation.

**Government office – Yorkshire and Humberside Allocations Summary**

Yorkshire and the Humber had an allocation of £15.669m, which is 6.6 per cent more than for 2008-09, but compares with bids of £20.232m, and planned programmes of £33.719m, representing an effective grant rate of 46.5 per cent.

Despite the overbid, we gave some authorities who were bidding for less or no more the opportunity to revise their bids, and got replies requesting increases from Barnsley, Bradford, Craven, Harrogate, NE Lincolnshire and York. Their revisions were taken into account in the recommendations. We got no reply from Richmondshire, whose bid was down 41 per cent from its 2008-09 allocation (which equalled its bid for that year), but in line with 2008-09 actual reported planned spend.

We felt that it would be wrong to recommend cuts in allocations for any authorities that had not bid for less, but at the same time it was important to improve the position of those who were most poorly funded.

Our starting point is therefore 2008-09 allocations for all except Richmondshire, where we recommend an allocation in line with the reduced bid.  This left £1.002m to allocate, which we sought to target on the most poorly funded.  However, with a 6.6 per cent increase in regional resources, we thought that all that were looking for more would expect something.  Therefore, we recommend giving  all such local authorities  (i.e. everyone apart from Doncaster, who bid in line with this year's allocation) an increase of 2 per cent, and allocate the balance to those with the lowest rate of support for their programmes - Bradford, Craven, Harrogate, Leeds, Scarborough, Selby, Sheffield and York - to improve and equalise their rate of support.  This then funds these local authorities at 42.8 per cent of their proposed programmes, compared to fewer than 40 per cent for some of them this year.

# Appendix 11 - Full and simplified national statistics models - shares of regional funding compared to 2009-10 shares of regional funding

| government office | Local authority | Full model % share of regional funding | Revised model % share of regional funding | 2009/10 share of regional funding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NE | Alnwick | 0.747 | 1.040 | 0.88 |
| NE | Berwick-upon-Tweed | 1.130 | 1.203 | 0.93 |
| NE | Blyth Valley | 2.073 | 2.466 | 1.88 |
| NE | Castle Morpeth | 1.017 | 1.858 | 1.39 |
| NE | Chester-le-Street | 1.736 | 2.125 | 1.92 |
| NE | Darlington | 3.062 | 3.410 | 3.61 |
| NE | Derwentside | 4.817 | 4.426 | 3.84 |
| NE | Durham | 1.682 | 2.454 | 2.26 |
| NE | Easington | 6.079 | 5.587 | 5.37 |
| NE | Gateshead | 7.350 | 6.831 | 6.36 |
| NE | Hartlepool | 5.029 | 4.248 | 3.52 |
| NE | Middlesbrough | 6.471 | 5.651 | 8.35 |
| NE | Newcastle upon Tyne | 7.723 | 7.485 | 10.02 |
| NE | North Tyneside | 6.174 | 6.612 | 6.14 |
| NE | Redcar and Cleveland | 5.799 | 6.076 | 5.45 |
| NE | Sedgefield | 4.875 | 4.674 | 4.38 |
| NE | South Tyneside | 6.279 | 5.510 | 6.44 |
| NE | Stockton-on-Tees | 4.624 | 5.342 | 6.23 |
| NE | Sunderland | 14.959 | 13.782 | 12.87 |
| NE | Teesdale | 0.717 | 1.033 | 0.49 |
| NE | Tynedale | 1.001 | 1.754 | 1.89 |
| NE | Wansbeck | 3.046 | 3.339 | 2.71 |
| NE | Wear Valley | 3.609 | 3.095 | 3.06 |

| government office | Local authority | Full model % share of regional funding | Revised model % share of regional funding | 2009/10 share of regional funding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NW | Allerdale | 1.327 | 1.586 | 1.47 |
| NW | Barrow-in-Furness | 1.448 | 1.502 | 1.31 |
| NW | Blackburn with Darwen | 2.176 | 2.032 | 2.31 |
| NW | Blackpool | 4.198 | 3.213 | 2.40 |
| NW | Bolton | 3.263 | 3.247 | 3.82 |
| NW | Burnley | 1.544 | 1.459 | 3.21 |
| NW | Bury | 1.679 | 2.055 | 2.33 |
| NW | Carlisle | 1.210 | 1.589 | 2.50 |
| NW | Chester | 1.082 | 1.537 | 0.91 |
| NW | Chorley | 0.848 | 1.242 | 0.68 |
| NW | Congleton | 0.505 | 0.921 | 0.61 |
| NW | Copeland | 0.965 | 1.161 | 0.79 |
| NW | Crewe and Nantwich | 0.821 | 1.223 | 0.57 |
| NW | Eden | 0.313 | 0.594 | 0.57 |
| NW | Ellesmere Port & Neston | 0.778 | 1.029 | 1.70 |
| NW | Fylde | 0.974 | 1.372 | 1.38 |
| NW | Halton | 2.029 | 1.898 | 1.71 |
| NW | Hyndburn | 1.230 | 1.307 | 0.91 |
| NW | Knowsley | 4.603 | 3.083 | 2.43 |
| NW | Lancaster | 1.587 | 1.853 | 2.47 |
| NW | Liverpool | 12.953 | 8.877 | 8.37 |
| NW | Macclesfield | 0.861 | 1.648 | 0.63 |
| NW | Manchester | 7.558 | 5.275 | 10.08 |
| NW | Oldham | 2.392 | 2.495 | 2.29 |
| NW | Pendle | 1.240 | 1.309 | 0.91 |
| NW | Preston | 1.566 | 1.726 | 1.90 |
| NW | Ribble Valley | 0.288 | 0.623 | 0.32 |
| NW | Rochdale | 2.690 | 2.562 | 3.36 |
| NW | Rossendale | 0.804 | 0.910 | 1.33 |
| NW | Salford | 3.569 | 2.987 | 3.85 |
| NW | Sefton | 5.318 | 5.391 | 4.37 |
| NW | South Lakeland | 0.708 | 1.346 | 0.66 |
| NW | South Ribble | 0.785 | 1.304 | 0.76 |
| NW | St. Helens | 3.469 | 3.303 | 3.18 |
| NW | Stockport | 2.232 | 3.150 | 2.56 |
| NW | Tameside | 3.241 | 3.248 | 2.98 |
| NW | Trafford | 1.764 | 2.520 | 2.81 |
| NW | Vale Royal | 0.936 | 1.450 | 1.16 |
| NW | Warrington | 1.410 | 2.009 | 2.41 |
| NW | West Lancashire | 1.146 | 1.340 | 1.62 |
| NW | Wigan | 3.911 | 4.104 | 4.44 |
| NW | Wirral | 6.677 | 6.313 | 3.63 |
| NW | Wyre | 1.899 | 2.206 | 2.31 |

| government office | Local authority | Full model % share of regional funding | Revised model % share of regional funding | 2009/10 share of regional funding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Y&H | Barnsley | 7.127 | 6.246 | 5.88 |
| Y&H | Bradford | 10.507 | 9.455 | 9.55 |
| Y&H | Calderdale | 3.492 | 3.761 | 5.85 |
| Y&H | Craven | 0.740 | 1.112 | 1.19 |
| Y&H | Doncaster | 7.903 | 7.254 | 3.82 |
| Y&H | East Riding of Yorkshire | 5.264 | 6.374 | 5.55 |
| Y&H | Hambleton | 0.775 | 1.355 | 0.62 |
| Y&H | Harrogate | 1.163 | 2.166 | 1.36 |
| Y&H | Kingston upon Hull, City of | 6.538 | 4.606 | 5.17 |
| Y&H | Kirklees | 6.116 | 6.560 | 6.60 |
| Y&H | Leeds | 9.837 | 10.822 | 16.36 |
| Y&H | North East Lincolnshire | 3.973 | 3.502 | 4.51 |
| Y&H | North Lincolnshire | 3.386 | 3.476 | 3.59 |
| Y&H | Richmondshire | 0.280 | 0.561 | 0.56 |
| Y&H | Rotherham | 6.430 | 5.810 | 5.40 |
| Y&H | Ryedale | 0.662 | 0.950 | 1.25 |
| Y&H | Scarborough | 3.865 | 3.492 | 2.05 |
| Y&H | Selby | 0.632 | 1.053 | 0.82 |
| Y&H | Sheffield | 10.908 | 9.911 | 9.55 |
| Y&H | Wakefield | 8.780 | 8.956 | 7.60 |
| Y&H | York | 1.621 | 2.576 | 2.73 |

| government office | Local authority | Full model % share of regional funding | Revised model % share of regional funding | 2009/10 share of regional funding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EM | Amber Valley | 3.096 | 3.344 | 3.78 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EM | Ashfield | 3.854 | 3.482 | 2.36 |
| EM | Bassetlaw | 3.280 | 3.216 | 3.23 |
| EM | Blaby | 0.938 | 1.536 | 1.63 |
| EM | Bolsover | 3.420 | 2.896 | 2.86 |
| EM | Boston | 2.274 | 1.934 | 1.50 |
| EM | Broxtowe | 1.906 | 2.422 | 2.40 |
| EM | Charnwood | 1.791 | 2.446 | 2.74 |
| EM | Chesterfield | 3.910 | 3.236 | 3.47 |
| EM | Corby | 1.215 | 1.197 | 1.41 |
| EM | Daventry | 0.653 | 1.076 | 1.21 |
| EM | Derby | 6.451 | 5.644 | 6.27 |
| EM | Derbyshire Dales | 1.082 | 1.676 | 1.35 |
| EM | East Lindsey | 9.224 | 6.656 | 4.14 |
| EM | East Northamptonshire | 1.112 | 1.387 | 1.41 |
| EM | Erewash | 2.441 | 2.665 | 2.64 |
| EM | Gedling | 2.316 | 2.976 | 3.06 |
| EM | Harborough | 0.671 | 1.200 | 1.22 |
| EM | High Peak | 1.368 | 1.810 | 1.36 |
| EM | Hinckley and Bosworth | 1.417 | 1.892 | 1.41 |
| EM | Kettering | 1.459 | 1.694 | 1.81 |
| EM | Leicester | 7.640 | 5.427 | 7.04 |
| EM | Lincoln | 2.119 | 1.859 | 2.15 |
| EM | Mansfield | 4.217 | 3.651 | 3.43 |
| EM | Melton | 0.438 | 0.722 | 0.89 |
| EM | Newark and Sherwood | 2.692 | 3.058 | 2.76 |
| EM | North East Derbyshire | 2.569 | 2.681 | 1.41 |
| EM | North Kesteven | 1.897 | 2.294 | 2.11 |
| EM | North West Leicestershire | 1.543 | 1.915 | 2.00 |
| EM | Northampton | 2.966 | 3.242 | 3.95 |
| EM | Nottingham | 8.307 | 6.008 | 7.89 |
| EM | Oadby and Wigston | 0.798 | 1.095 | 1.13 |
| EM | Rushcliffe | 1.034 | 1.882 | 1.88 |
| EM | Rutland | 0.283 | 0.543 | 0.74 |
| EM | South Derbyshire | 1.301 | 1.747 | 2.42 |
| EM | South Holland | 2.348 | 2.285 | 1.85 |
| EM | South Kesteven | 1.749 | 2.242 | 2.38 |
| EM | South Northamptonshire | 0.484 | 1.009 | 1.19 |
| EM | Wellingborough | 1.450 | 1.558 | 1.57 |
| EM | West Lindsey | 2.286 | 2.394 | 1.97 |

| government office | Local authority | Full model % share of regional funding | Revised model % share of regional funding | 2009/10 share of regional funding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WM | Birmingham | 21.126 | 16.831 | 18.40 |
| WM | Bridgnorth | 0.655 | 0.873 | 0.94 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WM | Bromsgrove | 0.894 | 1.499 | 1.50 |
| WM | Cannock Chase | 1.597 | 1.742 | 1.45 |
| WM | Coventry | 6.494 | 6.139 | 6.18 |
| WM | Dudley | 5.997 | 5.742 | 9.76 |
| WM | East Staffordshire | 1.390 | 1.832 | 1.64 |
| WM | Herefordshire, County of | 2.914 | 3.827 | 2.27 |
| WM | Lichfield | 1.201 | 1.703 | 1.59 |
| WM | Malvern Hills | 1.180 | 1.649 | 0.87 |
| WM | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 2.402 | 2.970 | 2.33 |
| WM | North Shropshire | 0.995 | 1.235 | 1.16 |
| WM | North Warwickshire | 0.805 | 1.041 | 0.87 |
| WM | Nuneaton and Bedworth | 1.931 | 2.166 | 2.38 |
| WM | Oswestry | 0.681 | 0.779 | 0.35 |
| WM | Redditch | 0.790 | 0.950 | 1.16 |
| WM | Rugby | 0.844 | 1.251 | 1.02 |
| WM | Sandwell | 8.182 | 5.801 | 6.84 |
| WM | Shrewsbury and Atcham | 1.453 | 1.936 | 1.75 |
| WM | Solihull | 2.389 | 3.151 | 3.66 |
| WM | South Shropshire | 0.782 | 0.994 | 0.86 |
| WM | South Staffordshire | 1.310 | 1.813 | 1.60 |
| WM | Stafford | 1.397 | 2.263 | 2.20 |
| WM | Staffordshire Moorlands | 1.647 | 2.257 | 2.60 |
| WM | Stoke-on-Trent | 7.087 | 5.953 | 4.51 |
| WM | Stratford-on-Avon | 1.137 | 1.805 | 1.34 |
| WM | Tamworth | 0.785 | 0.912 | 0.73 |
| WM | Telford and Wrekin | 2.872 | 2.928 | 3.38 |
| WM | Walsall | 7.737 | 6.243 | 5.89 |
| WM | Warwick | 0.977 | 1.582 | 1.16 |
| WM | Wolverhampton | 6.039 | 4.646 | 4.65 |
| WM | Worcester | 1.100 | 1.447 | 1.09 |
| WM | Wychavon | 1.305 | 1.955 | 1.79 |
| WM | Wyre Forest | 1.906 | 2.086 | 2.08 |

| government office | Local authority | Full model % share of regional funding | Revised model % share of regional funding | 2009/10 share of regional funding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EE | Babergh | 1.209 | 1.495 | 1.59 |
| EE | Basildon | 3.136 | 2.775 | 3.01 |
| EE | Bedford | 2.310 | 2.569 | 3.02 |
| EE | Braintree | 2.096 | 2.312 | 1.94 |
| EE | Breckland | 3.126 | 3.027 | 2.49 |
| EE | Brentwood | 0.734 | 1.082 | 0.84 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EE | Broadland | 2.182 | 2.712 | 1.99 |
| EE | Broxbourne | 1.264 | 1.404 | 1.81 |
| EE | Cambridge | 0.786 | 1.129 | 1.88 |
| EE | Castle Point | 1.856 | 1.823 | 1.61 |
| EE | Chelmsford | 1.424 | 2.136 | 2.33 |
| EE | Colchester | 2.297 | 2.643 | 3.07 |
| EE | Dacorum | 1.149 | 1.630 | 1.99 |
| EE | East Cambridgeshire | 0.970 | 1.244 | 1.45 |
| EE | East Hertfordshire | 0.845 | 1.473 | 1.60 |
| EE | Epping Forest | 1.450 | 1.743 | 1.72 |
| EE | Fenland | 3.542 | 2.607 | 2.29 |
| EE | Forest Heath | 0.645 | 0.793 | 1.11 |
| EE | Great Yarmouth | 4.382 | 2.785 | 2.58 |
| EE | Harlow | 1.108 | 1.007 | 2.01 |
| EE | Hertsmere | 1.184 | 1.533 | 1.45 |
| EE | Huntingdonshire | 1.297 | 2.001 | 3.24 |
| EE | Ipswich | 2.927 | 2.472 | 1.94 |
| EE | King's Lynn and West Norfolk | 5.598 | 4.480 | 3.37 |
| EE | Luton | 2.587 | 2.378 | 3.53 |
| EE | Maldon | 0.876 | 1.027 | 1.03 |
| EE | Mid Bedfordshire | 0.876 | 1.395 | 2.40 |
| EE | Mid Suffolk | 1.079 | 1.429 | 1.24 |
| EE | North Hertfordshire | 1.448 | 1.882 | 1.76 |
| EE | North Norfolk | 4.281 | 3.600 | 2.47 |
| EE | Norwich | 3.342 | 2.367 | 2.15 |
| EE | Peterborough | 3.859 | 3.221 | 4.91 |
| EE | Rochford | 1.054 | 1.380 | 0.85 |
| EE | South Bedfordshire | 1.127 | 1.415 | 1.78 |
| EE | South Cambridgeshire | 0.845 | 1.508 | 1.68 |
| EE | South Norfolk | 2.186 | 2.479 | 2.05 |
| EE | Southend-on-Sea | 4.807 | 3.894 | 2.64 |
| EE | St Albans | 0.815 | 1.488 | 1.61 |
| EE | St Edmundsbury | 1.493 | 1.846 | 1.88 |
| EE | Stevenage | 0.964 | 0.992 | 1.41 |
| EE | Suffolk Coastal | 2.234 | 2.751 | 2.20 |
| EE | Tendring | 8.912 | 6.092 | 3.87 |
| EE | Three Rivers | 0.772 | 1.218 | 1.33 |
| EE | Thurrock | 1.889 | 1.912 | 2.88 |
| EE | Uttlesford | 0.480 | 0.803 | 0.43 |
| EE | Watford | 0.836 | 1.102 | 1.51 |
| EE | Waveney | 4.625 | 3.545 | 2.15 |
| EE | Welwyn Hatfield | 1.096 | 1.398 | 1.90 |

| government office | Local authority | Full model % share of regional funding | Revised model % share of regional funding | 2009/10 share of regional funding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L | Barking and Dagenham | 3.682 | 2.790 | 2.23 |
| L | Barnet | 3.752 | 4.557 | 3.99 |
| L | Bexley | 3.019 | 4.164 | 3.78 |
| L | Brent | 4.266 | 3.789 | 7.24 |
| L | Bromley | 3.491 | 5.229 | 3.20 |
| L | Camden | 2.831 | 2.441 | 1.34 |
| L | City of London | 0.040 | 0.076 | 0.03 |
| L | Croydon | 4.067 | 4.659 | 3.97 |
| L | Ealing | 3.838 | 3.996 | 4.84 |
| L | Enfield | 5.243 | 4.618 | 5.34 |
| L | Greenwich | 3.945 | 3.346 | 3.69 |
| L | Hackney | 3.589 | 2.425 | 1.91 |
| L | Hammersmith and Fulham | 1.949 | 1.878 | 1.87 |
| L | Haringey | 3.503 | 2.709 | 3.47 |
| L | Harrow | 2.768 | 3.289 | 2.36 |
| L | Havering | 3.806 | 4.589 | 2.66 |
| L | Hillingdon | 2.767 | 3.455 | 7.09 |
| L | Hounslow | 2.534 | 2.698 | 4.00 |
| L | Islington | 3.559 | 2.393 | 2.79 |
| L | Kensington and Chelsea | 1.639 | 1.899 | 1.23 |
| L | Kingston upon Thames | 0.864 | 1.523 | 2.09 |
| L | Lambeth | 3.020 | 2.652 | 2.36 |
| L | Lewisham | 3.710 | 3.289 | 1.97 |
| L | Merton | 1.459 | 2.185 | 1.82 |
| L | Newham | 3.886 | 2.923 | 3.45 |
| L | Redbridge | 3.837 | 4.090 | 3.40 |
| L | Richmond upon Thames | 0.933 | 1.827 | 2.78 |
| L | Southwark | 3.166 | 2.582 | 2.39 |
| L | Sutton | 1.723 | 2.537 | 2.55 |
| L | Tower Hamlets | 3.791 | 2.567 | 3.02 |
| L | Waltham Forest | 3.516 | 3.157 | 2.92 |
| L | Wandsworth | 2.233 | 2.603 | 2.13 |
| L | Westminster | 3.573 | 3.066 | 2.09 |

| government office | Local authority | Full model % share of regional funding | Revised model % share of regional funding | 2009/10 share of regional funding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SE | Adur | 1.296 | 1.114 | 0.82 |
| SE | Arun | 4.111 | 3.366 | 1.96 |
| SE | Ashford | 1.353 | 1.314 | 1.19 |
| SE | Aylesbury Vale | 0.896 | 1.376 | 1.26 |
| SE | Basingstoke and Deane | 0.865 | 1.268 | 1.63 |
| SE | Bracknell Forest | 0.435 | 0.688 | 1.02 |
| SE | Brighton and Hove | 4.961 | 3.799 | 2.56 |
| SE | Canterbury | 2.655 | 2.371 | 1.44 |
| SE | Cherwell | 0.899 | 1.238 | 1.46 |
| SE | Chichester | 1.606 | 1.781 | 1.78 |
| SE | Chiltern | 0.466 | 0.850 | 0.93 |
| SE | Crawley | 0.815 | 0.880 | 1.24 |
| SE | Dartford | 0.857 | 0.933 | 0.78 |
| SE | Dover | 2.608 | 2.108 | 1.58 |
| SE | East Hampshire | 0.723 | 1.098 | 1.84 |
| SE | Eastbourne | 3.169 | 2.269 | 1.86 |
| SE | Eastleigh | 0.895 | 1.269 | 1.45 |
| SE | Elmbridge | 0.606 | 1.056 | 1.15 |
| SE | Epsom and Ewell | 0.405 | 0.712 | 0.93 |
| SE | Fareham | 0.804 | 1.195 | 0.86 |
| SE | Gosport | 0.987 | 0.985 | 0.93 |
| SE | Gravesham | 1.229 | 1.149 | 1.21 |
| SE | Guildford | 0.573 | 1.011 | 0.93 |
| SE | Hart | 0.227 | 0.524 | 0.89 |
| SE | Hastings | 3.501 | 2.037 | 2.10 |
| SE | Havant | 2.595 | 2.166 | 2.33 |
| SE | Horsham | 0.796 | 1.253 | 1.46 |
| SE | Isle of Wight | 5.035 | 3.471 | 2.04 |
| SE | Lewes | 1.739 | 1.696 | 1.34 |
| SE | Maidstone | 1.592 | 1.756 | 1.57 |
| SE | Medway | 3.086 | 2.871 | 2.52 |
| SE | Mid Sussex | 0.798 | 1.320 | 1.35 |
| SE | Milton Keynes | 1.743 | 1.695 | 1.44 |
| SE | Mole Valley | 0.552 | 0.941 | 0.91 |
| SE | New Forest | 2.543 | 2.844 | 1.24 |
| SE | Oxford | 1.008 | 1.096 | 1.51 |
| SE | Portsmouth | 2.863 | 2.283 | 2.40 |
| SE | Reading | 1.071 | 1.132 | 1.20 |
| SE | Reigate and Banstead | 0.907 | 1.376 | 1.51 |
| SE | Rother | 3.259 | 2.572 | 1.82 |
| SE | Runnymede | 0.444 | 0.667 | 1.05 |
| SE | Rushmoor | 0.463 | 0.693 | 1.28 |
| SE | Sevenoaks | 0.955 | 1.280 | 1.35 |
| SE | Shepway | 3.096 | 2.192 | 1.59 |
| SE | Slough | 1.032 | 0.917 | 1.34 |
| SE | South Bucks | 0.391 | 0.639 | 0.82 |
| SE | South Oxfordshire | 0.662 | 1.120 | 1.86 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SE | Southampton | 3.214 | 2.569 | 2.56 |
| SE | Spelthorne | 0.712 | 0.992 | 0.97 |
| SE | Surrey Heath | 0.298 | 0.568 | 0.93 |
| SE | Swale | 2.718 | 2.068 | 3.09 |
| SE | Tandridge | 0.494 | 0.806 | 0.58 |
| SE | Test Valley | 0.838 | 1.135 | 1.63 |
| SE | Thanet | 6.154 | 3.516 | 3.48 |
| SE | Tonbridge and Malling | 0.952 | 1.213 | 1.40 |
| SE | Tunbridge Wells | 0.947 | 1.174 | 1.53 |
| SE | Vale of White Horse | 0.675 | 1.095 | 1.98 |
| SE | Waverley | 0.662 | 1.092 | 0.98 |
| SE | Wealden | 1.733 | 2.086 | 1.34 |
| SE | West Berkshire | 0.766 | 1.153 | 2.52 |
| SE | West Oxfordshire | 0.664 | 0.973 | 0.75 |
| SE | Winchester | 0.707 | 1.037 | 1.47 |
| SE | Windsor and Maidenhead | 0.693 | 1.112 | 1.21 |
| SE | Woking | 0.490 | 0.765 | 1.63 |
| SE | Wokingham | 0.376 | 0.845 | 1.28 |
| SE | Worthing | 2.484 | 2.204 | 1.40 |
| SE | Wycombe | 0.851 | 1.225 | 1.51 |

| government office | Local authority | Full model % share of regional funding | Revised model % share of regional funding | 2009/10 share of regional funding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SW | Bath and North East Somerset | 2.078 | 2.704 | 2.82 |
| SW | Bournemouth | 4.748 | 3.904 | 2.58 |
| SW | Bristol, City of | 7.563 | 6.387 | 6.60 |
| SW | Caradon | 1.905 | 1.842 | 1.75 |
| SW | Carrick | 2.185 | 2.071 | 2.02 |
| SW | Cheltenham | 1.178 | 1.535 | 2.05 |
| SW | Christchurch | 1.456 | 1.443 | 1.15 |
| SW | Cotswold | 0.805 | 1.182 | 2.85 |
| SW | East Devon | 2.876 | 3.383 | 2.80 |
| SW | East Dorset | 1.350 | 1.838 | 1.78 |
| SW | Exeter | 1.666 | 1.842 | 1.88 |
| SW | Forest of Dean | 1.484 | 1.560 | 2.01 |
| SW | Gloucester | 1.780 | 1.745 | 2.67 |
| SW | Isles of Scilly | 0.009 | 0.019 | 0.05 |
| SW | Kennet | 0.664 | 0.969 | 1.35 |
| SW | Kerrier | 3.660 | 2.698 | 2.08 |
| SW | Mendip | 1.616 | 1.891 | 1.88 |
| SW | Mid Devon | 1.140 | 1.259 | 1.61 |
| SW | North Cornwall | 2.227 | 1.998 | 2.10 |
| SW | North Devon | 2.412 | 2.168 | 1.96 |
| SW | North Dorset | 0.848 | 1.125 | 1.00 |
| SW | North Somerset | 4.179 | 4.361 | 4.47 |
| SW | North Wiltshire | 1.084 | 1.602 | 1.85 |
| SW | Penwith | 3.009 | 2.091 | 4.30 |
| SW | Plymouth | 6.102 | 5.305 | 4.09 |
| SW | Poole | 2.426 | 2.609 | 1.88 |
| SW | Purbeck | 0.746 | 0.880 | 0.93 |
| SW | Restormel | 3.072 | 2.580 | 1.78 |
| SW | Salisbury | 1.070 | 1.590 | 1.46 |
| SW | Sedgemoor | 2.320 | 2.304 | 1.91 |
| SW | South Gloucestershire | 2.264 | 3.277 | 4.67 |
| SW | South Hams | 1.533 | 1.822 | 1.59 |
| SW | South Somerset | 2.671 | 3.106 | 2.48 |
| SW | Stroud | 1.222 | 1.590 | 1.55 |
| SW | Swindon | 1.957 | 2.205 | 2.56 |
| SW | Taunton Deane | 1.714 | 1.932 | 1.46 |
| SW | Teignbridge | 3.197 | 3.194 | 2.67 |
| SW | Tewkesbury | 0.824 | 1.174 | 2.87 |
| SW | Torbay | 7.216 | 4.856 | 3.24 |
| SW | Torridge | 1.809 | 1.578 | 1.52 |
| SW | West Devon | 1.031 | 1.123 | 1.04 |
| SW | West Dorset | 2.121 | 2.378 | 2.03 |
| SW | West Somerset | 1.412 | 1.233 | 0.75 |
| SW | West Wiltshire | 1.594 | 1.989 | 1.91 |
| SW | Weymouth and Portland | 1.775 | 1.657 | 1.98 |

# Appendix 12 – Summary results of applying the different means testing options

12.1 Number of households getting a grant under current system and options 1-6

12.2 Percentage of all eligible households falling into different groups under current system and options 1-6

12.3 Total amount of grant payable for all those eligible under current system and options 1-6

12.4 Number of households getting a grant under current system and options 1, 6, 7 and 8

12.5 Percentage of all eligible households falling into different groups under current system and options 1, 6, 7 and 8

12.6 Total amount of grant payable for all those eligible under current system and options 1, 6, 7 and 8

**12.1 Number of households getting a grant under current system and options 1-6**

**Eligibility 2004+2005 - no of household getting a grant in each scenario**

| | baseline | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All households** | **366,543** | **521,027** | **347,999** | **394,925** | **358,882** | **519,290** | **537,622** |
| **Tenure of household** | | | | | | | |
| own with mortgage | 80,982 | 127,619 | 82,226 | 82,739 | 89,146 | 127,137 | 139,008 |
| own outright | 148,463 | 246,823 | 127,703 | 170,169 | 139,444 | 245,044 | 248,876 |
| privately rent | 37,987 | 47,474 | 38,435 | 39,019 | 37,987 | 47,474 | 47,474 |
| rent from RSL | 99,111 | 99,111 | 99,635 | 102,998 | 92,305 | 99,635 | 102,264 |
| **Equity in home** | | | | | | | |
| Less than £50,000 | 8,297 | 17,307 | 9,891 | 8,297 | 9,891 | 18,901 | 18,901 |
| £50,000 to £80,000 | 34,328 | 49,507 | 31,261 | 39,689 | 37,509 | 49,008 | 55,256 |
| £80,000 to £120,000 | 53,219 | 69,533 | 46,702 | 53,219 | 53,058 | 67,956 | 72,903 |
| £120,000 to £180,000 | 64,387 | 113,692 | 58,233 | 71,933 | 61,432 | 113,692 | 113,692 |
| Over £180,000 | 58,991 | 108,675 | 51,893 | 67,790 | 55,487 | 106,896 | 108,675 |
| not applicable | 137,098 | 146,585 | 138,070 | 142,017 | 130,292 | 147,109 | 149,738 |
| unknown | 10,223 | 15,728 | 11,949 | 11,980 | 11,213 | 15,728 | 18,457 |
| **Equivalised income - after housing costs** | | | | | | | |
| 1st quintile (lowest) | 96,708 | 100,327 | 100,371 | 96,708 | 97,319 | 102,611 | 102,611 |
| 2nd quintile | 117,190 | 135,022 | 117,121 | 124,930 | 113,180 | 137,160 | 140,512 |
| 3rd quintile | 100,910 | 145,868 | 86,345 | 111,299 | 94,262 | 142,747 | 149,036 |
| 4th quintile | 40,706 | 94,351 | 35,205 | 49,720 | 43,092 | 93,385 | 100,004 |
| 5th quintile (highest) | 11,029 | 45,459 | 8,957 | 12,268 | 11,029 | 43,387 | 45,459 |
| **Household composition** | | | | | | | |
| couple, no dependent chil | 33,659 | 65,606 | 35,761 | 33,659 | 35,456 | 65,982 | 67,403 |
| couple, no dependent chil | 92,382 | 156,163 | 73,391 | 108,145 | 79,697 | 152,232 | 156,455 |
| couple with dependent ch | 36,459 | 58,830 | 38,764 | 36,459 | 41,777 | 61,135 | 68,682 |
| lone parent with depende | 23,758 | 25,548 | 23,758 | 23,758 | 23,170 | 25,548 | 25,548 |
| other multi-person househ | 50,717 | 58,843 | 47,621 | 54,009 | 54,343 | 58,344 | 62,469 |
| one person under 60 | 31,458 | 35,775 | 31,766 | 31,458 | 30,100 | 35,021 | 35,021 |
| one person aged 60 or ov | 98,110 | 120,262 | 96,938 | 107,437 | 94,339 | 121,028 | 122,044 |
| **Age of most disabled person - banded** | | | | | | | |
| under 20 | 14,256 | 24,188 | 15,850 | 14,256 | 17,825 | 25,782 | 30,084 |
| 20-59 | 114,948 | 169,501 | 116,161 | 114,948 | 118,121 | 169,335 | 176,073 |
| 60-74 | 110,885 | 146,035 | 93,013 | 119,446 | 96,614 | 140,268 | 145,507 |
| 75 or over | 126,454 | 181,303 | 122,975 | 146,275 | 126,322 | 183,905 | 185,958 |
| **Ethnic group of HRP** | | | | | | | |
| white | 325,644 | 474,773 | 305,327 | 351,502 | 318,945 | 472,325 | 488,918 |
| other | 40,899 | 46,254 | 42,672 | 43,423 | 39,937 | 46,965 | 48,704 |
| **Employment status (primary) of HRP** | | | | | | | |
| full-time work | 32,153 | 85,669 | 36,747 | 32,153 | 40,237 | 87,475 | 98,891 |
| part-time work | 13,776 | 22,277 | 13,019 | 17,120 | 13,188 | 21,520 | 23,097 |
| retired | 198,817 | 281,821 | 178,599 | 223,855 | 184,414 | 279,789 | 285,128 |
| unemployed | 4,580 | 4,580 | 4,580 | 4,580 | 4,580 | 4,580 | 4,580 |
| full-time education | 1,375 | 1,375 | 1,375 | 1,375 | 1,375 | 1,375 | 1,375 |
| other inactive | 115,842 | 125,305 | 113,679 | 115,842 | 115,088 | 124,551 | 124,551 |

| | baseline | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All households** | **366,543** | **521,027** | **347,999** | 394,925 | **358,882** | 519,290 | **537,622** |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Government office region** | | | | | | | |
| North East | 13,614 | 24,015 | 13,614 | 20,644 | 13,614 | 24,015 | 24,015 |
| Yorkshire and The Humbe | 35,805 | 62,587 | 34,336 | 44,353 | 37,933 | 62,587 | 67,885 |
| North West | 69,927 | 92,078 | 66,127 | 69,927 | 64,249 | 92,784 | 93,651 |
| East Midlands | 39,464 | 51,881 | 32,787 | 42,808 | 38,031 | 50,370 | 52,937 |
| West Midlands | 40,488 | 50,467 | 34,788 | 41,457 | 43,879 | 49,179 | 54,827 |
| South West | 51,116 | 81,939 | 51,798 | 51,116 | 51,645 | 80,895 | 82,468 |
| East of England | 26,525 | 43,319 | 24,932 | 27,557 | 23,740 | 43,319 | 43,319 |
| South East | 41,070 | 61,507 | 40,394 | 45,645 | 39,235 | 62,218 | 62,218 |
| London | 48,534 | 53,234 | 49,223 | 51,418 | 46,556 | 53,923 | 56,302 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Dwelling type** | | | | | | | |
| small terraced house | 42,262 | 50,432 | 41,731 | 42,262 | 40,669 | 50,432 | 52,171 |
| medium/large terraced ho | 80,643 | 94,333 | 78,075 | 83,728 | 81,950 | 94,333 | 99,631 |
| semi-detached house | 105,024 | 157,814 | 99,890 | 115,716 | 104,785 | 158,521 | 161,671 |
| detached house | 28,950 | 66,645 | 23,687 | 33,264 | 27,592 | 64,866 | 68,442 |
| bungalow | 41,989 | 72,520 | 38,770 | 48,393 | 38,585 | 73,070 | 74,060 |
| converted flat | 12,200 | 15,707 | 12,915 | 13,529 | 12,200 | 17,036 | 17,036 |
| purpose built flat, low rise | 54,108 | 62,209 | 51,564 | 56,666 | 51,734 | 59,665 | 63,244 |
| purpose built flat, high rise | 1,367 | 1,367 | 1,367 | 1,367 | 1,367 | 1,367 | 1,367 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Dwelling age** | | | | | | | |
| pre 1919 | 83,318 | 104,813 | 80,390 | 86,700 | 83,237 | 107,715 | 111,891 |
| 1919 to 1944 | 68,424 | 110,754 | 63,809 | 81,275 | 66,955 | 108,975 | 110,754 |
| 1945 to 1964 | 70,093 | 100,663 | 60,786 | 71,490 | 66,246 | 97,197 | 101,968 |
| 1965 to 1980 | 70,187 | 111,300 | 71,221 | 76,591 | 72,309 | 110,608 | 117,723 |
| post 1980 | 74,521 | 93,497 | 71,793 | 78,869 | 70,135 | 94,795 | 95,286 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Deprivation - IMD2004 decile ranking of areas (lowerSOAs)** | | | | | | | |
| most deprived 10% of are | 51,549 | 62,523 | 48,114 | 51,549 | 48,680 | 61,656 | 62,523 |
| 2nd | 54,750 | 74,364 | 55,290 | 59,865 | 56,323 | 76,313 | 75,937 |
| 3rd | 47,820 | 59,740 | 49,242 | 56,155 | 46,973 | 62,038 | 65,830 |
| 4th | 43,684 | 53,340 | 41,477 | 45,239 | 44,214 | 53,340 | 56,585 |
| 5th | 46,840 | 63,226 | 43,915 | 51,829 | 44,588 | 61,770 | 63,842 |
| 6th | 34,350 | 47,191 | 33,334 | 34,350 | 33,361 | 46,175 | 48,764 |
| 7th | 28,188 | 45,261 | 26,213 | 31,226 | 27,584 | 45,972 | 45,972 |
| 8th | 16,961 | 34,621 | 13,204 | 17,993 | 16,282 | 34,621 | 35,611 |
| 9th | 30,047 | 49,081 | 26,691 | 32,575 | 30,358 | 45,725 | 50,878 |
| least deprived 10% of are | 12,354 | 31,680 | 10,519 | 14,144 | 10,519 | 31,680 | 31,680 |

### 12.2 Percentage of all eligible households falling into different groups under current system and options 1- 6

| | baseline | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All households** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Tenure of household** | | | | | | | |
| own with mortgage | 22.1 | 24.5 | 23.6 | 21.0 | 24.8 | 24.5 | 25.9 |
| own outright | 40.5 | 47.4 | 36.7 | 43.1 | 38.9 | 47.2 | 46.3 |
| privately rent | 10.4 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 8.8 |
| rent from RSL | 27.0 | 19.0 | 28.6 | 26.1 | 25.7 | 19.2 | 19.0 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Equity in home** | | | | | | | |
| Less than £50,000 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| £50,000 to £80,000 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 10.3 |
| £80,000 to £120,000 | 14.5 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 14.8 | 13.1 | 13.6 |
| £120,000 to £180,000 | 17.6 | 21.8 | 16.7 | 18.2 | 17.1 | 21.9 | 21.1 |
| Over £180,000 | 16.1 | 20.9 | 14.9 | 17.2 | 15.5 | 20.6 | 20.2 |
| not applicable | 37.4 | 28.1 | 39.7 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 28.3 | 27.9 |
| unknown | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Equivalised income - after housing costs** | | | | | | | |
| 1st quintile (lowest) | 26.4 | 19.3 | 28.8 | 24.5 | 27.1 | 19.8 | 19.1 |
| 2nd quintile | 32.0 | 25.9 | 33.7 | 31.6 | 31.5 | 26.4 | 26.1 |
| 3rd quintile | 27.5 | 28.0 | 24.8 | 28.2 | 26.3 | 27.5 | 27.7 |
| 4th quintile | 11.1 | 18.1 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 18.6 |
| 5th quintile (highest) | 3.0 | 8.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Household composition** | | | | | | | |
| couple, no dependent child | 9.2 | 12.6 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 12.7 | 12.5 |
| couple, no dependent child | 25.2 | 30.0 | 21.1 | 27.4 | 22.2 | 29.3 | 29.1 |
| couple with dependent chil | 9.9 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 12.8 |
| lone parent with dependent | 6.5 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| other multi-person househo | 13.8 | 11.3 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 11.2 | 11.6 |
| one person under 60 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| one person aged 60 or ove | 26.8 | 23.1 | 27.9 | 27.2 | 26.3 | 23.3 | 22.7 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Age of most disabled person - banded** | | | | | | | |
| under 20 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| 20-59 | 31.4 | 32.5 | 33.4 | 29.1 | 32.9 | 32.6 | 32.8 |
| 60-74 | 30.3 | 28.0 | 26.7 | 30.2 | 26.9 | 27.0 | 27.1 |
| 75 or over | 34.5 | 34.8 | 35.3 | 37.0 | 35.2 | 35.4 | 34.6 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Ethnic group of HRP** | | | | | | | |
| white | 88.8 | 91.1 | 87.7 | 89.0 | 88.9 | 91.0 | 90.9 |
| other | 11.2 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 9.1 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Employment status (primary) of HRP** | | | | | | | |
| full-time work | 8.8 | 16.4 | 10.6 | 8.1 | 11.2 | 16.8 | 18.4 |
| part-time work | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| retired | 54.2 | 54.1 | 51.3 | 56.7 | 51.4 | 53.9 | 53.0 |
| unemployed | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| full-time education | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| other inactive | 31.6 | 24.0 | 32.7 | 29.3 | 32.1 | 24.0 | 23.2 |

| | baseline | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All households** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Government office region** | | | | | | | |
| North East | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 9.8 | 12.0 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 12.6 |
| North West | 19.1 | 17.7 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.4 |
| East Midlands | 10.8 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 |
| West Midlands | 11.0 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 9.5 | 10.2 |
| South West | 13.9 | 15.7 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 15.6 | 15.3 |
| East of England | 7.2 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| South East | 11.2 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 12.0 | 11.6 |
| London | 13.2 | 10.2 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 10.4 | 10.5 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Dwelling type** | | | | | | | |
| small terraced house | 11.5 | 9.7 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| medium/large terraced hou | 22.0 | 18.1 | 22.4 | 21.2 | 22.8 | 18.2 | 18.5 |
| semi-detached house | 28.7 | 30.3 | 28.7 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 30.5 | 30.1 |
| detached house | 7.9 | 12.8 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 12.7 |
| bungalow | 11.5 | 13.9 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 10.8 | 14.1 | 13.8 |
| converted flat | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| purpose built flat, low rise | 14.8 | 11.9 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 11.5 | 11.8 |
| purpose built flat, high rise | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Dwelling age** | | | | | | | |
| pre 1919 | 22.7 | 20.1 | 23.1 | 22.0 | 23.2 | 20.7 | 20.8 |
| 1919 to 1944 | 18.7 | 21.3 | 18.3 | 20.6 | 18.7 | 21.0 | 20.6 |
| 1945 to 1964 | 19.1 | 19.3 | 17.5 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 19.0 |
| 1965 to 1980 | 19.1 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 21.3 | 21.9 |
| post 1980 | 20.3 | 17.9 | 20.6 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 18.3 | 17.7 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Deprivation - IMD2004 decile ranking of areas (lowerSOAs)** | | | | | | | |
| most deprived 10% of area | 14.1 | 12.0 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 11.9 | 11.6 |
| 2nd | 14.9 | 14.3 | 15.9 | 15.2 | 15.7 | 14.7 | 14.1 |
| 3rd | 13.0 | 11.5 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 12.2 |
| 4th | 11.9 | 10.2 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 12.3 | 10.3 | 10.5 |
| 5th | 12.8 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 11.9 |
| 6th | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 9.1 |
| 7th | 7.7 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 8.6 |
| 8th | 4.6 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| 9th | 8.2 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.5 |
| least deprived 10% of area | 3.4 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 5.9 |

## 12.3 Total amount of grant payable (£ million)for all those eligible under current system and options 1-6

| | baseline | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All households** | **£1,903** | **£2,336** | **£1,858** | **£2,033** | **£1,984** | **£2,346** | **£2,528** |
| **Tenure of household** | | | | | | | |
| own with mortgage | £491 | £636 | £527 | £520 | £637 | £667 | £830 |
| own outright | £691 | £956 | £604 | £772 | £653 | £928 | £948 |
| privately rent | £212 | £234 | £212 | £216 | £205 | £235 | £236 |
| rent from RSL | £510 | £510 | £516 | £525 | £489 | £516 | £514 |
| **Equity in home** | | | | | | | |
| Less than £50,000 | £28 | £49 | £60 | £28 | £55 | £81 | £88 |
| £50,000 to £80,000 | £182 | £239 | £159 | £207 | £214 | £223 | £280 |
| £80,000 to £120,000 | £277 | £307 | £259 | £283 | £321 | £300 | £368 |
| £120,000 to £180,000 | £324 | £471 | £281 | £355 | £303 | £453 | £462 |
| Over £180,000 | £307 | £448 | £304 | £354 | £317 | £460 | £480 |
| not applicable | £721 | £744 | £728 | £741 | £694 | £751 | £750 |
| unknown | £63 | £77 | £68 | £65 | £81 | £77 | £98 |
| **Equivalised income - after housing costs** | | | | | | | |
| 1st quintile (lowest) | £489 | £501 | £498 | £492 | £486 | £510 | £515 |
| 2nd quintile | £593 | £635 | £635 | £625 | £623 | £684 | £707 |
| 3rd quintile | £554 | £680 | £490 | £606 | £554 | £656 | £722 |
| 4th quintile | £221 | £378 | £206 | £256 | £253 | £372 | £424 |
| 5th quintile (highest) | £46 | £142 | £29 | £54 | £69 | £124 | £160 |
| **Household composition** | | | | | | | |
| couple, no dependent child(ren | £296 | £393 | £311 | £311 | £334 | £403 | £442 |
| couple, no dependent child(ren | £348 | £508 | £303 | £411 | £311 | £496 | £514 |
| couple with dependent child(re | £207 | £281 | £243 | £209 | £290 | £317 | £398 |
| lone parent with dependent chi | £165 | £171 | £163 | £165 | £162 | £169 | £167 |
| other multi-person household | £256 | £270 | £234 | £273 | £285 | £256 | £302 |
| one person under 60 | £207 | £220 | £206 | £207 | £203 | £218 | £217 |
| one person aged 60 or over | £424 | £493 | £398 | £456 | £400 | £487 | £488 |
| **Age of most disabled person - banded** | | | | | | | |
| under 20 | £129 | £163 | £162 | £130 | £208 | £196 | £263 |
| 20-59 | £815 | £977 | £814 | £839 | £875 | £975 | £1,067 |
| 60-74 | £439 | £543 | £394 | £487 | £404 | £525 | £540 |
| 75 or over | £518 | £652 | £488 | £577 | £497 | £651 | £658 |
| **Ethnic group of HRP** | | | | | | | |
| white | £1,676 | £2,100 | £1,637 | £1,799 | £1,765 | £2,117 | £2,294 |
| other | £227 | £236 | £221 | £234 | £220 | £230 | £234 |
| **Employment status (primary) of HRP** | | | | | | | |
| full-time work | £160 | £319 | £188 | £167 | £287 | £341 | £485 |
| part-time work | £97 | £115 | £89 | £108 | £92 | £106 | £114 |
| retired | £806 | £1,028 | £740 | £901 | £752 | £1,018 | £1,031 |
| unemployed | £17 | £17 | £17 | £17 | £17 | £17 | £17 |
| full-time education | £5 | £5 | £4 | £5 | £4 | £5 | £5 |
| other inactive | £818 | £851 | £821 | £834 | £832 | £859 | £876 |

| All households | baseline £1,903 | 1 £2,336 | 2 £1,858 | 3 £2,033 | 4 £1,984 | 5 £2,346 | 6 £2,528 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Government office region** | | | | | | | |
| North East | £83 | £104 | £82 | £95 | £80 | £104 | £104 |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | £141 | £213 | £136 | £166 | £147 | £213 | £231 |
| North West | £379 | £437 | £375 | £387 | £369 | £439 | £444 |
| East Midlands | £228 | £274 | £205 | £246 | £233 | £270 | £294 |
| West Midlands | £200 | £228 | £193 | £221 | £263 | £231 | £308 |
| South West | £342 | £432 | £354 | £361 | £390 | £443 | £497 |
| East of England | £99 | £142 | £94 | £104 | £89 | £142 | £140 |
| South East | £216 | £273 | £205 | £231 | £208 | £266 | £270 |
| London | £214 | £233 | £214 | £223 | £205 | £237 | £240 |
| **Dwelling type** | | | | | | | |
| small terraced house | £191 | £213 | £182 | £193 | £186 | £211 | £213 |
| medium/large terraced house | £375 | £434 | £355 | £397 | £367 | £423 | £449 |
| semi-detached house | £599 | £738 | £578 | £630 | £621 | £734 | £783 |
| detached house | £196 | £296 | £203 | £229 | £230 | £308 | £351 |
| bungalow | £202 | £294 | £218 | £226 | £228 | £323 | £348 |
| converted flat | £49 | £53 | £50 | £53 | £47 | £55 | £55 |
| purpose built flat, low rise | £283 | £299 | £266 | £297 | £298 | £284 | £320 |
| purpose built flat, high rise | £8 | £8 | £8 | £8 | £8 | £8 | £8 |
| **Dwelling age** | | | | | | | |
| pre 1919 | £415 | £489 | £405 | £441 | £408 | £490 | £517 |
| 1919 to 1944 | £289 | £406 | £266 | £326 | £280 | £395 | £406 |
| 1945 to 1964 | £369 | £447 | £329 | £388 | £376 | £421 | £462 |
| 1965 to 1980 | £307 | £416 | £335 | £322 | £395 | £443 | £536 |
| post 1980 | £522 | £578 | £523 | £555 | £524 | £597 | £606 |
| **Deprivation - IMD2004 decile ranking of areas (lowerSOAs)** | | | | | | | |
| most deprived 10% of areas | £329 | £358 | £315 | £333 | £322 | £349 | £353 |
| 2nd | £284 | £331 | £284 | £295 | £281 | £334 | £338 |
| 3rd | £179 | £214 | £178 | £204 | £171 | £219 | £224 |
| 4th | £309 | £336 | £319 | £329 | £331 | £353 | £381 |
| 5th | £253 | £304 | £257 | £274 | £291 | £316 | £359 |
| 6th | £164 | £204 | £160 | £168 | £192 | £203 | £243 |
| 7th | £137 | £189 | £132 | £146 | £132 | £186 | £188 |
| 8th | £83 | £143 | £69 | £92 | £93 | £142 | £162 |
| 9th | £119 | £159 | £101 | £140 | £128 | £147 | £183 |
| least deprived 10% of areas | £47 | £97 | £42 | £52 | £43 | £97 | £97 |

## 12.4 Number of households getting a grant under current system and options 1, 6, 7 and 8

| | No equity bar | | Equity Bar | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | baseline | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **All households** | **366,543** | **537,622** | **288,225** | **501,102** |
| **Tenure of household** | | | | |
| own with mortgage | 80,982 | 139,008 | 74,947 | 129,600 |
| own outright | 148,463 | 248,876 | 63,540 | 221,764 |
| privately rent | 37,987 | 47,474 | 47,474 | 47,474 |
| rent from RSL | 99,111 | 102,264 | 102,264 | 102,264 |
| **Equity in home** | | | | |
| Less than £50,000 | 8,297 | 18,901 | 18,901 | 18,901 |
| £50,000 to £80,000 | 34,328 | 55,256 | 55,256 | 55,256 |
| £80,000 to £120,000 | 53,219 | 72,903 | 45,873 | 66,126 |
| £120,000 to £180,000 | 64,387 | 113,692 | - | 100,096 |
| Over £180,000 | 58,991 | 108,675 | - | 92,528 |
| not applicable | 137,098 | 149,738 | 149,738 | 149,738 |
| unknown | 10,223 | 18,457 | 18,457 | 18,457 |
| **Equivalised income - after housing costs** | | | | |
| 1st quintile (lowest) | 96,708 | 102,611 | 69,081 | 101,222 |
| 2nd quintile | 117,190 | 140,512 | 97,055 | 132,437 |
| 3rd quintile | 100,910 | 149,036 | 60,163 | 133,865 |
| 4th quintile | 40,706 | 100,004 | 52,876 | 90,933 |
| 5th quintile (highest) | 11,029 | 45,459 | 9,050 | 42,645 |
| **Household composition** | | | | |
| couple, no dependent chil | 33,659 | 67,403 | 30,776 | 59,781 |
| couple, no dependent chil | 92,382 | 156,455 | 60,126 | 148,439 |
| couple with dependent ch | 36,459 | 68,682 | 52,714 | 64,744 |
| lone parent with depende | 23,758 | 25,548 | 18,163 | 24,130 |
| other multi-person househ | 50,717 | 62,469 | 30,505 | 55,241 |
| one person under 60 | 31,458 | 35,021 | 24,417 | 33,632 |
| one person aged 60 or ov | 98,110 | 122,044 | 71,524 | 115,135 |
| **Age of most disabled person - banded** | | | | |
| under 20 | 14,256 | 30,084 | 19,899 | 24,728 |
| 20-59 | 114,948 | 176,073 | 110,608 | 167,062 |
| 60-74 | 110,885 | 145,507 | 75,871 | 135,472 |
| 75 or over | 126,454 | 185,958 | 81,847 | 173,840 |
| **Ethnic group of HRP** | | | | |
| white | 325,644 | 488,918 | 265,018 | 458,250 |
| other | 40,899 | 48,704 | 23,207 | 42,852 |
| **Employment status (primary) of HRP** | | | | |
| full-time work | 32,153 | 98,891 | 56,720 | 92,802 |
| part-time work | 13,776 | 23,097 | 9,156 | 16,406 |
| retired | 198,817 | 285,128 | 132,597 | 271,817 |
| unemployed | 4,580 | 4,580 | 2,137 | 4,580 |
| full-time education | 1,375 | 1,375 | - | 1,375 |
| other inactive | 115,842 | 124,551 | 87,615 | 114,122 |

| | baseline | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All households** | **366,543** | **537,622** | **288,225** | **501,102** |
| | | | | |
| **Government office region** | | | | |
| North East | 13,614 | 24,015 | 14,592 | 24,015 |
| Yorkshire and The Humbe | 35,805 | 67,885 | 40,796 | 64,820 |
| North West | 69,927 | 93,651 | 67,921 | 92,262 |
| East Midlands | 39,464 | 52,937 | 27,714 | 48,110 |
| West Midlands | 40,488 | 54,827 | 26,490 | 45,162 |
| South West | 51,116 | 82,468 | 28,890 | 71,149 |
| East of England | 26,525 | 43,319 | 25,939 | 43,319 |
| South East | 41,070 | 62,218 | 31,172 | 58,455 |
| London | 48,534 | 56,302 | 24,711 | 53,810 |
| | | | | |
| **Dwelling type** | | | | |
| small terraced house | 42,262 | 52,171 | 33,577 | 48,058 |
| medium/large terraced ho | 80,643 | 99,631 | 66,689 | 94,103 |
| semi-detached house | 105,024 | 161,671 | 67,814 | 145,110 |
| detached house | 28,950 | 68,442 | 8,394 | 58,124 |
| bungalow | 41,989 | 74,060 | 37,431 | 74,060 |
| converted flat | 12,200 | 17,036 | 13,529 | 17,036 |
| purpose built flat, low rise | 54,108 | 63,244 | 59,424 | 63,244 |
| purpose built flat, high rise | 1,367 | 1,367 | 1,367 | 1,367 |
| | | | | |
| **Dwelling age** | | | | |
| pre 1919 | 83,318 | 111,891 | 68,620 | 101,947 |
| 1919 to 1944 | 68,424 | 110,754 | 41,967 | 101,175 |
| 1945 to 1964 | 70,093 | 101,968 | 43,536 | 94,030 |
| 1965 to 1980 | 70,187 | 117,723 | 66,860 | 114,389 |
| post 1980 | 74,521 | 95,286 | 67,242 | 89,561 |
| | | | | |
| **Deprivation - IMD2004 decile ranking of areas (lowerSOAs)** | | | | |
| most deprived 10% of are | 51,549 | 62,523 | 57,168 | 58,937 |
| 2nd | 54,750 | 75,937 | 51,841 | 71,212 |
| 3rd | 47,820 | 65,830 | 49,684 | 63,023 |
| 4th | 43,684 | 56,585 | 32,957 | 52,664 |
| 5th | 46,840 | 63,842 | 26,732 | 61,202 |
| 6th | 34,350 | 48,764 | 27,595 | 45,064 |
| 7th | 28,188 | 45,972 | 14,952 | 42,226 |
| 8th | 16,961 | 35,611 | 8,195 | 31,902 |
| 9th | 30,047 | 50,878 | 14,360 | 44,638 |
| least deprived 10% of are | 12,354 | 31,680 | 4,741 | 30,234 |

## 12.5 Percentage of all eligible households falling into different groups under current system and options 1, 6, 7 and 8

| | No equity bar | | Equity Bar | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | baseline | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **All households** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Tenure of household** | | | | |
| own with mortgage | 22.1 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 25.9 |
| own outright | 40.5 | 46.3 | 22.0 | 44.3 |
| privately rent | 10.4 | 8.8 | 16.5 | 9.5 |
| rent from RSL | 27.0 | 19.0 | 35.5 | 20.4 |
| **Equity in home** | | | | |
| Less than £50,000 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 3.8 |
| £50,000 to £80,000 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 19.2 | 11.0 |
| £80,000 to £120,000 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 15.9 | 13.2 |
| £120,000 to £180,000 | 17.6 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 20.0 |
| Over £180,000 | 16.1 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 18.5 |
| not applicable | 37.4 | 27.9 | 52.0 | 29.9 |
| unknown | 2.8 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 3.7 |
| **Equivalised income - after housing costs** | | | | |
| 1st quintile (lowest) | 26.4 | 19.1 | 24.0 | 20.2 |
| 2nd quintile | 32.0 | 26.1 | 33.7 | 26.4 |
| 3rd quintile | 27.5 | 27.7 | 20.9 | 26.7 |
| 4th quintile | 11.1 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 18.1 |
| 5th quintile (highest) | 3.0 | 8.5 | 3.1 | 8.5 |
| **Household composition** | | | | |
| couple, no dependent child | 9.2 | 12.5 | 10.7 | 11.9 |
| couple, no dependent child | 25.2 | 29.1 | 20.9 | 29.6 |
| couple with dependent chil | 9.9 | 12.8 | 18.3 | 12.9 |
| lone parent with dependent | 6.5 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 4.8 |
| other multi-person househo | 13.8 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 11.0 |
| one person under 60 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 6.7 |
| one person aged 60 or ove | 26.8 | 22.7 | 24.8 | 23.0 |
| **Age of most disabled person - banded** | | | | |
| under 20 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 4.9 |
| 20-59 | 31.4 | 32.8 | 38.4 | 33.3 |
| 60-74 | 30.3 | 27.1 | 26.3 | 27.0 |
| 75 or over | 34.5 | 34.6 | 28.4 | 34.7 |
| **Ethnic group of HRP** | | | | |
| white | 88.8 | 90.9 | 91.9 | 91.4 |
| other | 11.2 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| **Employment status (primary) of HRP** | | | | |
| full-time work | 8.8 | 18.4 | 19.7 | 18.5 |
| part-time work | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| retired | 54.2 | 53.0 | 46.0 | 54.2 |
| unemployed | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| full-time education | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| other inactive | 31.6 | 23.2 | 30.4 | 22.8 |

| | baseline | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All households** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| | | | | |
| **Government office region** | | | | |
| North East | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 9.8 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 12.9 |
| North West | 19.1 | 17.4 | 23.6 | 18.4 |
| East Midlands | 10.8 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| West Midlands | 11.0 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 9.0 |
| South West | 13.9 | 15.3 | 10.0 | 14.2 |
| East of England | 7.2 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 8.6 |
| South East | 11.2 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 11.7 |
| London | 13.2 | 10.5 | 8.6 | 10.7 |
| | | | | |
| **Dwelling type** | | | | |
| small terraced house | 11.5 | 9.7 | 11.6 | 9.6 |
| medium/large terraced hou | 22.0 | 18.5 | 23.1 | 18.8 |
| semi-detached house | 28.7 | 30.1 | 23.5 | 29.0 |
| detached house | 7.9 | 12.7 | 2.9 | 11.6 |
| bungalow | 11.5 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 14.8 |
| converted flat | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 3.4 |
| purpose built flat, low rise | 14.8 | 11.8 | 20.6 | 12.6 |
| purpose built flat, high rise | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| | | | | |
| **Dwelling age** | | | | |
| pre 1919 | 22.7 | 20.8 | 23.8 | 20.3 |
| 1919 to 1944 | 18.7 | 20.6 | 14.6 | 20.2 |
| 1945 to 1964 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 15.1 | 18.8 |
| 1965 to 1980 | 19.1 | 21.9 | 23.2 | 22.8 |
| post 1980 | 20.3 | 17.7 | 23.3 | 17.9 |
| | | | | |
| **Deprivation - IMD2004 decile ranking of areas (lowerSOAs)** | | | | |
| most deprived 10% of area | 14.1 | 11.6 | 19.8 | 11.8 |
| 2nd | 14.9 | 14.1 | 18.0 | 14.2 |
| 3rd | 13.0 | 12.2 | 17.2 | 12.6 |
| 4th | 11.9 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 10.5 |
| 5th | 12.8 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 12.2 |
| 6th | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.0 |
| 7th | 7.7 | 8.6 | 5.2 | 8.4 |
| 8th | 4.6 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 6.4 |
| 9th | 8.2 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 8.9 |
| least deprived 10% of area | 3.4 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 6.0 |

## 12.6 Total amount of grant payable (£ million) for all those eligible under current system and options 1, 6, 7 and 8

| | No equity bar | | Equity Bar | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | baseline | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **All households** | **£1,903** | **£2,528** | **£1,498** | **£2,113** |
| | | | | |
| **Tenure of household** | | | | |
| own with mortgage | £491 | £830 | £513 | £695 |
| own outright | £691 | £948 | £235 | £668 |
| privately rent | £212 | £236 | £236 | £236 |
| rent from RSL | £510 | £514 | £514 | £514 |
| | | | | |
| **Equity in home** | | | | |
| Less than £50,000 | £28 | £88 | £88 | £88 |
| £50,000 to £80,000 | £182 | £280 | £280 | £280 |
| £80,000 to £120,000 | £277 | £368 | £281 | £331 |
| £120,000 to £180,000 | £324 | £462 | £0 | £306 |
| Over £180,000 | £307 | £480 | £0 | £260 |
| not applicable | £721 | £750 | £750 | £750 |
| unknown | £63 | £98 | £98 | £98 |
| | | | | |
| **Equivalised income - after housing costs** | | | | |
| 1st quintile (lowest) | £489 | £515 | £386 | £506 |
| 2nd quintile | £593 | £707 | £476 | £571 |
| 3rd quintile | £554 | £722 | £364 | £574 |
| 4th quintile | £221 | £424 | £215 | £321 |
| 5th quintile (highest) | £46 | £160 | £57 | £141 |
| | | | | |
| **Household composition** | | | | |
| couple, no dependent child(rer | £296 | £442 | £196 | £279 |
| couple, no dependent child(rer | £348 | £514 | £198 | £422 |
| couple with dependent child(re | £207 | £398 | £323 | £369 |
| lone parent with dependent chi | £165 | £167 | £131 | £158 |
| other multi-person household | £256 | £302 | £172 | £235 |
| one person under 60 | £207 | £217 | £171 | £208 |
| one person aged 60 or over | £424 | £488 | £307 | £442 |
| | | | | |
| **Age of most disabled person - banded** | | | | |
| under 20 | £129 | £263 | £204 | £225 |
| 20-59 | £815 | £1,067 | £705 | £895 |
| 60-74 | £439 | £540 | £304 | £467 |
| 75 or over | £518 | £658 | £286 | £526 |
| | | | | |
| **Ethnic group of HRP** | | | | |
| white | £1,676 | £2,294 | £1,389 | £1,962 |
| other | £227 | £234 | £109 | £151 |
| | | | | |
| **Employment status (primary) of HRP** | | | | |
| full-time work | £160 | £485 | £329 | £433 |
| part-time work | £97 | £114 | £35 | £45 |
| retired | £806 | £1,031 | £534 | £919 |
| unemployed | £17 | £17 | £11 | £17 |
| full-time education | £5 | £5 | £0 | £5 |
| other inactive | £818 | £876 | £589 | £695 |

| | baseline | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All households** | **£1,903** | **£2,528** | **£1,498** | **£2,113** |
| | | | | |
| **Government office region** | | | | |
| North East | £83 | £104 | £85 | £104 |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | £141 | £231 | £120 | £184 |
| North West | £379 | £444 | £370 | £435 |
| East Midlands | £228 | £294 | £167 | £233 |
| West Midlands | £200 | £308 | £163 | £211 |
| South West | £342 | £497 | £225 | £343 |
| East of England | £99 | £140 | £96 | £140 |
| South East | £216 | £270 | £152 | £240 |
| London | £214 | £240 | £120 | £221 |
| | | | | |
| **Dwelling type** | | | | |
| small terraced house | £191 | £213 | £140 | £188 |
| medium/large terraced house | £375 | £449 | £277 | £371 |
| semi-detached house | £599 | £783 | £438 | £647 |
| detached house | £196 | £351 | £40 | £177 |
| bungalow | £202 | £348 | £240 | £348 |
| converted flat | £49 | £55 | £50 | £55 |
| purpose built flat, low rise | £283 | £320 | £306 | £320 |
| purpose built flat, high rise | £8 | £8 | £8 | £8 |
| | | | | |
| **Dwelling age** | | | | |
| pre 1919 | £415 | £517 | £305 | £409 |
| 1919 to 1944 | £289 | £406 | £170 | £342 |
| 1945 to 1964 | £369 | £462 | £263 | £396 |
| 1965 to 1980 | £307 | £536 | £387 | £508 |
| post 1980 | £522 | £606 | £372 | £458 |
| | | | | |
| **Deprivation - IMD2004 decile ranking of areas (lowerSOAs)** | | | | |
| most deprived 10% of areas | £329 | £353 | £283 | £286 |
| 2nd | £284 | £338 | £242 | £290 |
| 3rd | £179 | £224 | £167 | £206 |
| 4th | £309 | £381 | £231 | £278 |
| 5th | £253 | £359 | £228 | £338 |
| 6th | £164 | £243 | £171 | £218 |
| 7th | £137 | £188 | £44 | £132 |
| 8th | £83 | £162 | £44 | £126 |
| 9th | £119 | £183 | £75 | £153 |
| least deprived 10% of areas | £47 | £97 | £14 | £87 |

# Appendix 13 - Data on  Ex-Service Personnel

When they arise, the costs of adaptations for ex-Service personnel are likely to be very significantly higher than average. This review of the allocations methodology was tasked with exploring whether any pattern could be identified of where seriously disabled ex - Service personnel reside and whether the allocations methodology could reflect where this need exists. As a minimum, the work aimed to produce a national estimate of monies needed for this group.

**Evaluation of data sources**

There is no easy way of capturing the geographical location of this group let alone their need for adaptations. Whilst English house condition survey data could reliably estimate the overall need for children's adaptations we cannot do the same for this group because they are not separately identified. In terms of the five national datasets explored in this study, the Labour Force Survey did have 'armed services' as a response category for previous employment but further information from Labour Force Survey confirmed that the sample contained a very small number of cases.

The Royal British Legion also investigated, on our behalf, whether Ministry of Defence recruitment data could inform our task, but the dataset held did not contain an address field and was therefore unsuitable for further analysis.

The main source of data that could inform this problem came from the Defence Analytical Services and Advice (DASA). Under the Freedom of Information Act, DASA provided the following data;

- The number of War Disablement Pension claimants made under the War Pensions Scheme by government office and by local authority.
- The number of War Disablement Pension claimants by government office broken down by age group and by disability percentage. DASA advised that presenting these numbers at local authority level would result in the numbers being suppressed and is therefore not feasible.
- Ex-Service Personnel awards under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme by government office and by local authority.
- Ex-Service Personnel Armed Forces Compensation Scheme awards by government office broken down by age group and by tariff level, which reflect the complexity and degree of injury. DASA advised that presenting these numbers at local authority level would result in the numbers being suppressed and is therefore not feasible.

Table 13.1 summarises the data on War Disablement Pensions by government office. These claims do not follow government office population distributions in some areas particularly London, the North West and the South West.

**Table 13.1 War Disablement Pension claimants by government office**

| | War Disablement Pension Claims | % WDP claims by government office | Rank WDP claims by government office | % Population government office* | Population Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North East | 10,835 | 9.5% | 5 | 5.1% | 9 |
| North West | 17,975 | 15.8% | 3 | 13.7% | 3 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 11,245 | 9.9% | 4 | 10.1% | 6 |
| East Midlands | 9,830 | 8.6% | 7 | 8.5% | 8 |
| West Midlands | 8,915 | 7.8% | 8 | 10.7% | 5 |
| East of England | 10,360 | 9.1% | 6 | 11.0% | 4 |
| London | 5,290 | 4.6% | 9 | 14.6% | 2 |
| South East | 19,315 | 17.0% | 2 | 16.3% | 1 |
| South West | 20,005 | 17.6% | 1 | 10.0% | 7 |
| Total | 113,770 | 100.0% | | 100.0% | |

Source DASA 30th June 2009
* Population statistics from ONS (Census based)

The above data has been broken down further by ‘disability percentage’ and is shown in Table 13.2. Although we are unable to specify the nature or extent of disablement within each percentage category, we can safely assume that the highest 10% would reflect people with the most restricted mobility/severe disablement who would probably need the more complex and expensive adaptations where need is unmet. The greatest share of these cases lies in the South West and South East regions.

Armed Forces Compensation Scheme replaced the War Pension Scheme for new compensation claims from April 2005, but data was initially held by DASA on an interim system for some months. It is only been possible, therefore, to provide the type of breakdowns that we would require from November 2005.

Whilst DASA has excluded all in-Service claims for us in order to better represent ex-service personnel, it cannot be guaranteed that ex-service personnel who have made a claim under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme have not re-joined the Armed Forces. Table 13.3 gives a summary of claims by government office and by tariff level. Numbers of awards between 0 and 5 are listed as a symbol only so estimates of totals have been given. We can see that the numbers available are very small. In terms of the most serious injuries represented by the highest tariff (these are likely to represent partial or total loss of limb(s) and/or sight) awards have only been made in two government offices- the South West and Yorkshire and Humberside.

**Ex-Service Personnel - Summary findings**

Given the very limited data available, we are doubtful whether we can robustly and thus fairly predict disabled facilities grant demand for ex-Service personnel at regional level. Although it would be theoretically possible to use the government office level data on War Disablement Pension to derive regional ‘pots’ we would not advocate such an approach because the data does not directly indicate the need for adaptations and sample sizes are very small.

## Table 13.2 War Disablement Pension, as at 30 June 2009, by government office and disability percentage

| | | Disability Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Office Region | **Total** | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | Percentage within government office (disability20%-50%) | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | Percentage within government office (disability60%-100%) | Unknown |
| North East | **10,835** | 4,810 | 2,600 | 1,455 | 720 | 88.5% | 445 | 225 | 180 | 65 | 200 | 10.3% | 140 |
| North West | **17,975** | 7,235 | 4,485 | 2,500 | 1,330 | 86.5% | 790 | 460 | 385 | 145 | 500 | 12.7% | 145 |
| Yorkshire & the Humber | **11,245** | 4,550 | 2,670 | 1,575 | 855 | 85.8% | 520 | 325 | 270 | 95 | 305 | 13.5% | 80 |
| East Midlands | **9,830** | 3,805 | 2,320 | 1,345 | 760 | 83.7% | 510 | 320 | 260 | 70 | 375 | 15.6% | 60 |
| West Midlands | **8,915** | 3,465 | 2,165 | 1,295 | 710 | 85.6% | 410 | 240 | 205 | 65 | 310 | 13.8% | 50 |
| East of England | **10,360** | 3,920 | 2,405 | 1,420 | 840 | 82.9% | 575 | 355 | 270 | 105 | 420 | 16.7% | 50 |
| London | **5,290** | 1,945 | 1,190 | 720 | 435 | 81.1% | 245 | 160 | 150 | 55 | 245 | 16.2% | 145 |
| South East | **19,315** | 7,360 | 4,580 | 2,760 | 1,440 | 83.6% | 990 | 615 | 495 | 155 | 800 | 15.8% | 115 |
| South West | **20,005** | 7,475 | 4,740 | 2,825 | 1,710 | 83.7% | 1,100 | 655 | 500 | 205 | 700 | 15.8% | 105 |
| **Total** | **113,770** | **44,565** | **27,155** | **15,895** | **8,800** | **84.7%** | **5,585** | **3,355** | **2,715** | **960** | **3,855** | **14.5%** | **890** |

**Table 13.3 Armed Forces Compensation Scheme awards by Ex-Service Personnel, as at 30 June 2009, by government office and by tariff level**

| | | Tariff Level* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Office Region | **Total** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| North East | **40** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ~ | 0 | ~ | 0 | ~ | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 |
| North West | **80** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ~ | ~ | 10 | 20 | 25 | 20 |
| Yorkshire & the Humber | **150** | 0 | 0 | 0 | ~ | ~ | 0 | ~ | 0 | 0 | ~ | ~ | 20 | 25 | 65 | 35 |
| East Midlands | **60** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ~ | 0 | ~ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 15 |
| West Midlands | **70** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ~ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ~ | 15 | 20 | 20 | 10 |
| East of England | **70** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ~ | 10 | 25 | 20 | 15 |
| London | **30** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ~ | ~ | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| South East | **140** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ~ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ~ | 5 | 25 | 45 | 50 | 20 |
| South West | **150** | 0 | ~ | 0 | 0 | ~ | ~ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ~ | 10 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 25 |
| **Total** | **790** | **0** | **<5** | **0** | **<5** | **3 to12** | **3 to12** | **2 to 8** | **<5** | **<5** | **4 to 16** | **<21** | **>130** | **215** | **255** | **155** |

*Conditions are assessed against a tariff of injuries table where the lower numerical values (i.e. 1-4) reflect the more severe conditions that are awarded at the highest tariff level. Full details of the tariff can be found at http://www.veterans-uk.info/pdfs/afcs/tariff.pdf
"~" represents a number greater than zero but fewer than five.

# Appendix 14 disabled facilities grant for adaptations to communal areas

The English house condition survey collects detailed information about the type of dwelling and whether any common areas (shared entrances, corridors/decks, lobbies or staircases) are present for flats. It also records whether dwellings have any shared facilities such as parking, warden/caretaker's offices, drying areas etc. The most recently available data (reference date April 2007) estimates that there were around 3.7 million flats in England. Some 2.7 million of these have common areas and 2.9 million have shared facilities.

Only very limited information is collected that might indicate whether flats might require adaptations to these areas/facilities. This covers:

- The surveyors' assessment of whether there are any significantly higher than average risks of falls in common areas. This is the best proxy measure of whether the stairs are particularly steep or dangerous, or where corridors have uneven surfaces/trip steps etc.
- Whether there is level access, and if not, whether it is possible to provide a ramp
- Whether lifts are present and whether these are large enough to accommodate a wheelchair.

**Housing Health and Safety Rating System hazards**

We have analysed data on the prevalence of significantly higher than average risk of falls (on stairs, on the level and between levels) in common areas. As well as representing safety hazards, these are a good indicator of serious barriers and hazards for people with mobility problems or other disabilities. These risks are assessed in relation to the individual dwelling and the main rear and front routes to it and not to the whole access way system. Around 4 per cent of flats with common areas have significant hazards related to stairs or falls between levels and about 1 per cent have significant hazards related to falls on the level within the common areas (Table 14.1). These estimates represent the worst cases only and it is likely that much larger numbers are difficult to access for disabled people.

**Table 14.1 Number and % of flats with significantly higher than average health and safety risks of falls in common areas (base=all flats with common areas)**

| Falls on stairs | | Falls on level | | Falls between levels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| 108,666 | 4.0% | 20,147 | 0.7% | 103,086 | 3.8% |

Although English house condition survey has extracted average costs for remedying each of these hazards, we feel that it would be misleading to apply these to the above figures to obtain an estimate of overall spend required because:

- The numbers of flats requiring improvements to accessibility of common entrances, stairs and corridors is likely to be significantly larger than the number with high risks of falls under the Housing Health and Safety Rating System. However, there is no way of estimating how much larger this might be.
- The average costs are based on the stock as a whole which is dominated by houses. Works required to common areas in flats are likely to be more complex and costly. They also present the costs of reducing the hazard to an ‘acceptable’ level which may not be good enough to ensure improved accessibility. For example, many falls on stairs hazards could be simply reduced by providing an extra handrail to the stairs and/or improving the lighting whereas improvements to accessibility will require generally involve more extensive works.
- The amount and type of work will vary depending on the block’s size and its construction.

### Level access

Where applicable, English house condition survey data records the number of steps from the pavement to the main entrance used to access the flat. Where there are steps, the data indicates whether there is space for a permanent ramp of 1:20 or shallower to be installed. Using this data we can produce estimates of dwellings which already have level access and those where a ramp could be installed relatively easily.

About 40 per cent of flats already have level access and a further 40 per cent could have this provided by installing a straight ramp (Table 14.2). This leaves around 20 per cent of flats where providing level access would be more problematic or expensive; or simply not be feasible.

**Table 14.2 Number and proportion of flats with level access (base=all flats with shared facilities)**

| | Number | % |
|---|---|---|
| Already have level access | 1,174,198 | 40.3% |
| No level access but could easily install a ramp | 1,169,792 | 40.1% |
| No level access and could not easily install a ramp | 541,234 | 18.5% |
| No data | 33,141 | 1.1% |
| Total | 2,916,365 | 100% |

It is not possible to produce representative costs per flat for installing ramps up to blocks of flats which currently have steps because circumstances will vary enormously in terms of the level of work involved in constructing the ramp or ramps and the number of flats in the block.

### Lifts

There are around 2.2 million flats above ground floor level in England. However only around 480,000 (21%) of these have a lift of any description. High rise flats (in blocks of six or more storeys) and those in the owner-occupied sector are the most likely to have lifts. Just 33,000 (1.5%) of all upper floor flats have a lift which is spacious enough to accommodate a wheelchair.

We are unable to use data from English house condition survey to examine the feasibility of installing a suitable lift where there is currently no lift or to replace the lift with one that is accessible. The work involved would be very major e.g. constructing a new lift tower and installing a new lift. Irrespective of the huge costs involved, in many cases it would not be feasible to do this work because there is no space for an additional lift tower or because it would be impossible or extremely problematic to install a lift or a larger lift within the existing structure.

### Common areas – strategy

In view of the major difficulties of obtaining robust estimates of demand for disabled facilities grants to common areas, it is strongly suggested that these works should be dealt with strategically by local housing authorities and registered social landlords rather than in a one-off piecemeal manner using disabled facilities grant.

Department for Communities and Local Government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## Council & Cabinet Decision 1 March 2020 to 30 April 2021

| Meeting Date (Council & Cabinet) | Agenda Title | Decisions (ie Resolutions agreed) | Executive Member | Officer Delegation (if relevant) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Council** 04.03.20 | Future High Street Fund | Council approved in principle the preferred project options for the structural transformational change of Tamworth Town Centre<br><br>Council delegated authority to the Assistant Director Growth and Regeneration (as designated Senior Responsible Officer), in consultation with the Portfolio holder, the Chief Executive and the Section 151 Officer, to submit the Outline Business Case to HM Government by 16th March 2020<br><br>Council agreed that the Future High Streets Fund project team will continue to develop preferred projects and work up a full Business Case, subject to HM Government feedback and further consultation with key members<br><br>Council agreed that the Future High Streets fund project team will continue to negotiate and come to appropriate agreements with key stakeholders on aspects of the preferred options, as required by HM Government for submission of the full business case by 30th June | PH Heritage and Growth | **AD** Growth and Regeneration |

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| | | 2020<br><br>Council will receive a further report to approve the final submission of the business case | | |
| **10.03.20**<br><br>**Council** | State of Tamworth Debate | Agreed Tamworth Borough Council does more to consult with younger people (Schools, Colleges, Youth Community Groups) with regards to their views on the future of the Town Centre. | Leader | |
| **19.03.20**<br><br>**Cabinet** | Adoption of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) Definition of Anti-Semitism | Members Approved;<br><br>1) The adoption of International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance non-legally binding working definition of anti-Semitism:-<br><br>“Anti-Semitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred towards Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of anti-semitism are directed towards Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, towards Jewish community institutions and religious facilities”<br><br>2) That the Council’s Diversity and Equality Policy and Statement be updated to include the definition in the next scheduled revision | **Leader** | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**19.03.20** | Local Plan Review | Acknowledged that the recommendations set out in this report supersede those in the 05 July 2018 Local Plan Review Update Cabinet report | The PH for Regulatory and Community | |

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| | | Endorsed the conclusions of the Local Plan Review document and approve the commencement of work to produce a new local plan<br><br>Approved the publication of the Local Plan Review document<br><br>Acknowledged that a future report will be brought to Cabinet setting out the timescale for the development of a new local plan | | |
| **Cabinet 19.03.21** | Insurance Renewal 2020 | Endorsed the contract brief for the procurement of Insurance contracts<br><br>Delegated authority to the Executive Director Finance, in consultation with the portfolio holder, to appoint the successful insurer and to undertake any negotiation with the insurer to finalise the contract<br><br>Approved the continual use of the insurance reserves for self-insurance liabilities<br><br>Endorsed the Executive Director Finance to use part of any premium reductions achieved to maintain funds at an appropriate level to cover the potential impact on revenue budgets of increased excesses | PH for Assets and finance | **ED Finance** |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**19.03.21** | Corporate Plan 2019 - 2022 (2020 Update) | Cabinet approved the Corporate Plan update | Leader | |

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| **Cabinet**<br><br>**19.03.21** | Tamworth Borough Council Grant Schemes | Grants outlined below be deferred until the next meeting, to allow Officers to discuss with businesses that grants will remain required after Covid 19 outbreak<br><br>Scope to provide and retain grants for emergency help – Officers to feedback | PH for Housing Services and Communities | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**09.07.21** | Quarter Four 2019/20 Performance Report | Approved an immediate suspension of all non-essential spending and that the budget be revised to remove these following the preparation of the first quarterly monitoring report, and<br><br>Endorsed the contents of this report | Leader | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**09.07.20** | Capital Outturn Report 2019/20 | Received the final outturn position of the 2019/20 capital programme as summarised in Appendix A;<br><br>approved for each of the projects detailed in Appendix B the re-profiling of the budget into the Authority's Capital Programme 2020/21 (total £21.080m); and<br><br>Approved that the Building Repairs fund contribution of £0.56m allocated by Cabinet to the Assembly Rooms scheme be retained in reserve which will mean additional borrowing will be required to fund the outturn for the Assembly Rooms scheme | PH Assets and Finance | |

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| **Cabinet**<br><br>**16.07.20** | Initial Impact of the Pandemic on the Council's Business Aims | Endorsed and approved the recommendations contained within the report | PH For Heritage and Growth | |
| **Council**<br><br>**21.07.20** | The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) Regulations 2012 | Council Endorsed the Annual Executive Arrangements Report | Leader | |
| **Council**<br><br>**21.07.20** | Re-profiling of Housing Revenue Account capital budgets to allow for the acquisition of housing property. | Council approved<br>The re-profiling of a total of £6,000,000 from years 2,3,4 & 5 of the five-year Housing Revenue Account capital budget into 2020/21 to allow for the acquisition of housing property [£1,500,000 from each year from CR7005 Regeneration & Affordable Housing ].<br><br>The Freehold acquisition of the newly refurbished and new-build units from Cornerstone at the former Wilnecote Youth Club site for the sum of £5,000,000 [inclusive of 10% contingency] subject to the appropriate planning consents. The remaining £1,000,000 will be used for general acquisitions and growth of the housing property portfolio. Subject to planning consent being granted it is anticipated that works will commence in 2020/21 and be completed in 2021/22 | PH Assets and Finance | **AD Assets** |

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| | | Authority be delegated to the Assistant Director of Assets in consultation with the Assistant Directors of Finance, Neighbourhoods, & Partnerships and Portfolio for Assets and Finance to acquire other housing properties in accordance with the current housing acquisitions policy<br><br>The virement of £54,000 from CR2001 Structural Works & £54,000 from CR2007 Neighbourhood Regeneration to fund the Housing Revenue Account element of the Asset Management Strategy Review with a reduction in the General Fund budget CH2858 Asset Management Database of £102,000 | | |
| **Council**<br><br>**21.07.20** | Future High Streets Fund - Final Full Business Case | Council endorsed approved the recommendations contained within the report | PH Heritage and Growth | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**30.07.20** | Approval of updated Asbestos & Legionella Policies | Noted and approved the updated<br><br>● Asbestos Policy<br>● Legionella Policy | PH Assets and Finance | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**30.07.20** | Write Offs | Endorsed the amount of debt written off for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 | PH Assets and Finance | |

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| **Cabinet**<br><br>**30.07.20** | Progress report on Tamworth Assembly Rooms | Endorse the detailed update<br><br>Endorse the financial position<br><br>Notes the financing of the projected £1.20 million overspend and the increase required in the capital programme and recommend this to Council for approval within the Treasury management Outturn report for 2019/20<br><br>Cabinet also approved the following recommendations from Corporate Scrutiny<br><br>that Cabinet agrees that Corporate Scrutiny (or the equivalent committee if there are name changes) have a formal role in the management process for all projects worth over 1 million pounds and any other projects deemed to be of importance to the reputation of the council:<br><br>Cabinet create a minimum governance structure and create project guidelines for any future projects and;<br><br>Cabinet thank officers for the efforts to deliver the Assembly rooms project through to completion which was a difficult project and for providing a thorough report to the committee | PH for Heritage and Growth | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**20.08.20** | Budget and Medium Term Financial Planning Process 2021/22 | Adopted the proposed process for the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Budget and Medium Term Financial Planning Process for 2021/22 | Leader | |

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| **Cabinet**<br><br>**20.08.20** | Write Offs - 1st April 2020 - 30th June 2020 | Members Endorsed the amount of debt written off for the period of 1st April 2020 to 30th June 2020 – **Appendix A-D** and approve the write off of irrecoverable debt for Business Rates of £22,693.86 – **Appendix E** respectively | Leader | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**20.08.20** | Annual Report on the Treasury Management Service and Actual Prudential Indicators 2019/20 | Cabinet asked Council to<br><br>Approve the actual 2019/20 Prudential and Treasury Indicators within the report and shown at Appendix 1<br><br>Accept the Annual Treasury Management Report for 2019/20; and<br><br>Further to the Assembly *Rooms* update report to Cabinet on 30th July, Council approve the financing of the projected £1.2m overspend and the increase required in the capital programme | PH for Assets and Finance | |
| **Council**<br><br><br>**15.09.20** | Annual Report on the Treasury Management Service and Actual Prudential Indicators 2019/20 | Council<br><br>Approved the actual 2019/20 Prudential and Treasury Indicators within the report and shown at Appendix 1;<br><br>Accepted the Annual Treasury Management Report for 2019/20; and<br><br>Further to the Assembly Rooms update report to Cabinet on 30th July, Council approved the financing of the projected £1.2m overspend and the increase required in the capital program | PH Assets and Finance | |

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| **Cabinet**<br><br>**10.09.20** | Quarter One 2020/21 Performance Report | Cabinet Approved that the General Fund budgets be revised to reflect the forecast overspend at Quarter 1 of £134k, net of the savings identified of £1.2m, to be financed from a contribution from the transformation reserve<br><br>Endorsed the contents of this report | Leader | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**10.09.20** | Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2021/22 | Cabinet agreed The planned review for the introduction of a banding scheme for Council Tax Reduction be deferred until 2021 and that the current scheme for working age customers continues to be aligned to Applicable Amounts with those of Housing Benefit for 2021/22 | PH for Assets and Finance | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**10.09.20** | Release of Mobile Phone Capital Contingency Funding | Cabinet Approved the release of £20,000 capital contingency from the capital bid to cover costs associated with a new organisation wide mobile phone contract already approved as part of 18/19 budget process.<br><br>Specifically, the funds will cover a refresh of obsolete handsets and any associated costs of setting up the new contract | PH for Assets and Finance | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**22.10.20** | The Councils Recovery & Reset Plan arising from COVID-19 | Cabinet<br><br>Approved the proposed Recovery and Reset framework detailed in the report and presented in annex one and four<br><br>Acknowledged the Council's continuation of critical services, arising from the | Leader | |

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| | | pandemic, noting the detail captured in section 7.1 & 7.2 and further illustrated at annex three;<br><br>Established with the Leader, members of Cabinet and Scrutiny Chairs, a Recovery and Reset meeting to monitor, scrutinise and support the delivery of the programme with formal recommendations back to Cabinet on progress. Draft terms of reference are set out at annex two and<br><br>Noted that the Recovery and Reset Programme has been shared with the Council's Trade Union Liaison Group (TULG) and this will now be a standing agenda item to ensure transparency with the service review process and projects identified | | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**22.10.20** | Tamworth Borough Council response to White Paper: Planning for the Future | Cabinet Approved the submission of the consultation response set out in Appendix A as the response of Tamworth Borough Council;<br><br>Acknowledged that the proposals within the White Paper will delay the delivery of a new local plan and also the preparation of a Local Development Scheme which sets out the timetable<br><br>Resolved to submit evidence to the Housing, Communities and Local Government Committee inquiry and delegate responsibility for the wording of that response to the Assistant Director – Growth and Regeneration | PH Regulatory & Community Safety | **AD Growth & Regeneration** |

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| **Council**<br><br>**27.10.20** | Diversity and Equality Scheme 2020- 2024 | Council Approved the Diversity and Equality Scheme 2020 – 2024 and incorporated action plan for immediate implementation and publication | Leader | |
| **Council**<br><br>**27.10.20** | Pay Policy Statement 2020 | The Pay Policy Statement 2020 was formally approved by Council for adoption and publication in line with the Localism Act 2011 | Leader | |
| **Council**<br><br>**27.10.20** | Regulation of Members Conduct | Council endorsed the findings of this report | Monitoring Officer | |
| **Council**<br><br>**27.10.20** | Annual Report of the Audit & Governance Committee | The Annual Report of the Audit & Governance Committee 2019/20 was endorsed | Chair of A&G | |
| **Council**<br><br>**27.10.20** | Scrutiny Committee 2019-2020 Annual Reports | Council Noted the annual reports across all 3 Committees | Scrutiny Chairs | |

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| **Council**<br><br>**27.10.20** | Outside Bodies | Endorsed the Outside Bodies List 2020/2021. | | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**12.11.20** | Budget Consultation 2021/22 | Cabinet<br><br>endorsed the report and<br><br>Agreed to take account of the findings, along with other sources of information, when setting the 2021/22 Budget | Leader | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**12.11.20** | Tamworth Borough Council Grant Schemes | Cabinet agreed that the award of Tamworth Borough Council Arts, Sports, Voluntary and business grants in their current format and criteria are suspended<br><br>agreed to a single Community grants budget being adopted for application by Community Groups/ individuals across all areas with new criteria aligned to Council priorities<br><br>agreed that the award of grants at this time is delegated to the Portfolio Holder Environment and Culture/Portfolio Holder Heritage and Regeneration in consultation with the Executive Director Housing and Communities<br><br>approved £6,200 be made immediately available for community grant awards in Quarter 3 and 4 2020/21;<br><br>agreed that Tamworth Business grants be suspended until January 2021 with a grant budget of £15,000 to run until March 31st 2021 | PH for Housing and Communities; | **ED** Housing and Communities; |

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| | | approved a complete review of the operation of all grants by 31st March 2021 in light of the Covid pandemic;<br><br>agreed that all grants awarded should demonstrate value for money and value to the people of Tamworth and have specific outcomes that can be recorded<br><br>approved an additional saving of £16,390 for 2020/21 (all grants) above the £16,000 already identified in Quarter 1 2020/21 | | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**12.11.20** | Housing Strategy 2021-23 | Agreed that the contents and proposed actions contained within the consultation final draft Housing Strategy are adopted for publication<br><br>Agreed that the amendments recommended by the Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny meeting on 20th October are included within the strategy | PH for Neighbourhoods | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**03.12.20** | Quarter Two 2020/21 Performance Report | Cabinet Approved<br><br>The contents of this report<br><br>The Corporate Scrutiny Committee recommendation to Cabinet that Officers are requested to ensure that the Scrutiny Chairs are advised of the timelines of their Corporate Plan projects so there is an opportunity for scrutiny to participate in the process as necessary,<br><br>The Corporate Scrutiny Committee recommendation to Cabinet that council staff in the collections team be thanked for their work at this | Leader | |

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| | | difficult time | | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**03.12.20** | Draft Base Budget Forecasts 2021/22 to 2025/26 | the technical adjustments and re-priced base budget figures for 2021/22 & indicative budgets to 2025/26 be approved (as attached at Appendix B, C, D, E, F, G & H);<br><br>consideration be given to the proposed Policy Changes and Capital Programmes, as detailed within the report;<br><br>consideration be given to the planned changes to Council Tax and Housing Rent for 2021/22, as detailed within the report; and<br><br>in compliance with the Constitution of the Council, note that the Leader's Budget Workshop considered the budget proposals contained within this report on 2nd December 2020 | Leader | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**03.12.20** | Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2021/22 onwards | that Council consider and endorse or otherwise the proposed recommended changes detailed below:<br><br>That the planned review for the introduction of a banding scheme for Council Tax Reduction be deferred until 2021 and that the current scheme for working age customers continues to be aligned to Applicable Amounts with those of Housing Benefit for 2021/22 | PH for Assets and Finance | |

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| **Cabinet**<br><br>**03.12.20** | Review of Temporary Reserves, Retained Funds and Provisions | Approved the transfer of the reserves, as detailed in Appendix A, including £560,000 to the Transformation reserve, £64,467.85 to General Fund Balances and £5,000 to Housing Revenue Account Balances (HRA);<br><br>Noted the reserves to be spent in 2020/21 and 2021/22 which will otherwise be returned to balances; and Noted the current levels of reserves remaining | PH for Assets and Finance | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**03.12.20** | Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy Mid-year Review Report 2020/21 | Approved the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy Mid-year Review Report 2020/21;<br><br>that the planned investments in property funds be deferred, with a review during Spring 2021 when the situation should be clearer, to inform future investment plans | PH for Assets and Finance | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**03.12.20** | Council Tax Base 2021/22 | That the calculation of the Council Tax Base for the year 2021/22 to be 22,366 (2020/21 – 22,367). | PH for Assets and Finance | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**03.12.20** | Write offs 1 April 2020 - 30 September 2020 | endorsed the amount of debt written off for the period of 1st April 2020 to 30th September 2020 – **Appendix A-E;** and<br><br>approved the write off of irrecoverable debt for Business Rates of £53,099.66 – **Appendix F**. | PH for Assets and Finance | |

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| **Cabinet**<br><br>**03.12.20** | Data Protection Policy | Cabinet endorsed the policy and approved it for immediate implementation and publication.<br><br>The Data Protection Officer be given delegated authority to make amendments to the Data Protection Policy to reflect changes to future legislative changes | PH for Assets and Finance | **Data Protection Officer** |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**03.12.20** | Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020-2025 | Approved the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020- 2025 attached at **Appendix 1**<br><br>Endorsed the evidence base **Appendix 2**<br><br>Supported the community impact assessment (CIA) at **Appendix 3.** This was developed with stakeholders facilitated by external support<br><br>Acknowledged the Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny input into the development of the strategy | PH for Neighbourhoods | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**03.12.20** | Councils Tenants Annual Report & Compliance 2019/2020 | Approved the digital draft \`Neighbourhood Services Annual 2019/20\` report for circulation to all the Council's tenants via the Council's website as required by the RSH (Regulator for Social Housing) to support effective scrutiny by tenants of their landlord's performance<br><br>Agreed the distribution of the Annual report and future editions of 'Tamworth Matters' (Tenants Newsletter formerly Open House) as e-publications, available on-line as well as targeted hard copies to ensure value for money | PH for Neighbourhoods | |

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| | | Delegated authority to the Portfolio Holder for Neighbourhoods to make the necessary amendments to the draft Neighbourhood Services Annual Report 2019/20 prior to digital circulation to Council's tenants<br><br>Acknowledged the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) white paper published on 17th November 2020; `The Charter for social housing residents; social housing white paper<br><br>Accelerated a compliance review of the Landlord consumer standards; as required by the Regulator Social Housing (RSH) to assist with a self-assessment against the proposals announced in the white paper on 17/11/20. | | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**03.12.20** | Tamworth Borough Council Private Sector Leasing Scheme | Approved the phased ending of the Private Sector Leasing (PSL) temporary accommodation Scheme<br><br>Approved the allocation of 10 floating Council stock properties (based on flexible need) for a permanent Council stock temporary accommodation scheme<br><br>Approved the use of a **minimum** further 10 council properties dispersed across the Borough as temporary accommodation for homeless people allocated on a needs basis as a result of cessation of the PSL scheme. | PH for Neighbourhoods | |

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| **Council**<br><br>**15.12.20** | Petition: Bench – Wigginton Cemetery | Council Referred the policy to corporate scrutiny for immediate review and make all officer time required available<br>to fully understand the impacts of the policy and ensure corporate scrutiny can get this done by the end of January so not to prolong the matter further for Keeley's family | Leader | |
| **Council**<br><br>**15.12.20** | To consider a motion regarding a Local Referendum, notice of which has been duly given in accordance with Procedure Rule no. 4.12.1 by Councillors J Faulkner, K Norchi, S Peaple, Dr S Peaple and P Standen | The following motion was proposed, before acceptance of any re-organisation, merger or other arrangement which would result in Tamworth Borough Council being merged or otherwise combined with other local authorities' bodies, that the matter be put to the electors of Tamworth in a local referendum | | |
| **Council**<br><br>**15.12.20** | To consider a motion to Enjoy Fireworks Responsibly, notice of which has been duly given in accordance with Procedure Rule no. 4.12.1 by Councillors Dr S Peaple, J Faulkner, S Peaple, P Standen, C Cooke, R Bilcliff | Council agreed<br><br>To require all public firework displays within the Tamworth Borough Council area to be advertised in advance of the event, to allow vulnerable people to take precautions; and for those with responsibility for animal welfare (livestock and pets) to be able to take precautions on their behalf<br><br>To actively promote a public awareness campaign regarding the precautions which can be taken to mitigate the impact of | | |

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| | and D Box | fireworks on vulnerable people and animals<br><br>To refer recommendation 3 and 4 to Scrutiny for further discussion<br><br>To write to the UK government asking them to limit the noise level of fireworks sold to the public for private display to 90dB and to reduce the period of sale of fireworks for private displays to 25 October – 10 November, and<br><br>To encourage local suppliers of fireworks to stock 'quieter' fireworks for sale to the public for private display | | |
| **Council**<br><br>**15.12.20** | Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2021/22 onwards | Council considered and endorses the proposed recommended changes detailed below<br><br>That the planned review for the introduction of a banding scheme for Council Tax Reduction be deferred until 2021 and that the current scheme for working age customers continues to be aligned to Applicable Amounts with those of Housing Benefit for 2021/22 | PH Assets and Finance | |
| **Council**<br><br>**15.12.20** | Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy Mid-year Review Report 2020/21 | Council agreed<br>The Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy Mid-year Review Report 2020/21;<br><br>That the planned investments in property funds be deferred, with a review during Spring 2021 when the situation | PH Assets and Finance | |

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| | | should be clearer, to inform future investment plans | | |
| **Council**<br><br>**15.12.20** | Review of the Constitution and Scheme of Delegation | Council Approved and adopted the Council's refreshed Constitution (including the Scheme of Delegation) at Appendix 1. | PH Assets and Finance and Monitoring Officer | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**17.12.20** | Electric Vehicle Charging Points | EV Charging Operating Model 2 be chosen as the primary delivery route subject to the results of a detailed options appraisal<br><br>A further marketing exercise using the ESPO Procurement Framework to secure a supplier / operator be carried out<br><br>A detailed options appraisal following further market feedback including costs/income/risks be produced<br>A private sector location for EV charging on the wider Ventura retail park be investigated and promoted with relevant landowners<br><br>An EV Action Plan be developed for adoption by the Council.<br><br>In principle, subject to the results of a detailed options appraisal, EV vehicle fast-charging infrastructure be installed in at least one of the Borough-owned car parks | PH for Heritage and Regeneration | |

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| **Cabinet**<br><br>**17.12.20** | Legal Action - Tamworth Assembly Rooms | That the recommendations within the Report was approved. | PH for Heritage and Regeneration | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**21.01.21** | Draft Budget & Medium Term Financial Strategy 2021/22 | Cabinet approved the draft package of budget proposals including the proposed policy changes (as detailed at Appendix B); and<br><br>As required by the Constitution of the Council, the Joint Scrutiny Committee (Budget) on 27th January 2021 are requested to consider the budget proposals contained within this report | Leader | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**21.01.21** | Business Rates Income Forecast 2021/22 | Members approved the Business Rates income forecast for 2021/22 and subsequent NNDR1 form for submission to MHCLG by 31 January 2021, in line with the scheme of delegation<br><br>Should material amendments be required to the forecast NNDR1, Cabinet authorised the Executive Director Finance, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, to make such required amendments as necessary; and<br><br>Members noted discretionary relief granted to qualifying bodies in line with the existing policy | PH for Assets and Finance | **ED Finance** |

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| **Cabinet**<br><br>**21.01.21** | Local Restrictions Grant Policy | The policy was endorsed and adopted<br><br>The policy to be reviewed at a minimum on a quarterly basis, with delegated authority to the Executive Director Finance in consultation with the Portfolio Holders for Assets & Finance & Heritage & Regeneration to make any changes, including the remaining ARG funds for the development of Localised Business Support<br><br>Members noted the progress made to date in respect of the various grants schemes | PH for Assets and Finance & PH for Heritage and Regeneration | **ED Finance** |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**21.01.21** | Update of Environmental Crime Policy | Approved the early payment option for the fine payment for fly tipping is increased from £120 to £200 (recommended minimum level fine) to ensure that the use of fixed penalties for fly tipping remains an effective deterrent<br><br>Endorsed revision of the Environmental Crime Enforcement Policy | PH for Regulatory and Community Safety | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**04.02.21** | Matters referred to the Executive – Cemeteries Regulations | Cabinet:<br><br>Noted the recommendation from Corporate Scrutiny that the Cemeteries Policy is referred back to full Council with a recommendation to leave the policy unchanged.<br><br>Accepted that the policy is correct and Cllr D Cook to write back to Keeley Bunker's family stating a full review as taken place and it's not feasible to place a bench in Wigginton Cemetery and the Leader will work with them to | | |

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| | | find an alternative place that would be appropriate<br><br>Agreed that the Cemeteries Regulations be reviewed on a five yearly cycle and;<br><br>Agreed that the Portfolio Holder and Assistant Director will look to pull together realistic options that we can consult with the public potentially in early summer on how we can achieve memorialisation in the town that's appropriate. | | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**18.02.21** | Quarter Three 2020/21 Performance Report | Cabinet approved the contents of this report,<br><br>The Corporate Scrutiny Committee recommendation that Cabinet be advised of the areas where additional information had been sought by the Committee, in the form of an additional page being added to the report following their meeting | Leader | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**18.02.21** | Corporate Vision, Priorities Plan, Budget & Medium Term Financial Strategy 2021/22 | That Cabinet endorsed the 28 recommendations in the report to proceed to Council for approval | Leader | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**18.02.21** | Climate Change Declaration Update | approved the release of contingency money to deliver Step 1 in the approach outlined in the report;<br><br>approved the procurement and appointment of a specialist;<br><br>agreed that once full council had elected a new Leader, at its meeting on 23 February | Leader | |

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| | | 2021, to take leadership on 1 March 2021, Councillor D Cook write to the new Leader to recommend and supporting scrutiny's recommendation that we designate a portfolio lead for climate change and that portfolio lead also has a member champion and that we also then look to let the portfolio lead and member champion form a working group to meet the aspirations of scrutiny and look to consult with the public; and<br><br>approved the recommendation to report back to Cabinet and the Health & Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee on the outcomes of Stage 1, when ready | | |
| **18.02.21**<br><br>**Cabinet** | Write offs 01 April 2020 to 31 December 2020 | That Cabinet endorsed the amount of debt written off for the period of 1st April 2020 to 31 December 2020 set out in Appendix A-E. | PH for Assets and Finance | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**18.02.21** | Castle Review 2020 | Cabinet approved Castle Review 2020<br><br>The action plan and timetable for the delivery of the review recommendations as set out in Appendix 3. | PH for Heritage and Regeneration | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**18.02.21** | Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement 2019/20 | That Cabinet Noted that the Audit and Governance Committee had endorsed the statement on 11$^{th}$ February 2021;<br><br>Approved the Council's Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement 2019/20 | PH for Regulatory and Community Safety | |

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| **Council**<br><br>**Budget**<br><br>**23.02.21** | Corporate Vision, Priorities Plan, Budget & Medium Term Financial Strategy 2021/22 | That Cabinet endorsed the 28 recommendations in the report to proceed to Council for approval | Leader | |
| **Council**<br><br>**Budget**<br><br>**23.02.21** | Recommendations from the Corporate Scrutiny Committee – Cemeteries Regulations | It was reported that Scrutiny had decided that the main policy should remain unchanged, however there were some additional recommendations which were referred to Cabinet in reference to Memorial plaques, so requested Cabinet to consult with the wider public to look at alternative memorial options. | | |
| **Council**<br><br>**09.03.21** | State of Tamworth Debate | Following the debate the Leader thanked officers for help with compiling the report, thanked the technical team for use of videos during the meeting and thanked all Councillors for their input in the Debate and asked Democratic Services Officers to produce a summary of the points raised and refer to Scrutiny for consideration for work plans going forward and share with all members | Leader | |
| **Council**<br><br>**16.03.21** | Gender Pay Gap Report 2020 | Endorsed the gender pay gap data based on the snap-shot date of 31st March 2020 and in doing so comply with The Equality Act 2010 (Gender Pay Gap Information) Regulations 2017. | Leader | |

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| **Council**<br><br>**16.03.21** | Appointment of the Monitoring Officer | Council Approved the temporary appointment of Lorraine Fowkes (Director Legal and Governance) (Monitoring Officer) South Staffs Council with effect from 5th April 2021 for a period a temporary period of 3 months | Chief Exec | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**18.03.21** | Corporate Plan 2019-22 (2021 Update) | Cabinet approved the Corporate Plan update | Leader | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**08.04.21** | Gungate Public Consultation feedback | That Cabinet Acknowledged the following recommendations from Corporate Scrutiny<br><br>Noted the results of the Public consultation on the future of the Gungate site and the proposed next steps; and<br><br>Noted the public's desire for a mixed use solution and Recommended to Cabinet that the council embraces a mixed use vision for the future of the town centre<br><br>And agreed the two recommendations in the report:<br><br>Noted the feedback arising from the public consultation process<br><br>authorised delegated authority to the Assistant Director Growth and Regeneration in consultation with the Leader of the Council to:<br>a) Investigate the options for | Leader | **AD** Growth and Regeneration |

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| | | delivering development in the Gungate Regeneration Area<br>b) Research and submit bids for external funding by preparing a pipeline of projects for the site.<br>c) Assess market demand for the various site uses through marketing and promotion of development opportunities<br>d) Continue with land assembly and subsequent negotiations with relevant third party stakeholders, noting that further reports may need to be considered if land assembly costs exceed the remaining Gungate Capital Scheme budget | | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**08.04.21** | ICT Strategy | Cabinet approved the 5-year ICT Strategy in Appendix 1. The strategy will inform a more detailed technology plan of activities, supporting the core themes, underpinning continued digital transformation, to be considered during the budget setting process for 2022/23 | PH Assets and Finance | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**08.04.21** | CIL Spending | Cabinet approved<br><br>Approved 5% of CIL income up to 30 July 2021 be retained by the Council and applied to administrative expenses associated with CIL;<br><br>Approved 5% of CIL income per year from 01 August 2021 onwards be retained by the Council and applied to administrative expenses associated with CIL;<br><br>Agreed that the Council retain the strategic element and allocate the funds to one or more infrastructure | PH Regulatory & Community Safety | |

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| | | projects in the Borough<br><br>Agreed that Regeneration projects within Tamworth be set as the priority for spending the strategic element of CIL and<br><br>Approved the draft Infrastructure Funding Statement attached as Appendix B for publication on the Council’s website | | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**08.04.21** | Arts and Events Relaunch | Cabinet<br>Endorsed Arts and Events Relaunch<br><br>approved the relaunching of all events, giving consideration to the potential loss of income and;<br><br>Agreed that following the evaluation of the proposed events plan proposals to continue are considered as part of budget process for 2022/23 | PH Environment and Culture | |
| **Cabinet**<br><br>**08.04.21** | Tamworth Advice Centre Services | approved the decision to tender the Tamworth Advice Centre service for a further three years until March 2025 (plus the option to extend for two further years if required)<br><br>delegated authority to the Executive Director Communities in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Culture & Operational Services to sign off the Invitation to Tender Document and to approve the award of the contract to the most economically advantageous supplier | PH Environment and Culture | **ED Communities** |

Corporate Scrutiny Work Plan

| Work Plan 2021 – 2022 | | |
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| **TARGET MEETING DATE** | **SUBJECT** | **MEETING WHEN ITEM ADDED TO WORK PLAN** |
| | | |
| 24 August 2021 | Quarter One 2021/22 Performance Report | |
| 24 August 2021 | Disabled Facilities Grant report | June 2021 |
| 24 August 2021 | Review of Cabinet decisions over previous 12 month period | December 2020 |
| 7 October 2021 | Housing Repairs & Investment Contract Review | November 2019 |
| 7 October 2021 | Solway Trading Company Update | |
| 7 October 2021 | Memorial area | |
| 18 November 2021 | Quarter Two 2021/22 Performance Report | |
| 9 December 2021 | Customer Portal - post implementation review | November 2020 |
| 9 Dec 2021 / 1 Feb 2022 | Asset Management update | December 2019 |
| 1 February 2022 | Quarter Three 2021/22 Performance Report | |
| 10 March 2022 | Solway Trading Company Update | |
| Dates to be agreed | | |
| TBC | Update on corporate prioritisation | August 2020 |
| TBC | Market tender progress Update | August 2019 |
| TBC | Parking Toolkit review | October 2019 |

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| **Bi-annual updates (March & September)** | **Solway Trading Company Update** | **December 2019** |
| **TBC** | **Gungate Masterplan** | **January 2020** |
| **TBC** | **Ways of working** | **June 2021** |
| **TBC** | **Joint Waste contract update** | **June 2021** |

| **Upcoming Corporate Scrutiny Committee Meetings** |
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| 14 July 2021 (cancelled)<br>24 August 2021 (Q1 QPR)<br>7 October 2021<br>18 November 2021 (Q2 QPR)<br>9 December 2021<br>1 February 2022 (Q3 QPR)<br>10 March 2022 |