**Housing Contribution Statement 2023/24-2026/27**

1. **Introduction**
	1. The world health organisation considers “physical environment” to be one of the three determinants of health, alongside the social and economic environment, and the person’s individual characteristics and behaviours. “It is argued that these factors have a greater impact on the health of the population than commonly considered factors such as access to health and care services[[1]](#footnote-1).”
	2. The Housing Contribution Statement is a bridge between the Health and Social Care Strategic Plan and housing strategic planning through the Local Housing Strategy 2023-2028.
	3. The HCS sets out housing’s role in health and social care under the Public Bodies (Scotland) Act 2014. The Act included mandatory and discretionary housing functions in relation to integration. The mandatory housing functions are Council and Private Sector Disabled Adaptations and Garden Aid. Disabled Adaptations in Registered Social Landlord (RSL) properties are funded by Scottish Government directly to the landlord. Discretionary housing functions relate to housing support and homelessness.
	4. The Housing Contribution Statement follows statutory guidance issued by Scottish Government[[2]](#footnote-2).
2. **About Health and Social Care Integration**
	1. Falkirk Health and Social Care Partnership (the ‘Partnership’) is responsible for delivering local person-centred adult health and social care services. The Partnership consists of Falkirk Council, NHS Forth Valley and providers of health and care services from across the third and independent sectors.
	2. Affordable housing is delivered locally by Falkirk Council and 12 Registered Social Landlords.
3. **Vision, Outcomes and Priorities**
	1. The vision from the Falkirk Strategic Plan is.

*“To enable people n Falkirk Health and Social Care Partnership area to live fulfilled full and positive lives within supportive and inclusive communities.”*

* 1. There are nine National Health and Wellbeing Outcomes that every health and social care partnership use to measure performance (appendix 1). In addition, Falkirk HSCP have set four local outcomes (appendix 2).
	2. The Falkirk Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan 2023-26 has the following four priorities, community-based services, accessible care, early intervention & prevention and carer support. These are driven by three workstreams which are workforce, technology and communication.
1. **Context**
	1. The Local Housing Strategy 2023-28 and the Housing Need and Demand Assessment set out the evidence base for the Housing Contribution Statement. The HNDA has been agreed as “robust and credible” by Scottish Government. The LHS was agreed by Council Executive in October 2023 and reviewed by Scottish Government in 2024.

Need for More Homes of all Tenures.

* 1. The Falkirk Housing Need and Demand Assessment estimates the number of additional new build homes that are needed to meet existing and future housing need. This is set out in the following table.

#### Table 1: Need for new build additional housing 2022-2041

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **2022-2026** | **2027-2031** | **2032-2036** | **2037-2041** | **20 yr. total** | **20 yr. pa** |
| Social Rent | 131 | 117 | 75 | 66 | 1,946 | 97 |
| Below Market Rent | 93 | 77 | 78 | 67 | 1,579 | 79 |
| Private Rented Sector | 80 | 69 | 66 | 61 | 1,378 | 69 |
| Buyers | 162 | 139 | 137 | 122 | 2,801 | 140 |
| **Total** | **466** | **402** | **356** | **317** | **7,703** | **385** |

Source HNDA

Need for More Affordable Housing – Housing Supply Target.

* 1. The actual amount and type of additional units that can be delivered is decided in the Housing Supply Target (HST). The HNDA estimates in the previous table are the starting point for setting the HST. While it is expected that there is a clear alignment between the HNDA and the HST the two are not the same and are therefore are not expected to match. The HST will set out the estimated level of additional housing that will likely be delivered on the ground, over the period of the Local Housing Strategy.
	2. Minimum supply targets for new build completions are then set by considering several factors, such as the Housing Need & Demand Assessment 2022, the target in the existing Local Development Plan, the minimum all tenure land requirement as well as anticipated build rates and committed investment in affordable housing. Affordable housing is defined as housing of a reasonable quality affordable for people of modest incomes. Forms of affordable housing are set out in the Local Development Plan Affordable Housing Policy [SG06 Affordable Housing (falkirk.gov.uk).](https://www.falkirk.gov.uk/services/planning-building/planning-policy/supplementary-guidance/docs/ldp2/06%20SG06%20Affordable%20Housing.pdf?v=202107191625)
	3. The following table sets out the housing supply target for the period of the LHS and highlights that an annual average target of 520 units has been set. This is set as 180-225 units of affordable and 295—340 private units which is ambitious and considered resources available in 2022. However, the resources available to deliver affordable housing through grant were cut by Scottish Government for 2024/5 and this will impact on delivery.

#### Table 2: Housing Supply Target 2023-2028

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tenure  | Per Year  |  | 2023-2028 Total  |
| Affordable  | 180-225 |  | 900-1,125  |
| Private  | 295- 340 |  | 1,475-1,700  |
| Total  | **520** |  | **2,600** |

Source Falkirk Council LHS

Adaptations - Need for More Adaptations

* 1. Disabled adaptations can assist people to remain at home for as long as possible. The following table indicates 3% of households locally report that they need for an adaptation. This is similar to local and national figures.

*Table 3 Percentage of dwellings requiring adaptations.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Area | % of LA  | Households |
| Falkirk | 3% | 2, 000 |
| Stirling | 3% | 1, 000 |
| Clackmannanshire | 2% | 1, 000 |
| Scotland | 3% | 82, 000 |

Source Falkirk HNDA

Current Adaptations

* 1. When considering the need for adaptations it is important to consider the key issues below as illustrated in the following table.
* Properties in Falkirk Council area have a greater number of adaptations than other Forth Valley local authorities and nationally.
* A greater number of social rented properties locally have adaptations than other Forth Valley local authorities and nationally.
* Adaptations are provided to a range of household types.

*Table 4 Dwellings with disabled adaptations by tenure and % of household group with adaptation*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Area | % of LA | Owner occupied | Social Rent | Private Rent | Older | Families | Other |
| Falkirk | 23% | 15% | 46% | n/a | 34% | 11% | 21% |
| Stirling | 12% | 9% | 21% | n/a | 7% | 12% | 9% |
| Clacks | 20% | 11% | 36% | n/a | 33% | n/a | 9% |
| Scotland | 21% | 17% | 33% | 15% | 30% | 12% | 19% |

Source HNDA

Adaptations Across Tenures

* 1. The number of adaptations provided declined over the covid pandemic. This section considers Council, private and RSL adaptations.
	2. In relation to *Council adaptations*, the following tables sets out information on households waiting for adaptations and spend on adaptations over the last 3 financial years. Early years were influenced by covid restriction where numbers decreased, however they are starting to increase.

*Table 5 Charter indicator 5 average spend on adaptations.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | Charter Performance 20/21 | Charter Performance 21/22 | Charter Performance 22/23 |
| Number of households currently waiting for adaptations to their home.  | 202 | 268 | 573 |
| Total cost of adaptations completed in the year by source of funding (£).  | £432,908 | £768,204 | £483,478 |

Source: Scottish Housing Charter

*Table 6 Charter Indicator 19 total number of households outstanding at the end of the year.*

|   | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23[[3]](#footnote-3) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The total number of households waiting for adaptations to be completed at the end of the reporting year | 202 | 268 | 373 |

Source: Scottish Housing Charter

* 1. In relation to private sector adaptations*, t*he following table set out disabled adaptations carried out using the Scheme of Assistance. As with Council adaptations numbers are increasing in recent years following the covid pandemic.

#### Table7 Adaptations carried out under the Scheme of Assistance

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Year | No. of Adaptations | Amount (£) |
| 2021/22 | 52 | 178,230 |
| 2020-21 | 26 | 122,577 |
| 2019-20 | 69 | 189,189 |
| 2018-19 | 83 | 362,462 |
| 2017-18 | 67 | 255,704 |
| 2016-17 | 94 | 319,273 |

Source: Scheme of Assistance data from Scottish Government, 2016-2021

* 1. In relation *to Registered Social Landlord Adaptations*, an estimate of 440 RSL disabled adaptations in Falkirk Council area is made in the following table. However, this should be treated with caution as it is based on the number of adaptations carried out by each RSL across all their stock with a local estimate made based on their percentage of stock in Falkirk Council area.
	2. From discussions with RSLs we have been advised that Scottish Government allocates grants to them at the end of the first quarter of the financial year. RSLs advise they often do not generally receive the total sum requested. Both factors mean that RSL have spent their allocation part way though the fourth quarter of the new financial year leading to a backlog for the new financial year.

*Table 8 Social Landlord Stock and estimate of adaptations 2022/3.*

| Landlord name | Estimate adaptations[[4]](#footnote-4)  | Households waiting for adaptations [[5]](#footnote-5) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ark  | 1 | 1 |
| Bield  | 4 | 2 |
| Blackwood  | 5 | 1 |
| Cairn  | 2 | 1 |
| Castle Rock Edinvar  | 6 | 1 |
| Hanover  | 11 | 3 |
| Horizon  | 5 | 2 |
| Key  | 5 | 2 |
| Kingdom  | 2 | 1 |
| Link  | 71 | 11 |
| Paragon  | 37 | 2 |
| Loretto/ Wheatley | 20 | 2 |
| Total | 440 | 29 |

Source: FC analysis of national adaptions as % local stock using data Scottish Housing Regulator

Types of Council Adaptations

* 1. In the table below, major adaptations are classed as gulley floor shower, level access shower, step and path alteration or ramp, door alteration, kitchen alteration. The following table classifies major adaptations carried out in the following property types: cottages, lower 4-in-a-blocks, bungalows, multi storey and ground floor flats.

*Table 9 Falkirk Council Disabled Adaptations*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Adaptation | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 |
| Major | 101 | 67 | 64 |
| Minor | 218 | 251 | 207 |
| Total | 319 | 318 | 271 |

Source FC records

Future Plans - Disabled Adaptation Service Design Review

* 1. Work is ongoing to review the service design and delivery of the Disabled Adaptation Scheme.  The objective of this review is to provide easy access to services across tenures, enable people to access Occupational Therapy assessments and the necessary works in a more streamlined and efficient way. To improve current provision a working group has been established and its first priority will be to develop policy, guidance and decision-making criteria to inform Officers when considering more complex adaptation requirements and specialist housing need.  Thereafter, the staffing structure will be considered to ensure that the process is facilitated by staff with the required skillset to enable clients to access the disabled adaptation they require.
	2. The service redesign working group are aware of the Scottish government guidance re “tenure neutral” [Guidance on the provision of equipment and adaptations](https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2023/01/guidance-provision-equipment-adaptations-2/documents/guidance-provision-equipment-adaptations/guidance-provision-equipment-adaptations/govscot%3Adocument/guidance-provision-equipment-adaptations.pdf) and will include an action in this HCS to work towards this.

Need for Ambulant Housing.

* 1. The following table highlights 392 households on the Falkirk Council register have medical points indicating they are likely to require amenity or accessible housing.

#### Table 5: Falkirk Council applicants with medical priority (bands 2-4)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Current Location* | *Number* |
| *Total* | *392* |

Source: HNDA

Need for Wheelchair Housing.

* 1. The following table highlights that 391 households on the Falkirk Council register have the medical points highlighting that they are likely to require wheelchair housing.

#### Table 6: Falkirk Council applicants with medical priority (band 1F)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Current Location | Number |
| Total | 391 |

Source: HNDA

* 1. The following table sets out estimates of wheelchair users and unmet need for wheelchair housing across all tenures. This indicates an unmet need for housing from 527 wheelchair users.

#### Table 7: Estimate of wheelchair users.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Steps | Number\* |
| Estimate indoor wheelchair user households | 297 |
| Estimate outdoor user wheelchair user households | 1,706 |
| Estimate indoor and outdoor wheelchair users | 668 |
|  Estimate all wheelchair users | 2,670 |
| Estimate unmet housing need among indoor wheelchair user households | 76 |
| Estimate unmet housing need among wheelchair user households using wheelchairs full time | 127 |
| Estimate unmet housing need among wheelchair user households | 527 |

Source: HNDA \*Numbers are subject to rounding and calculated at nearest whole number

* 1. In relation to the current supply of specialist affordable housing, this is set out in the following table. It is important to note that for current social rented properties only 1% are classed as wheelchair and 10% as ambulant disabled.

#### Table 8 Social rented stock by provider and type of provision table 2022/3

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Landlord name | General Needs | Sheltered | Very Sheltered | Wheelchair | Ambulant Disabled | Retirement | Total |
| Ark  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bield  | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 151 | 155 |
| Blackwood  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 22 | 0 | 37 |
| Cairn  | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 95 |
| Castle Rock  | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 |
| Falkirk Council | 13,960 | 205 | 27 | 189 | 2, 338 | 0 | 16,719 |
| Hanover  | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 182 | 195 |
| Horizon  | 40 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 89 |
| Key  | 51 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 71 |
| Kingdom  | 62 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 72 |
| Link  | 1,849 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 24 | 152 | 2,046 |
| Loretto  | 142 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 165 |
| Paragon  | 870 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 870 |
| Total | 17,097 | 205 | 27 | 308 | 1,981 | 303 | 20,606 |
| % | 83% | 1% | 0.1% | 1% | 10% | 1% | 100% |

Source: Scottish Housing Regulator

Need for Larger Housing including Larger Ambulant and Disabled Housing.

* 1. One of the ways to identify demand for specific house sizes is to look at the applicant to let ratios. These ratios provide an indication of the stock sizes that are the most pressured. As can be seen in the following table, there are 17.4 applicants for every let. The highest ratio is for 4+ bedroom properties at 59.1 applicants per let and then one-bedroom properties at 24.8 applicants per let.

*Table 9 Applicants to let.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Size | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4+ Bedroom | Total |
| Ratio | 24.8 | 15.1 | 9.8 | 59.1 | 17.4 |

Source: HNDA

* 1. However as set out in the following table there is very little, larger stock (499). There are around 746 applicants on the waiting list looking for a 4+ bedroom property but when only around 20 are let annually this means demand for larger properties is acute. The demand for larger properties has means families have had to spend a lot longer in temporary homeless accommodation.

*Table 10 Social rented stock by size*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Landlord name | 1 Apt  | 2 Apt  | 3 Apt  | 4 Apt  | 5 Apt  | Total  |
| Total Number | 131 | 4033 | 10565 | 5202 | 570 | 20501 |
| % of total stock | 1% | 20% | 52% | 25% | 3% |   |

Source Scottish Housing Regulator

* 1. In relation to amenity, accessible and wheelchair housing there is also a need for larger housing. The HNDA indicated that disability rising across all age bands with the highest percentage increase being for working age adults and children. We estimated that 400 children had a physical disability.
	2. There are households in Falkirk Council temporary accommodation who require permanent accessible or wheelchair housing. This includes larger families where one or more members have a physical disability and need accessible or adapted housing. The lack of available permanent housing has meant households are spending longer in temporary accommodation.
	3. Living in overcrowded housing can lead to stress, anxiety, depression and poorer physical health[[6]](#footnote-6).
1. **Older People**

Current Models – Supply of Housing for Older People

* 1. This section highlights that housing for older people is currently Falkirk Council very sheltered and sheltered housing (Housing with Care 1 and 2), high rise flats, adapted/ amenity housing and RSLs retirement housing.
	2. Falkirk Health and Social Care Partnership currently wishes to commission a partner to undertake a review of community bed usage and demand to identify future needs for bedded care in the Falkirk area. From a housing perspective this relates to Falkirk Council housing with care as set out in table 8. This indicates Falkirk Council provide 27 very sheltered (housing with care 1) and 205 sheltered properties (housing with care 2). This is provided at the following 4 developments (Dorritor Court (housing with care level 1), Glenfuir, Glenbrae and Tygetshaugh (all level 2).
	3. Social Work colleagues have advised on support given to tenants through housing with care staff and or Mobile Emergency Care Service (MECS) as at 9/2/24 in Glenfuir and Glenbrae.
	4. At Glenfuir:
* 44 service users/tenants who receive support package on an on-going basis and on MECS.
* 39 tenants who use the MECS or have ad hoc support depending on need.
* 2 tenants receiving no support, nor do they have MECS.
	1. At Glenbrae:
* 39 service user/tenants who receive support package on an on-going basis and on the MECS.
* 56 tenants who use the MECS system, have a check visit or have ad hoc support depending on need.
	1. RSL partners advise that the withdrawal of housing support for sheltered and very sheltered housing developments along with complexities with care home registrations led them to review their provision. Currently, local RSLs provide 303 retirement housing for older people with a weekday staff presence to provide initial housing management oversight (table 8).
	2. Falkirk Council provide 11 high rise blocks providing 808 properties for people over 50. These are part of the 1, 981 ambulant disabled properties which may be suitable for older people (table 8).

*Table 11 Falkirk Council High Rise Blocks*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| High rise block let to over 50s | FC Owned | Non-FC Owned  | Total | % FC Owned |
| Symon Tower | 69 | 19 | 88 | 78% |
| Marshall Tower | 74 | 14 | 88 | 84% |
| Leishman Tower | 75 | 11 | 86 | 87% |
| Paterson Tower | 68 | 18 | 86 | 79% |
| Eastburn Tower | 67 | 21 | 88 | 76% |
| Maxwell Tower | 78 | 10 | 88 | 89% |
| Belmont Tower | 68 | 18 | 86 | 79% |
| Breton Court | 80 | 5 | 85 | 94% |
| Corentin Court | 76 | 9 | 85 | 89% |
| Parkfoot Court | 68 | 17 | 85 | 80% |
| Greenbank Court | 85 | 0 | 85 | 100% |
| Totals | 808 | 142 | 950 | 85% |
| Housing with Care  | FC Owned | Non-FC Owned  | Total | % FC Owned |
| Glenfuir Court  | 85 | 0 | 85 | 100% |
| Glenbrae Court | 85 | 0 | 85 | 100% |
| Totals | 170 | 0 | 170 | 100% |

Source FC records

Need for Current Models of Housing for Older People.

* 1. The criteria for Falkirk Council housing with care is people over sixty-five with high medical points and assessed by social work. As at 15/1/24 there are the following number of applicants for the 4 Housing with Care developments.
* 8 for Dorrator Court, 9 for Tygetshaugh/Thistle, 6 for Glenfuir Court and 1 for Glenbrae Court
* Social work colleagues advise that there are around 12-15 patients in the hospital environment (as well as intermediate care sites – Summerford and Cunningham House), who would benefit from Housing with Care.
	1. The allocations team advise that there are currently 63 people on the housing register for older peoples’ housing however most of these are historic cases who are interested in RSL accommodation or Council amenity/ adapted housing (previously classed as Housing with Care 3). There is no common housing register therefore there are likely to be applicants who have applied directly to RSLs.
	2. The following table indicates that annually there are fewer properties in Glenbrae available for relet than Glenfuir.

*Table Turnover of Housing with Care*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | 2020-2021 | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 |
| Lets | Stock | Turnover | Lets | Stock | Turnover | Lets | Stock | Turnover |
| Glenbrae | 6 | 85 | 7% | 7 | 85 | 8% | 1 | 85 | 1% |
| Glenfuir | 14 | 84 | 17% | 7 | 84 | 8% | 15 | 84 | 18% |
| Total | 20 | 169 | 12% | 14 | 169 | 8% | 16 | 169 | 9% |

Source: FC NEC

Other Assistance for Older People

* 1. Residents of the Falkirk Council area may be eligible for free [Garden Aid](https://www.falkirk.gov.uk/services/homes-property/housing-support/garden-aid.aspx) if they are having difficulty maintaining their garden. New applicants, after 2016 must be in receipt of [Community Care Support](https://www.falkirk.gov.uk/services/social-care/care/), provided by Social Work, to qualify. People in receipt of garden aid before 2016 continued to qualify based on their old application. However, if Garden Aid is stopped, applicants must reapply under the new criteria. Applicants do not qualify for help if there is someone else living with them over the age of 16 who could maintain the garden or if they are receiving any other gardening assistance. The current budget for garden aid is £500, 000. The following tables detail recent spend on garden aid.

*Garden Aid Spend.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Year | Spend |
| 2020/21 | £530,253.36 |
| 2021/22 | £494,156.44 |
| 2022/ 23 | £261,000.36 |

Source FC records.

Life Expectancy

* 1. Information from public health indicates that: -
* Life expectancy is reducing.
* Years in poor health are increasing.
* Years in good health similar between men and women
	1. Thus, highlighting increasing reliance on health services and the importance of joint working by public sector organisations to mitigate this need.

*Table Health status*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Health status | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Years in good health | 59.71 | 62.39 | 59.49 | 60.77 | 59.16 | 59.27 |
| Years in poor health | 20.75 | 14.94 | 20.87 | 15.81 | 21 | 16.97 |
| Life expectancy | 80.46 | 77.33 | 80.36 | 76.58 | 80.16 | 76.24 |

Source: Public Health data

Need for Core and Cluster Model for People with Complex Needs.

* 1. The report from the working group into Delayed Discharge and Complex Care set actions to be taken nationally and locally. This included setting up of a Dynamic Support Register to help people with learning disabilities living in hospital, or in out of area placements not chosen by them/ their family. The Dynamic Risk Register is a tool that is key to support local planning and decision making. It is utilised and maintained locally but owned nationally so that there is consistency and uniformity in data recorded across all areas.
	2. From discussions with HSCP colleagues there are around 80 on the Dynamic Risk Register locally, not all of whom will require a housing. However, for those who do we are liaising with HSCP colleagues to identify information which can be shared with social rented landlords who have new build sites within the Strategic Housing Investment Plan. The benefit of new build properties is that it is more cost effective to take account of specific requirements when the property is being built. It is possible for RSLs and Council new build to apply for what is known as stage 2 disabled adaptations.
	3. We worked with Kingdom Housing Association, Kingdom Support and planning colleagues to provide a core and cluster model in a new build development in recent years. There are 4 properties provided for people with complex needs. This was on a new build site under the Affordable Housing Policy which involved joint working with our planning colleagues to enable one of the properties to be designated as a 24-hour staff base. This project was supported by grant funding through the Strategic Housing Investment Plan.

Vulnerable Homeless Households

* 1. People experiencing homelessness have poorer physical and mental health than the general population[[7]](#footnote-7). Homeless people often experience health conditions associated with old age much earlier in life. Key health issues for homeless people include[[8]](#footnote-8).
* Around 30% evidence of a mental health problem.
* 6% have the following conditions (a mental health condition, a drug related condition and an alcohol related condition).
* More likely to have higher rates of respiratory illness.
* Higher rates on emergency department attendance.
* Increased interactions with health services before becoming homeless with peak of interactions around the time of first homelessness assessment.
	1. Comparing homelessness figures with the population for Falkirk (i.e., rates) provides a useful insight as to how homelessness in Falkirk compares to Scotland as a whole. When the rate per 100,000 of the population of households assessed as homeless in Falkirk is looked at it, this is 521 which is lower than the rate of 588 for Scotland as a whole. In comparison the rate of applications per 100,000 of the population is 747 for Falkirk and 712 for Scotland. The below chart highlights homelessness in recent years and highlights applications have increased by 12% over the last two years whereas the number assessed as homeless has fallen by 11% in the last year.

*Chart 1 Homeless applications*

Source Scottish Government homeless recording

* 1. In relation to the number of people applying as homeless after being discharged from an institution between 2017 to 2021 there were no applications from people leaving hospital but in 2021/22 there were 4 and in 2022/23 there were 6. For those leaving long term hospital placements, we have a pathway planning and discharge protocol to ensure that the correct housing options advice is received, and a suitable housing options or adaptation found that will meet the person’s needs.
	2. The largest group applying as homeless after leaving institutions are those leaving prison. The number of prison leavers fell from a high of 61 in 2012/13 to 4 in 2017/18. In response to the pandemic prisoners were released early under emergency powers used by the Scottish Government. There was therefore an increase the number of applications for 2020/21 which increased to 64, the number fell again in 2021/22 to 49 and fell again to 39 in 2022/23. Since the development of the Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone standards (SHORE), Falkirk Council has embraced its ethos and has a dedicated Housing Outreach Officer to ensure assistance is offered to any individuals entering or leaving a prison establishment. Homelessness is prevented by providing housing advice on current and future housing options and ensuring that on release an appropriate housing solution is sought. The earliest opportunity is used to engage with each individual through a person-centred approach and focus on a seamless comprehensive joint planning for the individual, taking account of needs and vulnerabilities. Following the successes of the prison liaison officer in 2019/20, this has now been made a permanent resource.
	3. The journey for care experienced young people is challenging, their outcomes are much poorer than their peers and recent policy and legislative developments acknowledge the need for care experienced young people to be supported until adulthood. Their rights have been extended to allow them to remain in their care placement to the age of 21, to receive aftercare support to the age of 26 and for joint social work and housing protocols to be established to help achieve the best outcomes for care leavers.
	4. The number presenting has fallen since 2016/17. The fall in homeless presentations coincides with the development of the ‘Housing options Protocol for Care leavers,’ which looks at the wider range of housing options to stop a crisis homeless presentation. This is reviewed on an annual basis and a performance framework has been implemented to ensure that progress is monitored, and the plan is achieving its key objectives.

Need For Support for Those Who Misuse Drugs and Alcohol, Have Mental Health Issues and are Fleeing Domestic Violence.

* 1. Health and homelessness go hand in hand and interactions with health services increase after someone becomes homeless. Housing therefore has the potential to reduce or reinforce inequalities. People who become homeless have some of the highest and costliest health needs in a community which often are multiple and complex. In December 2022, 1,401 people who applied for Council housing indicated that they had a mental health issue.
	2. There is an increasing trend since 2017/18 of those who have lost their accommodation because of mental health issues, especially since 2019/20 where there was just over a 400% increase between 2018/19 and 2019/20. There was a fall in the number presenting due to mental health issues between 2020/21 and 2021/22 but it increased again by 106% between 2021/22 and 2022/23. Part of this increase can be attributed to a change in recording.
	3. The Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan suggests around 51 people about 5.6% of homeless applicants each year would meet the criteria of a Housing First Model. These are individuals with complex and multiple issues as they have a prevalence of homelessness, substance misuse and criminal justice involvement.
	4. Locally it is important to recognise the correlation between homelessness and domestic violence.
	5. The number of homeless applications due to a violent dispute in the household accounted for 22% of all homeless applications in 2022/23 and compares to 12% for Scotland. The Falkirk Council area also had the fifth highest rate of domestic abuse cases per 10,000 of population in 2021/22, according to Police Scotland figures.[[1]](https://ukc-word-edit.officeapps.live.com/we/wordeditorframe.aspx?ui=en%2DUS&rs=en%2DUS&wopisrc=https%3A%2F%2Ffalkirk365-my.sharepoint.com%2Fpersonal%2Fkaren_strang_falkirk_gov_uk%2F_vti_bin%2Fwopi.ashx%2Ffiles%2F9228aaf1971546c792f9d6d42a54b2b7&wdlor=cC9A02996-BBE1-4014-AEE7-1A9F881F35F6&wdenableroaming=1&mscc=1&wdodb=1&hid=B3B4503E-058D-4F85-A3AA-CBC63853535E&wdorigin=Outlook-Body&wdhostclicktime=1674469793038&jsapi=1&jsapiver=v1&newsession=1&corrid=d14eafd6-5f44-4020-b69f-a526850dc737&usid=d14eafd6-5f44-4020-b69f-a526850dc737&sftc=1&cac=1&mtf=1&sfp=1&instantedit=1&wopicomplete=1&wdredirectionreason=Unified_SingleFlush&rct=Normal&ctp=LeastProtected#_ftn1) In 2021/22 the rate was 143 in Falkirk compared to 118 nationally.

House Conditions Declining

* 1. Impacts of poor-quality housing on health range from damp exacerbating lung conditions and inhibiting child development to poor mental health from insecure housing. The following table highlights that property conditions in Falkirk are generally worse than national figures. Social rented landlords have statutory requirements to ensure their properties meet a higher standard in relation to condition and energy efficiency.

Table Stock Condition

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Survey Element | Falkirk All Tenure | Falkirk estimated number | Scotland All Tenure  |
| Below Tolerable Standard | 2% | 2,000 | 2% |
| Disrepair (any) | 73% | 53, 000 | 71% |
| Disrepair (critical elements) | 54% | 39, 000 | 53% |
| Disrepair (extensive) | 7% | 5,000 | 6% |
| Disrepair (urgent) | 40% | 29, 000 | 28% |
| Dampness | 3% | 2, 000 | 3% |
| Full central heating | 97% | 70, 000 | 96% |
| Fuel poverty | 22% | 16, 000 | 24% |
| Extreme fuel poverty | 10% | 7, 000 | 12% |

Source: HNDA

Challenges Tackling Fuel Poverty, Energy Efficiency and Climate Change

* 1. Low-income households are more likely to live in poorly insulated and energy-inefficient homes, which can increase their energy bills and contribute to fuel poverty. They may have to choose between heating their homes and paying for other essential needs such as food, clothing, and healthcare, further exacerbating the problem of fuel poverty[[9]](#footnote-9). Fuel Poverty figures for Scotland and Falkirk have not been updated since 2019. At this time, the levels of Fuel Poverty in Scotland were 24% and 22% for Falkirk.

* 1. However, these figures will have increased due to the current increase in energy prices which have risen sharply due to Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. Data published by the Scottish Government ahead of the October 2023 price cap estimated that Fuel Poverty levels for Scotland 36% based on the Ofgem price cap of £2,800. This is likely to be similar for Falkirk.
	2. According to the 2020 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), 15 per cent of Falkirk council residents (24,575) are currently living in the most deprived 20 per cent of areas in Scotland.
	3. The effects of climate change on health are well recorded
* The number of heat-related deaths in the UK during heatwaves could increase to 7,000 a year[[10]](#footnote-10).
* Children and older people will be most at risk of dehydration, cardiovascular disease from heat stress and acute kidney injury[[11]](#footnote-11)
* Increased risk of exposure to high levels of UV are associated with the rising climate temperatures. This will increase the incidence of skin cancer and cataracts in the UK.[[12]](#footnote-12)
* Cost to the NHS – the 2003 heatwave cost the NHS £41.4 million[[13]](#footnote-13).
* As well as impacts of pollutants affecting the 6–9 million people living with respiratory diseases air pollution is linked to higher rates of cancer, asthma, stroke, heart disease, diabetes, obesity and dementia[[14]](#footnote-14).

Social Isolation and Loneliness Impacts on Health

* 1. The World Health Organisation highlight that social isolation and loneliness are harmful and can shorten lives, damage mental and physical health and quality of life.
	2. There is a lack of data on social isolation however national data on loneliness has been considered[[15]](#footnote-15) which highlights.
* Loneliness is felt across all age bands and not specifically older people. Those most likely to be lonely most of the time are people aged 16 to 24.
* Disabled people are more likely to be lonely than non-disabled people.
* People in most deprived areas are likely to feel most lonely.
	1. There is limited information at a Falkirk level which indicates that people locally are more likely to experience loneliness than the national figures[[16]](#footnote-16). However, a caveat needs to be applied to size of the sample locally.

Need to Make Best Use Digital Options

* 1. Scotland’s Digital Health and care strategy sets out a vision to improve the care and wellbeing of people in Scotland by making best use of digital technologies in design and delivery of services. COVID-19 has cemented the importance of digital tools. During lockdown many services were only able to support communities because they were available online. Consultation for the Local Housing Strategy supported the use of digital technology to assist people remain in their own homes.
	2. Digital technology presents transformative opportunities to widen access, awareness and delivery of housing services through
* Sensors to detect mould.
* Smart devices to operate thermostats and lighting can reduce energy consumption.
* Software can be used to investigate anti-social behaviour complaints.
* Supported accommodation can provide opportunities for tenants to apply online for housing and employment.
* Reducing travel time, costs and challenges for disabled and vulnerable people who can access services digitally.
* Opportunity for Falkirk Council housing services to engage with applicants and tenants digitally will increase through the roll out of Falkirk Council’s new housing management system.
* Falkirk Council has consulted on and drafted a Digital Housing Strategy. RSL partners have also made extensive use of digital technology since the covid pandemic.
	1. The Falkirk HSCP Digital Health and Care Programme Board was established in 2023 to make better use of technology to deliver the Partnership’s strategic priorities. The Programme will encompass a range of activities to enhance services through the effective use of digital health and care technologies.
	2. Comprised of key stakeholders and partners including Housing, Falkirk Council and NHS Forth Valley ICT services and Information Governance, the Digital Health and Care Programme Board provides governance to progress appropriate digital health and care initiatives whilst ensuring their continued alignment to local and national strategy.
	3. A Delivery Plan is being formulated around key priorities that were identified throughout the Strategic Plan’s consultation and development. The programme will support activities to widen access to services and strengthen care co-ordination. It will prioritise opportunities to reduce demand for services by empowering individuals and encouraging independence through the appropriate use of technology. Planning around digital initiatives will also include consideration of digital exclusion factors to ensure individuals who are unable to engage with technology are not left behind and that support arrangements will be built into programme activities.
	4. The Board will oversee the Digital Health and Care Fund, a non-recuring budget of £250,000 which will be targeted towards improving the use and availability of digital health and care technologies within Falkirk. The fund will be managed in line with the Partnership Funding Investment Plan. This fund will be used to resource a three-year programme of activities.
1. **Consultation**
	1. The LHS consultation reflects the views of around 1,000 participants gathered through survey responses and focus groups. This included groups perceived to have a “quiet voice”; asylum seekers, refugees, tenants in the homelessness assessment centre/ hostel, Youth Learning, Young Parents groups, Older Peoples’ Breakfast group and Military Matters. The LHS survey highlighted that the following issues were very/ important to respondents:
* Build more homes which meet peoples’ changing needs (89%)
* Provide specialist advice for older people and those with disabilities (94%)
* Provide advice on housing adaptations (89%)
* Promote technology to help people stay at home for longer (Mobile Emergency Care), Home Safety Monitoring (92%)
* Improve property conditions (93%)
* Take action against private landlords who do not maintain their properties (93%).
	1. From focus groups with older people, we are aware that there is a lack of awareness on how to access assistance to stay in their own home for longer such as disabled adaptations and understanding of various housing options available for them.
1. **Achievements Housing Contribution Statement 2019-2022**
	1. An update on progress with the last 5 priorities and actions in the HCS are set out below.
2. Make The Best Use of Technology to Help People Stay in Their Communities for As Long as Possible.
* Review the Mobile Emergency Care Service including the transition from analogue to digital.
* MECS 100% transferred from analogue to digital.
* Explore the best use of technology to assist people with dementia and other long-term conditions to live in the community.
* A web site has been set up by Falkirk Council and the HSCP to support people in the area living with dementia and their carers by providing details of services. [**Joint Dementia Initiative – Dementia Support in Falkirk**](https://jointdementiainitiative.com/)
* Explore Home2Fit as a landlord and promote with partners across tenures. Home2Fit is a national online database and self-help resource to assist disabled people to find suitable housing.
* We explored Homes to Fit but this has not progressed due to high demand locally for Council properties and no properties listed for sale or rent on the platform. We will keep under review.
1. Recognise The Importance of Well-Being and Connectedness**.**
* Simplify the definitions used for older peoples’ housing.
* Delayed introduction of new housing IT system for Falkirk Council. To be progressed new HCS.
* Review all older peoples’ housing developments with communal facilities including high rise flats.
* Some communal facilities used to provide additional wheelchair housing. Others are used by tenant organisations.
* Explore how communal facilities in housing developments and high-rise flats could be used by health and social care providers to deliver services closer to home.
* Initial scoping exercise carried out but delayed due to covid.
* Explore how communal facilities in housing developments and high-rise flats could promote intergenerational links, address social isolation and prevent greater reliance on formal health and social care services.
* We initially progressed work surveying tenants in 2 RSL older peoples housing developments and one high rise block by surveying tenants. However, during the covid pandemic the focus shifted to making use of digital technology to address digital exclusion. Falkirk Council accessed 11 devices for tenants through Connecting Scotland, 25 tenants were assisted though housing funding and 6 private owners were assisted by CLD.
* Explore how to further assist empty homes owners, such as providing advice on hoarding.
* Hoarding training carried out with front line officers.
1. Make the Most of The Built Environment
* Make best use of the budget for mandatory housing functions included in health and social care integration (disabled adaptations and garden aid)
* Working group set up to review Disabled Adaptations.
* Explore with developers’ incentives to provide accessible housing.
* Discussions taken place with Homes for Scotland but reluctance to build wheelchair houses as concerns that they will not be able to sell. Option being explored where developer builds a property to wheelchair standard and if cannot sell it is then purchased by an RSL. Scottish Government carried out consultation in 2023 exploring standards for housing for affordable and wheelchair housing with consideration given to incorporating into building standards. However Scottish Government proposals based on this consultation have not been published as yet.
* Explore key workers as a priority in the new Affordable Housing Policy where income and other priorities have been considered.
* Key workers have been a priority group in the Affordable Housing Policy since 2019. Recent affordable housing policy site in Larbert where 5 properties purchased by keyworkers.
* Increase priority given for Affordable Housing Supply Programme grant funding to projects which provide the greatest percentage older/ ambulant wheelchair accessible housing.
* Target in the SHIP that 5% of properties wheelchair and 5% older ambulant. Over the period of the last LHS 87 older ambulant and 9 wheelchair properties were built.
* Roll out Combined Heat and Power in the High-Rise Flats
* Falkirk Council currently has 574 tenants and 88 Owners (15 of these are private rented) connected to a gas fired combined heat and power (CHP) system over 9 tower blocks in Callendar Park. The Council continues to update these systems when required including the owner occupiers (using Scottish Government grant funding) and to extend the network where feasible.
* Explore available legal options including the Housing (Scotland) Act 2014 as a means to address property conditions across tenures.
* Falkirk Council private sector team (PST) provide general advice and signposting where necessary. Information is also available online through the [private sector housing pages](https://www.falkirk.gov.uk/services/homes-property/private-housing/default.aspx). Discretionary grants are available for a limited range of works, resources permitting through the [**Scheme of Assistance**](https://www.falkirk.gov.uk/services/homes-property/private-housing/docs/Scheme%20of%20Assistance.pdf?v=201908081131)**.**
* We actively work to raise awareness about the options available to enforce the Repairing Standard including, where appropriate, third-party reporting through our Private Sector Team. The PST actively work with Landlords through Action Plans to address identified property conditions issues.
* Explore how to progress aligning the LHS with Fairer Falkirk and RRTP in relation to exploring poverty training for relevant front-line housing and Partnership staff.
* Front line poverty training carried out for frontline officers.
1. Improve Access to Housing
* Prioritise people leaving care settings or hospital for rehousing (care leavers, people leaving hospital)
* Continue involvement in Secure Housing on Release for Everyone (SHORE) standards for those leaving prison.
* Housing needs team continue to be involved in SHORE standards.
* Explore accommodation and care options for vulnerable local people who are accommodated out with Falkirk Council area where it is assessed that an accommodation and care option may be suitable.
* Kingdom Housing Association provided 4 properties with support for people with complex needs in 2021/2. Torwood Hall project with Safe as Houses received planning permission in 2023.
1. Provide Housing Options for Homeless People
* Set up a housing first model for people with complex and multiple issues who are in a cycle of homelessness.
* Housing First Model introduced which includes a Peer Mentoring approach for most vulnerable homeless service users. A Homelessness Prevention Team has been introduced which is delivering new and innovative ways to collaborate and deliver initiatives to prevent homelessness.
* Increase percentage of social lets to homeless people
* The Allocations Policy Review approved in 2020 approved the average percentage of lets to homeless applications (home seekers) to be increased from 33% to 45%. In 2022/3 this figure was 51%.
* Review the rent deposit scheme.
* Falkirk Council are currently reviewing the Deposit Guarantee Scheme. The scheme is currently closed to referrals, however a prospective private tenant may qualify for a [**Discretionary Housing Payment**](https://www.falkirk.gov.uk/services/homes-property/council-housing/rent/discretionary-housing-payments.aspx)**t**o help with their deposit.
1. **Housing’s Contribution Towards Meeting Health and Social Care Priorities**
	1. The following housing projects, plans and services will contribute towards meeting the partnership priorities outlined in the Falkirk Integration Joint Board’s Strategic Plan for Health and Social Care:
* Deliver Falkirk’s Affordable Housing Supply Programme
* Invest in maintaining and improving existing Council housing through the Housing Investment Plan.
* RSL partners will maintain and improve their stock to meet Scottish Government standards as reported in the Local Housing Strategy.
* Review the Scheme of Assistance relating to advice on private sector properties.
* Provide funding to deliver adaptations to existing housing.
* Deliver Falkirk’s Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan.
* Implement Falkirk’s Digital Housing Strategy.
* Prepare housing research and associated policies.
* Provide housing to people engaging with services provided by Falkirk HSCP.
* Provide housing options advice.
* Support people who experience domestic abuse.
* Provide assistance to asylum seekers and refuges.
* Ensure the efficient and effective delivery of Falkirk Council housing services through services which tackle anti-social behaviour, provide housing options advice and make referrals to services to tackle poverty.
* Work with colleagues in Community Planning to promote Community Choices and Tenants Choice to provide services to local groups.
* RSLs will provide wider role services to tenants and communities.
1. **Governance**
	1. The Strategic Plan sets out the vision, outcomes and priorities of the IJB which contribute to the strategic priorities and outcomes contained within the Community Planning Partnership’s Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) known locally as the Falkirk Plan.
	2. The strategic plan is overseen by the strategic planning group which reports to the IJB. Falkirk Council Head of Housing and Communities is represented on this group.
	3. The Local Housing Strategy is overseen by the Strategic Housing Group which includes representation from Community Planning, Place Services (Planning), HSCP and RSL partners.
2. **Resources**
	1. Housing mandatory functions are adaptations and garden aid.
	2. Falkirk Council deliver disabled adaptations in Council and private properties and garden aid on behalf of the IJB. RSL adaptations are resourced through grant from Scottish Government directly. The allocation is based on the geographical area that the RSL operates in. Most RSLs in Falkirk Council area operate nationally.
	3. Resources to deliver Falkirk Council adaptations come from funds transferred from the Housing Revenue Account and private sector adaptations through the Scheme of Assistance to the IJB.
	4. Garden aid is delivered through funds transferred to the IB from the HRA for Council tenants and from Falkirk Council general fund for non-Council tenants.
	5. In relation to housing non-mandatory services under health and social care integration such as the homelessness service this is funded through the Falkirk Council HRA and general fund.
	6. Additional affordable housing is resourced through Scottish Government grant, Falkirk Council HRA and Registered Social Landlord private finance.

**Appendix 1 Housing Contribution Statement Outcomes and Actions**

| Outcome | Action |
| --- | --- |
| Increase supply of affordable housing | Deliver 5% of the SHIP programme as wheelchair properties |
| Deliver 5% of the SHIP programme as adapted properties |
| Deliver 5% of the SHIP programme as larger properties (4 bedroom or more) |
| Our communities are connected and empowered, to make decisions about their area and services in it. | We will develop local living and 20-minute neighbourhoods to deliver the healthy, sustainable and resilient places required to support a good quality of life and balance |
| We will work in partnership to promote community well-being activities |
| We will work in partnership to tackle poverty and maximise incomes |
| We will work in partnership with Registered Social Landlords to collect comprehensive equalities data covering all strands in housing surveys, identifying how we store and use this data |
| We will bring empty properties in the private sector |
| We will promote digital technology and online services |
| We prevent and address homelessness | Work in partnership with key stakeholders to ensure that prevention pathways are developed and implemented |
| Meet people’s housing needs at the earliest opportunity. |
| Develop and implement a housing specific domestic abuse policy. |
| Work with partners to support those coming to the Falkirk area through the refugee, displaced people re-settlement Schemes to access suitable and secure accommodation. |
| Continue to provide Housing First services for most vulnerable clients who experience multiple incidents of homelessness. |
| “Getting it right for everyone” - take a multi-agency approach to customers with embedded behaviour |
| We have a range of housing and support options to promote independence for vulnerable people | Work in partnership to provide accommodation and support for people with complex needs. |
| Work with partners and older people to create an easily understandable guide on housing for older people. |
| We will review develop and improve relationships with military veterans’ organisations exploring Armed Forces Mental Health First Aid training course. |
| We will provide services which enable older & physically disabled people to keep their properties in good repair. |
| We will redesign the Disabled Adaption delivery model to be co-located and tenure neutral to improve accessibility. |
| Increase the number of properties connected to the Combined Heat and Power (CHP) system in Callendar Park |
| We will work to assist those experiencing fuel poverty. | Tackle energy efficiency and its impact on fuel poverty. |
| Front line staff are trained to identify Fuel Poverty and confidently signpost clients for further advice. |
| Regularly update fuel poverty advice on the Council website. |
| Assist those in fuel poverty to access fuel vouchers and cost of living support from Home Energy Scotland and Falkirk Council. |
| Ensure stock conditions meet statutory requirements. | Social rented stock to meet Scottish Housing Quality Standards |
| Improve stock conditions in mixed tenure and other property blocks and estates |
| Explore digital technology to assist owners improve property conditions. |
| Engage with owners to raise awareness about repair and maintenance. |
| Review the Scheme of Assistance in 2024/25 |
| We will make the best use of the private rented sector locally | Continue to engage with private tenants and landlords annually |
| Increase opportunities for engagement with private rented tenants |
| Provide information, monitor and take enforcement action, where necessary, against private landlords who fail to meet statutory requirements and report annually. |
| Continue to explore the opportunities to increase the number of private sector leased properties. |
| Aim to increase private tenant satisfaction biennially. |

**Appendix 2 Comparison of the Local Housing Strategy Priorities, National Health and Wellbeing Outcomes and Strategic Plan Priorities**

| Local Housing Strategy Priorities | National Health and Wellbeing Outcomes | HSCP Local Strategic Priorities |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 Increasing housing supply | 1. People are able to look after and improve their own health and wellbeing and live in good health for longer.2 People including those with disabilities or long-term conditions, or who are frail, are able to live, as far as reasonably practicable, independently and at home or in a homely setting in their community.8 People who work in health and social care services feel engaged with the work they do and are supported to continuously improve the information, support, care and treatment they provide.9 Resources are used effectively and efficiently in the provision of health and social care services.  | Support and strengthen community-based services.Ensure people can access the right care, at the right time, in the right place.Focus on prevention, early intervention and minimising harm.Ensure carers are supported in their caring role |
| 2 Creating suitainable communities | National outcome 1.National outcome 2. | Support and strengthen community-based services.Ensure people can access the right care, at the right time, in the right place. |
| 3 Improving access to housing | National outcome 1.National outcome 2. | Ensure people can access the right care, at the right time, in the right place.Focus on prevention, early intervention and minimising harm. |
| 4 Housing and support for vulnerable groups | National outcome 1.National outcome 2.National outcome 8.National outcome 9. | Ensure people can access the right care, at the right time, in the right place.Focus on prevention, early intervention and minimising harm. |
| 5. We will work to assist those experiencing fuel poverty. | National outcome 1.National outcome 2. | Focus on prevention, early intervention and minimising harm. |
| 6. Ensure stock conditions meet statutory requirements. | National outcome 1.National outcome 2. | Focus on prevention, early intervention and minimising harm. |
| 7. We will make the best use of the private rented sector locally | National outcome 1.National outcome 2. | Focus on prevention, early intervention and minimising harm. |

1. Falkirk Health and Social Care Strategic Plan [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Scottish Government (2015) Housing Advice Note. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. For the year 2022/23, this information is based on only jobs we can evidence as being closed off.  This may be an underestimate of the actual number of jobs carried out.  However, until such time as BMD close of all repair jobs we cannot check. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Based on Percentage of stock [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Based on Percentage of stock [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. UK commons library - Housing and health 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Public Health Scotland accessed 11/1/24. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. 2018 Scottish Government Health and Homelessness in Scotland [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Scottish Government's Fuel Poverty review report (Fuel Poverty - Review of evidence) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Button D, Coote A. Public health in a changing climate. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Vardoulakis S, Heaviside C (eds). Health effects of climate change in the UK 2012. London: Health Protection Agency, 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Vardoulakis S, Heaviside C (eds). Health effects of climate change in the UK 2012. London: Health Protection Agency, 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Hunt A, Boyd R, Taylor T et al. Report on the costs of the hot summer of 2003. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Vardoulakis S, Heaviside C (eds). Health effects of climate change in the UK 2012. London: Health Protection Agency, 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Scottish Household Survey (2021) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Office of National Statistics 2020/21 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)