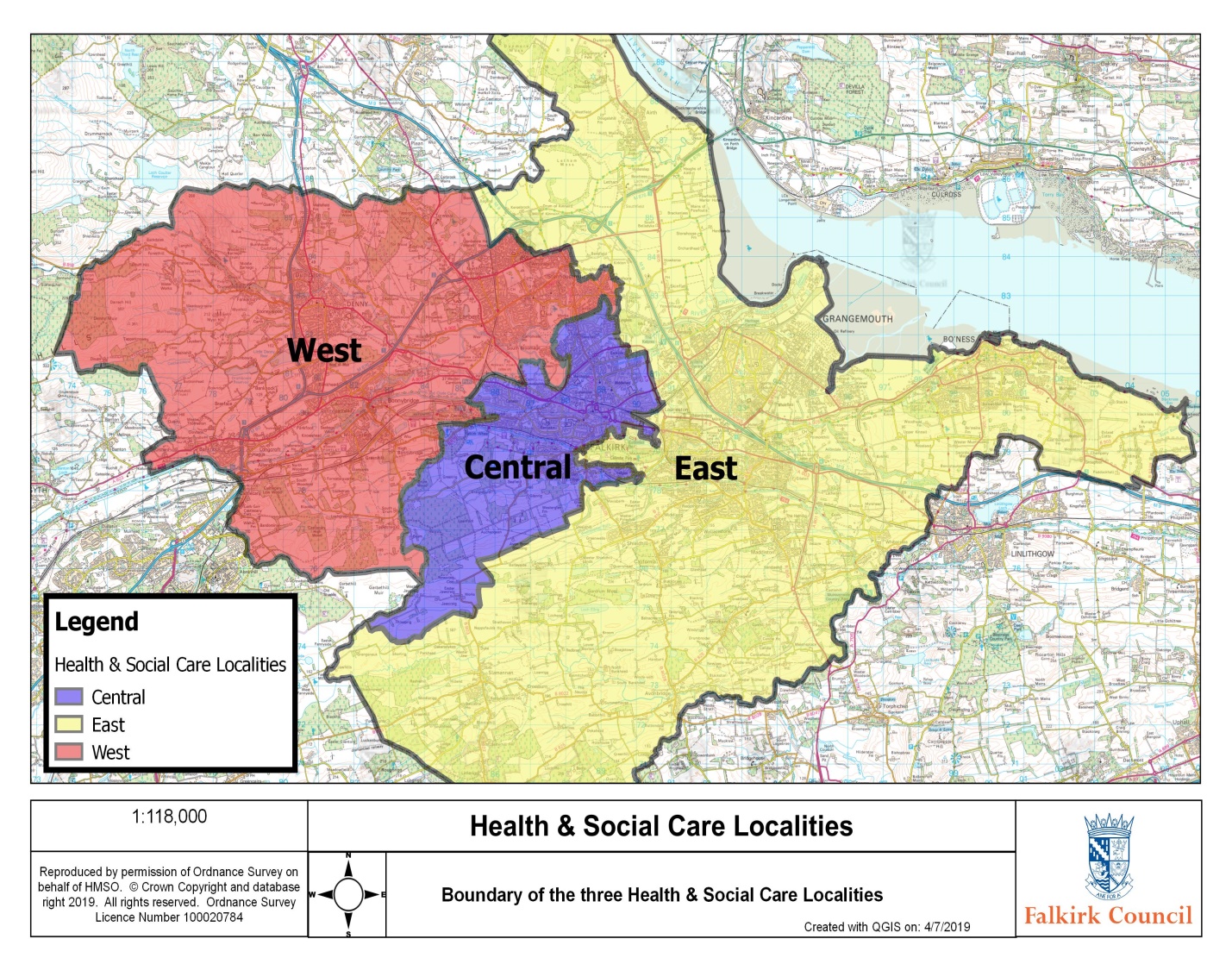
**Housing Contribution Statement 2019-2022**

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| **1.** | **Introduction** |
|  | The Falkirk Health and Social Care Partnership was set up under the Public Bodies (Joint Working) Act 2014 and overseen by the Integration Joint Board (IJB). |
|  | The Strategic Plan 2019-2022 outlines how adult health and social care services will be delivered and sets out improvements to be made[[1]](#footnote-1). The Strategic Plan requires an accompanying Housing Contribution Statement (HCS). The HCS provides an overarching strategic statement on how the housing sector will support the work of the IJB to achieve national and local outcomes for health and social care. The HCS is a “bridge” between the Local Housing Strategy[[2]](#footnote-2) (LHS) and the Strategic Plan. |
|  | Scottish Government guidance[[3]](#footnote-3) on housing contribution statements indicates that there are 6 themes which must be covered which are:   1. The role of the housing sector in governance arrangements for the integration of health and social care 2. Overview of shared evidence base and key issues identified in relation to housing needs and the link with health and social care needs 3. Shared outcomes and service priorities linking the Strategic Plan and Local Housing Strategy 4. Overview of housing related challenges going forward and improvements required 5. Current and future resource and investment required to meet these shared outcomes 6. Statement by Integration Authorities |
|  | The following map sets out the three localities for Falkirk Health and Social Care Partnership (FHSCP). However it is important to highlight that these localities differ from Falkirk Community Planning Partnership (CPP).  Falkirk Council housing service operates at three localities which generally replicate CPP however there are some anomalies. Appendix 2 includes geographies for all localities. As the HCS is an appendix to the Strategic Plan, we have used FHSCP areas however in some instances this has not been possible and has this been indicated. |
| 1.1 | **Achievements since the last Housing Contribution Statement** |
|  | The following achievements have been made since the last Housing Contribution Statement:   * The Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) 2020/21 to 2024/25 was approved by Council Executive on 8/10/19. The SHIP sets out projects to deliver 1806 new affordable properties; * Through the SHIP, 1, 331 new build properties will be built to housing for varying needs standards. From these 38% will be suitable as older ambulant and 15% will be wheelchair accessible; * Accommodation for young people leaving care has been developed using grant funding through the SHIP; * 7 dementia awareness raising sessions have been carried out for 71 front line housing staff; * The Empty Homes Officers work with a number of vulnerable people including people with a history of hoarding. Some of this work is done in connection with Housing Support via Loretto Care and Criminal Justice through paid work. * A Design Guide has been developed for Housing supported through the SHIP and made available online * Hints and Tips brochures have been developed by older people for older people to give advice on housing solutions. These won the Age Concern Jess Barrow Award; * The Adapting for Change project has been involved in developing housing solutions training with ihub[[4]](#footnote-4) using the brochures; * The previously mentioned Adapting for Change project has been exploring how to streamline processes for disabled adaptations; * The Adapting for Change project has carried out housing solutions training locally with front line staff working in the Falkirk Health and Social Care Partnership; * The Adapting for Change project has been involved in developing proposals for a Disabled Adaptations service; * RSL housing developments for older people have been visited by front line officers from the Health and Social Care Partnership with consideration given to accessibility and communal facilities (Appendix 3) * Link Housing Association are currently developing a “retirement living” development with 36 flats for older people on a town centre site in Falkirk. |

**Map 1 Falkirk Health and Social Care Localities**



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| **2.** | **Governance - the role of the housing sector in governance arrangements for the integration of health and social care** |
|  | *The HCS guidance indicates Integration Authorities are required to set out the involvement and role of the Local Authority Housing Service, Housing Associations and other housing providers and interests in the governance arrangement for the Health and Social Care Partnership. This should be set out clearly taking into account the various levels of potential involvement in relevant structures such as the Integration Authority, Strategic Planning and Locality Planning. It could also include reference to wider consultation or partnership structures with the housing sector.* |
|  | NHS Forth Valley and Falkirk Council established the Falkirk Integration Joint Board (IJB). The IJB plans and decides how health and social care services are delivered in line with the Strategic Plan. The IJB includes Council elected members, NHS Board non-executive members, professional advisors and service user, carer, third sector and staff representation. |
|  | Health and Social Care services and functions are delegated by NHS Forth Valley and Falkirk Council to the Falkirk Health and Social Care Partnership (FHSCP). The Partnership directly provides some services (e.g. homecare, residential and day care services). Social care services are also contracted from the third and independent sectors, such as carer’s support, short breaks and nursing care homes. |
|  | The Integration Joint Board and the Strategic Planning Group over see the Strategic Plan progress. Housing is represented on the Strategic Planning Group. |
|  | Locally, the strategic housing function is progressed through the Strategic Housing Group (SHG) which includes representatives from the local authority, Registered Social Landlords (RSLs), house builders/ developers and the voluntary sector. LHS Priorities relating to the private rented sector were developed with the Falkirk Landlord Forum. |
|  | More detailed consideration is given to LHS actions through the LHS Working Group. The Housing Planning Liaison Group considers issues around increasing the supply of housing particularly affordable housing. |
|  | The FHSCP is a strategic partner within the Falkirk Community Planning Partnership (CPP) and makes a significant contribution to the CPP’s strategic outcomes and Local Delivery (SOLD) Plan. The IJB is also a Community Justice partner and the Chief Officer represents the IJB on the Falkirk Community Justice Partnership (CJPO). |
|  | The Housing Contribution Statement Steering Group (HCSSG) oversees housing’s role in health and social care integration. This group includes senior managers from the FHSCP, RSLs and Falkirk Council housing services. The HCSSG is chaired by the Head of Housing. The following diagram illustrates the governance of housing strategic functions and the FHSCP. |
|  | **Figure 1 Governance of Health and Social Care** |
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| **3.** | **Overview of shared evidence base and key issues identified in relation to housing needs and the link with health and social care needs** |
|  | *This should briefly highlight connection between evidence assembled through the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and Housing Needs and Demand Assessment (and any associated local housing evidence). It should identify the main housing related issues for various groups that require a housing contribution to improve health and wellbeing. For example older people, homeless, disabled people, mental health or other relevant groups. It should also outline any gaps in the joint evidence base and proposals for addressing these.* |
| **3.1** | **What is the evidence base?** |
|  | The evidence base used is the Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA), the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), national data at a local level and locally collected data. In relation to homelessness, a key evidence base is the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP) which local authorities require to send to Scottish Government.  It is a statutory requirement to carry out a Local Housing Strategy accompanied by an assessment of need (Housing Need and Demand Assessment) which provides evidence to inform the number and type of new housing required across all tenures and to inform land requirements in the Local Development Plan. The HNDA informs housing supply targets set in the LHS and LDP.  The HNDA must also give consideration to the need for supported provision (care homes, sheltered housing, hostels and refugees). Additionally consideration must be given to care and support for independent living at home (telecare, homecare, small repair and handyperson and care and repair).  The HNDA must be carried out in accordance to Scottish Government Guidance and is reviewed by Scottish Government Centre for Housing Market Analysis to identify if it is robust and credible. The Falkirk HNDA was agreed as robust and credible in 2016.  The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) looks at the current and future health and care needs of local populations to inform and guide the planning and commissioning of health, well-being and social care services within a local authority area.  National data at a local level includes information from the Scottish Commission for Learning Disabilities, Scottish House Condition Survey, Scottish Household Survey, Care Home Census and the 10 yearly Household Census.  Information from the Scottish House Condition Survey supports the HNDA. Since the HNDA was developed this information has been updated at local authority level and this information has been used.  Locally collected data used includes information from the housing register, information provided by RSLs at a Falkirk Council level and procurement contracts. |
| **3.2** | **There is a need for more housing across all tenures** |
|  | The size and age structure of the Falkirk population is projected to experience significant change between now and 2041. The overall population is projected to increase and the age distribution is also projected to experience significant changes with significant numbers of older people.  **Figure 2 Population projections** |
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|  | Source: Falkirk Joint Strategic Needs Assessment |
|  | The increase in population is one of the contributing factors in the need for housing across all tenures.  Existing need for affordable housing[[5]](#footnote-5) is calculated by considering the following:          the number of homeless people the Council has a duty to house;          the number of concealed/overcrowded households;           the number of households that require support or a specialist form of housing.  Consideration of the above allowed an estimate to be made that 766 households were in existing need, of whom 312 of were homeless. It was considered that the majority of these households would be unable to meet their needs within the existing housing market and would require social or below market rented accommodation.  Future housing need is mainly driven by future household formation, by its very nature this has to be met through the provision of additional homes. The following table sets out future need for housing annually by tenure. This indicates an estimated need for an additional 591 homes each year.    Although the HNDA in the previous table identified the need for an additional 219 social rented homes annually, this is an estimate and is subsequently refined in the Housing Supply Target (HST). Several factors such as housing policies, suitable sites, available finance and capacity of the construction sector are used to translate the HNDA estimate into the housing supply target.  One of the key factors is finance particularly Scottish Government grant and other funding to build or buy new affordable housing. When these factors were taken into account the annual housing supply target was set out in the LHS and LDP as 123 social rented units and 368 owner occupied units annually until 2021. Consideration was also taken of the target number of empty homes to be brought back into use each year. The HST is set out in the following table. |
| 3.3 | **There are a range of older people’s accommodation options for older people but lower levels of demand for some options** |
|  | The following table sets out the supply of care and accommodation options for older people.  Since the last HCS there has been the closure of Oakbank Care Home (Falkirk Council) in October 2016 (34 beds), Thornton Gardens (Bield) in March 2018 (13 beds) and Woodlands (Bield) in March 2018 (11 beds).  In December 2016 a new nursing care home was opened (Glenbervie) in December 2016 (72 beds).  Housing with Care 1 and 2 is provided by Falkirk Council. There is a staff presence early morning to late evening with the service switched over to the Mobile Emergency Care Service (MECs) at night.      Older peoples’ developments including Council housing with care have a range of communal facilities including communal lounges, guest rooms, and so on. These are set out in appendix 3. |
|  | Falkirk Council owns 13 blocks of high-rise flats which are aimed at people over 60. These are all located in close proximity to each other, particularly the 7 towers in Callendar Park. There are also 4 blocks near Kemper Avenue, and 2 in Camelon. Map 2 highlights the location of the towers and their proximity to local services such as GP surgery, hospital, pharmacies and so on. In total there are 1120 properties which are allocated to people aged 60 and over.  There are 2 blocks which have a base for housing with care workers who provide care and support to some of the tenants living there. The percentage of tenants receiving care and support at a given time is set out in table 3.  The average age of tenants in the high rise flats is 74. This is higher in the two blocks which provide housing with care 2.  Under the right to buy, 142 properties in the high rise flats have been sold. This is significant in that owners living there are responsible for paying their share of repair and maintenance costs. Also when right to buy owners sell their property there is no onus on them selling to another older person.    The following table highlights how the ground floors in the 7 high rise blocks in Callendar Park have been converted into adapted properties for people with mobility issues.    The following table indicates that there are 980 Council housing applicants who have requested the high rise flats, 51% aged over 60.  In relation to all applicants 25% have a housing need, 1% are assessed as requiring housing with care 2 and 74% have no housing need.  There are 980 applicants for the high rise flats however 15% or 146 applicants are aged over 60 and have been assessed as having housing need or requiring housing with care.  Although the high rise flats are intended for people over 60, if there have no been no applicants in need over 60 bidding for the property, it can be allocated to someone with a housing need under 60.    Combined Heat and Power is available in Breton, Corentin, Maxwell, Marshall, Symon and Paterson. It is planned to roll this out to another 3 towers (Belmont, Eastburn and Leishman) this financial year.  Consideration is currently being given to converting the ground floor in other High Rise blocks.  As with other older peoples’ developments, the high rise blocks have a number of communal facilities such as common rooms, which are detailed in appendix 3.  **Map 2 location of high-rise blocks and proximity to local services**  cid:image001.png@01D579D1.3F47BF10  Source: Falkirk Council Housing Services Strategy and Performance |
| 3.4 | **Dementia** |
|  | Due to the complexities of recording and diagnosing Dementia cases in patients it is not possible to determine the exact number of people living with Dementia in the Falkirk area. Alzheimer Scotland estimates put the figures at approximately 2,598 (JSNA 2018).  During 2012 the Scottish Government published a list of targets that aligned with Alzheimer Scotland’s five pillars of dementia post diagnostic support (DPS). The support includes maintaining community connections, peer support, future care, understanding the illness and planning for future decision making. The Scottish Government also included a target that all people newly diagnosed with dementia will have a minimum of years’ worth of post-diagnostic support”. The number of DPS referrals has been recorded in Falkirk.    However the previous table does not fully reflect demand for DPS services with people waiting an average of seven months to access the support. As of October 2018, 115 people were on the waiting list. |
| 3.5 | **Home Care** |
|  | Falkirk Council Home Care service is provided for people living in their own homes who require care and support. The service provides a range of housing support and care at home services across the Falkirk area. The service is provided for people with a wide range of care and support needs including older people, adults with physical disabilities, people with enduring mental health problems and people living with dementia.  Services are provided on both a short and long term basis and include.   * 24/7 Team - providing crisis care, rehabilitation support, organising the initial six weeks of care and an out of hours service. A discharge to assess service was started on 17 May 2018. * Long Term Team - providing on-going care and support after the initial six week period. The team is split into eight geographical areas. The service is managed by home care managers with the support of senior carers and social care officers. * Some care is contracted to independent sector agencies.   Scottish Government figures indicate that 2,390 clients are currently in receipt of care at home during 2017. The following table highlights that since 2013 that although the number of clients has reduced slightly, the total number of hours received and number of hours clients receive has increased.    In relation to Home Care it is important to consider recruitment and retention in line with evidence on key workers and income (section 3.23). |
| 3.6 | **Mobile Emergency Care Service** |
|  | Falkirk Council provides the Mobile Emergency Care Service (MECS) to help someone live independently at home. This service is available for someone who:   * Is confused or has dementia; * Has a physical disability or is frail; * Has a sensory impairment; * Has a predisposition to falls or other accidents at home; * Has been in a violent or abusive relationship.   An alarm is installed in the home which connects through the telephone line. After a needs and eligibility assessment people using the service have an alarm system installed in their homes that connects to the MECS contact centre. The equipment installed meets the needs of the individual. The service aims to provide a prompt and appropriate response to emergency need.  As of October 2019, 4066 people were using this service (Falkirk Council Social Work Adult Services).  Currently, Mobile Emergency Care Service (MECS) users raise an alarm by pressing a button that sends a distress signal to the Council’s Contact Centre via an analogue phone line. However, telecommunication firms will turn off these lines by 2025, converting to fully digital platforms.  Now, thanks to an ongoing, rolling software and hardware upgrade programme, nearly 40% of all households using MECS have had new equipment installed that will continue to operate once the switch to digital is complete.  The move allows for better service delivery including increased reliability and efficiency. It also provides an opportunity to potentially further develop the service offering in the future thanks to improved functionality.  The transfer from analogue to digital is a Council of the Future project currently being undertaken by Social Work Adult Services. |
| 3.7 | **Mental wellbeing and social isolation** |
|  | A lack of well-being and connectedness can impact on social isolation and loneliness having a negative impact on mental and physical health[[6]](#footnote-6). There are no direct measures to explore this however consideration has been given to the Scottish Household Survey and the census in relation to people living on their own.  The Scottish Household Survey now has a measure for loneliness and it is shown for the Falkirk area in Table 10.    The following figure highlights that the highest percentage of one person households in Falkirk Council area are aged over 65.    Information from the Scottish Household Survey[[7]](#footnote-7) (2018) highlighted that older people have the highest measures in relation to “sense of belonging”. In relation to neighbourhood involvement again, this was higher for older people. This all indicates the importance of place and community for older people.  A survey was carried out with tenants living in Council and RSL developments with communal facilities and the 13 blocks of Council high rise flats with communal facilities.  There were 290 responses received from the survey. Tenants expressed interest in a broad range of activities with most interest in social activities, exercise, day trips and craft activities. We will now feedback to tenants and discuss with them how they would like to proceed. |
| 3.8 | **Potential future requirement for higher level of housing with care** |
|  | The potential need for Extra Care or Housing with Care for older people is set out in the Housing Need and Demand Assessment (Falkirk Council 2016). This is defined as between very sheltered housing and residential care. The increase in people assessed as requiring Council Housing with Care 1 and 2 supports this (table 4). There are also current tenants in Housing with Care with dementia. |
|  | Information from the June 2019 care census highlight 38 standard delays relating to Falkirk residents. The reason for delay is noted as: 25 awaiting discharge to care, 9 allocated with assessment ongoing, 2 awaiting discharge home with packages of care, 1 waiting for housing and 1 awaiting discharge for housing adaptations.  In the period June 2018 to June 2019 the average monthly bed days occupied by delayed discharges at the census is 1159 compared with 779 July 2017 to June 2018. This is an increasing or worsening trend of 45%, July to June 2017/18 compared with 2018/19.  The future requirement for community bed based care[[8]](#footnote-8) will be scoped as part of the work with the Institute of Public Care and will include a review of community hospitals and development of an intermediate care facility. A site options appraisal for a bed based intermediate care is being considered. |
| 3.9 | **The majority of older people live in the private sector** |
|  | The following table highlights that the majority of older people live in the private sector (owner occupation and private rented sector) rather than the social sector. |
| 3.10 | **There are a significant number of people who have mobility issues and or their home restricts their movement** |
|  | The following table highlights that there are 4, 000 households (38%) with a long term illness or disability however this is not significantly different from the national average.  In relation to restriction of movement 5, 000 of dwellings (7%) restrict the movement of one or more occupant(s). |
|  | The following table below highlights the number of people on the Council waiting list with the highest priority (Band 1 Functional Need) by health and social care locality. |
|  | This compares with the Housing Need and Demand Assessment (2016) indicated a need for 310-510 wheelchair accessible properties across tenures. This applied national research carried out by Horizon to the local population. |
| 3.11 | **There is a need for disabled adaptations** |
|  | The following table highlights the need for disabled adaptations across tenures in Falkirk and compares to national average.  **Table 16: Dwellings requiring adaptations 2015-17**    The HNDA used data from a previous SHCS which highlighted that 2% of households require Disabled Adaptations. |
| 3.12 | **Disabled adaptations carried out** |
|  | The following tables set out the number of disabled adaptations carried out in the private and council sectors. The numbers and types of adaptations in both sectors have been constant and generally refer to showering, bathing, toileting and mobility. The tables highlight that there have been between 95 to 98 adaptations undertaken in the private sector in the last two years. There have been between 831 and 837 in the Council stock. |
| 3.13 | **There is a need to address housing in disrepair** |
|  | There are four measures used in the Scottish House Condition Survey for disrepair. The broadest definition could include any form of disrepair such as a leaky tap. Critical disrepair relates to the element covering structural stability and weather tightness.  Social rented housing is required to meet or work towards definitions set by Scottish Government such as the Scottish Housing Quality Standard and the Energy Efficiency Standard in Social Housing and ESSSH2. This requires social landlords to invest considerable sums in their accommodation. There are not the same requirements for private housing.  The following table highlights that in most elements accommodation in Falkirk is worse that the Scottish average in terms of disrepair. However accommodation in the disrepair (extensive) category is worse in Falkirk than Scotland and Below Tolerable Standard as similar to Scotland.  It is significant to note that the majority of the population and higher percentages of older people live in the private sector where there are not the same statutory requirements on standards and investment.  It is also relevant to note that income is a factor in ability to pay for repair and investment. Although the average income for Falkirk is £29, 800[[9]](#footnote-9) which is similar to the Scottish average, greatest concern will be for households on lower incomes and older people who may have difficulty arranging repairs. |
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| 3.14 | **Empty Homes** |
|  | A long term empty home is any privately owned home that has been empty for 6 months or more.  Empty homes are a wasted resource that could be used to help meet housing need. They can also cause problems for residents living nearby and can have a negative impact on the wider community.  Bringing empty homes back into use can increase housing supply, improve community safety and contribute to regeneration.  Falkirk Council employs 2 officers to work on Council buy backs and empty homes. This equates to one full time equivalent working on empty homes.  The following table sets out the number of empty homes brought back into use and debt recovered.    Properties can be empty for a number of reasons including waiting for legal issues to be resolved following a death, guardianship issues if the owner needs to go into a care home, owner having financial difficulties.  The Empty Homes Officers work with a number of vulnerable people including people with a history of hoarding. Some of this work is done in connection with Housing Support via Loretto Care and Criminal Justice through paid work. |
| 3.15 | **Small Repairs Handypersons Service** |
|  | There is a Small Repairs Handyperson Services which is self financing and cost neutral for Falkirk Council. The service costs the person accessing it £26 per hour, along with the cost of materials. In 2018/19 193 inspections were carried out and 486 jobs (Housing Statistical Annual Return 2018/19).  The Small Repairs and Handypersons service is available for the following groups:   * People 65 and over, with no able-bodied person living with them * Someone who is disabled, where no able bodied person is living with them.   There are two parts to this service :   1. Small repairs - the small repair part of the service is available to home owners and covers small repair (joinery, plumbing and electrical work) which takes no more than two hours to complete 2. Handyperson – the handyperson part of the service is available to homeowners, council tenants and housing association tenants. This covers health and safety related jobs which take no more than one hour to complete.   The service is only provided one day a week (Wednesday). |
| 3.16 | **Garden Aid** |
|  | Garden Aid is a housing function which it is mandatory to include within health and social care integration. A free garden aid service is provided for older people living in Falkirk Council area having difficulty maintaining their garden. In order to qualify there must be no able bodied person over 16 living in the property. Since 2016, new applicants applying for garden aid must be in receipt of Community Care Support, provided by Social Work.  The following table highlights that the budget for Garden Aid has been constant for the past 2 years.    **There has been a 34% fall in active applicants from 2016/17 to 2019/20 receiving free garden aid at the start of the season however the budget has remained the same.** |
| 3.17 | **There is an ongoing need for housing from people who are homeless** |
|  | Rapid rehousing is about rehousing those who have experienced homelessness as quickly as possible therefore reducing the time and trauma that comes when housed in temporary accommodation. Although prevention will be at the heart of Falkirk’s transition plan, we will not be able to prevent all homelessness. Where homelessness cannot be prevented then the focus on rapid rehousing will mean that   * A settled, permanent housing outcome is achieved as quickly as possible * That time spent in temporary accommodation is kept to a minimum and multiple moves within this are avoided * That temporary accommodation meets the need of the household, taking into account their housing and support needs.   For those who have complex and multiple needs they will be supported by:   * Implementing a Housing First approach * Providing trauma informed accommodation, where permanent accommodation and Housing First support is not suitable.   Falkirk’s RRTP has been developed taking into consideration the Strategic Outcome Local Delivery Plan (SOLD), the Local Housing Strategy (LHS) and the Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP). With their assistance, Falkirk’s Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan is clearly focused around the values that place prevention at the core and breaking the cycle of homelessness. To achieve this, things need to change, homelessness can no longer be a housing option. It will be a last alternative for those with no further housing options and will not be considered lightly.  Falkirk’s Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan will work toward the vision that the Council will:     * Rehouse those who are homeless as quickly as possible * Reduce the time spent in temporary accommodation and limit the number of moves * Meet the needs of those who have complex and multiple needs we will commit to the development of a housing first approach through a partnership approach   The core Objectives for the action plan are:     1. The prevention of homelessness in the first place 2. Clear housing support pathways for at risk or who have experienced homelessness 3. Increase access to settled accommodation 4. Fit for the future temporary accommodation 5. Improving the health and wellbeing of those affected by homelessness   The underlying drivers of homelessness in Falkirk have remained largely the same over the last decade. However, the introduction of a housing options approach in 2010 resulted in a significant decrease in the number of homelessness applications as the below figure illustrates. The percentage of population that is homeless in the area is 0.462% and projected to decrease to 0.447% by 2024/25. |
|  | **Figure 2: Homeless Presentations locally and nationally 2010-2018**  Source: Scottish Government Homeless Data  The Council has a duty to find settled accommodation for applicants assessed as unintentionally homeless/ potentially homeless. The figure below indicates that the number of households the Council had a duty to house between 2015 and 2019 rose by 9%  **Figure 3: Homeless applicants Falkirk Council has a duty to secure permanent accommodation**  Source: Scottish Government Homeless Data  The Scottish Government have been consulting on the removal of both intentionality and local connection in relation to homelessness which will likely impact on the number of people the local authority has a duty to rehouse in future. However what can be established is that the percentage of lets to homeless applicants in the social sector has generally increased over the period 2011/12 to 2017/18 however the percentage in the private sector has fallen.  From January 2012, the upper age limit for the shared accommodation rate was increased from 25 to 35 years. This means that if you are single, under 35, with no dependents and you rent from a private landlord and claim housing benefit, you will receive housing benefit at the same rate as for a single room in shared accommodation. The outcome of this change is that the majority of single young people under 35 who are unable to work, looking for work or on a low income will need to find accommodation in Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs). Shared living brings its own difficulties and is not suitable for everyone.  As the majority of homeless applicants are young people, this has had a big impact on the number of lets made in the private sector but with few HMO properties in the area this is not an option available to young people.  **Figure 4: Lets to homeless households**  cid:image004.png@01D57524.2D488EE0  Source: Scottish Government Homeless Data |
| 3.18 | **The numbers requiring temporary accommodation have increased** |
|  | The provision of temporary emergency accommodation is a core function of the Councils’ homelessness service. We strive to ensure that the accommodation we offer households is suitable and meets peoples’ needs. This means that we have around 247 units of a variety of accommodation types in a number of locations through the district as detailed in the following table. |
|  | In 2017/18 just under half of homeless applicants (49%) required temporary accommodation and 94% of the offers of temporary accommodation made were accepted. The numbers requiring temporary accommodation has however gradually increased over the last four years. |
| 3.19 | **There are around 50 people with complex and multiple issues in a cycle of homelessness** |
|  | In Falkirk it is estimated that around 48 individuals, about 5.6% of all homeless applicants each year, would fit into 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. They are classed as homeless with severe and multiple disadvantage (SMD)[[10]](#endnote-1). Addressing the issues faced by these homeless applicants through a Housing First model will allow us to break the cycle of homelessness for these individuals and improve outcomes for both the client and services. |
| 3.20 | **There is demand for housing from people with learning disabilities** |
|  | When someone applies for Council housing, they are asked if they have a disability. In May 2019, 268 people indicated that they have a learning disability. |
|  | In 2018 there were 674 adults with learning disabilities known to the local authority (Scottish Council for Learning Disability). This is approximately 5 people in every 1000 which is similar to the national picture. The percentage of adults with a learning disability who live with a family carer (38%) is above the national figure (30%). |
|  | The majority of adults with a learning disability (65%) currently live in mainstream accommodation with or without support in Falkirk. |
| 3.21 | **There is demand for housing from people with mental health issues** |
|  | In May 2019, 978 people who applied for Council housing had indicated that they had a mental health issue. |
| 3.22 | **There is a need for housing and care from local people who have high care needs but are currently living outwith Falkirk Council area** |
|  | There are currently 76 local people who have support packages over £900[[11]](#footnote-10) per week who are currently accommodated outwith Falkirk Council area because there is no suitable accommodation and care options locally. This costs £6,347,427 annually.  People with large care packages come from the following client groups; learning disabilities, mental health difficulties and physical disability including drugs and alcohol misuse.  There are also a number of local people with support packages under £900 per week accommodated outwith the local area. When this is also taken into account it costs £8 million per year to accommodate and care for local people outwith area. |
| 3.23 | **Key workers** |
|  | Consideration must be given in Housing Need and Demand Assessments and the Local Housing Strategy to keyworkers.  According to the Scottish Government a ‘*key worker’* should be defined as a **public sector** **employee who provides an essential service**. As well as workers in the public sector, it was noted that this definition could also apply to low paid employees in the private sector/service industries who are also providing essential services.  The following table considers incomes of key workers. It has been assumed that the salary of a care worker is similar to that of a nursing auxiliary.    Consideration of evidence used to support the Local Housing Strategy considered above incomes and compared to house prices and private rents. This analysis concluded that the majority of key workers locally can afford to buy a property. The exception is nursing auxiliaries, supported learning assistants and operations officers who work in the Scottish Prison Service. In terms private renting consideration of lower quartile incomes and information from the private rented database highlighted that all six housing market sub areas are unaffordable.  It is therefore assumed that **care workers are a group of key workers who are likely to find securing housing in the market to buy or privately rent unaffordable without assistance**. It is proposed exploring through the new AHP where sites are oversubscribed for priority groups to give preference is to keyworkers[[12]](#footnote-11). |
| 3.24 | **Poverty** |
|  | “People are said to live in poverty if their income and resources are so inadequate to preclude them from having a standard of living acceptable in the society in which they live.”[[13]](#footnote-12)  Fairer Falkirk 2019 to 2024 sets out the ambition for Falkirk Council and the Community Planning partnership to understand and address the impact of poverty on individuals, families and communities in our area.  The LHS Update sets out how the LHS must be kept under review. This means it is important to take account of and align with key strategic documents such as Fairer Falkirk and the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan. The update to the LHS 2020 will set out how these links will be made. The following paragraph sets out proposals.  Fairer Falkirk sets out the importance for people making a new house their home and having access to furniture.  One of the actions being front line staff have poverty awareness training.  The LHS Update will explore this being rolled out to front line housing staff with priority given to those who sign up new tenants. This could link to RSLs and the RRTP.  One means of linking with RRTP would be around nominations to RSLs. Poverty awareness training could be widened to RSLs where Falkirk Council has nominated a homeless person for rehousing (section 5 referrals under the Housing Scotland Act 2001). Also Falkirk Council have between 50% to 100% of lets for new build affordable housing built through the SHIP by RSLs.  Fairer Scotland also includes a reference to an entitlement calculator. The LHS Update will explore rolling this out to front line staff working for RSLs and the Health and Social Care Partnership.  Fairer Scotland also has an action around improving access to services for most vulnerable – prioritise mandatory mental health training. This is a also an action in LHS. The LHS Update will also explore rolling this out to front line staff working for RSLs and the Health and Social Care Partnership.  The above could support RSLs to increase their lets to homeless households. |
| **3.25** | **Gaps** |
|  | There is no Common Housing Register (CHR) for Falkirk Council area which means that someone applying for social rented housing would be required to apply directly to all social rented landlords with stock locally. As part of the LHS Update there is an action to explore a CHR. This was explored with social rented landlords for the LHS Update 2019 and there was not appetite to progress. A number of concerns were highlighted around cost.  Currently there is no form of specialist housing advice for older or disabled people or their carers. This relates to challenges they may face such as issues around guardianship and equality release. |
| **4**. | **Shared outcomes and service priorities linking the Strategic Plan and Local Housing Strategy** |
|  | *This section should highlight the connections between evidence and service priorities identified in the Strategic (Commissioning) Plan and the Local Housing Strategy. It should be clear how the housing sector is going to contribute to meeting the outcomes and service priorities in the SCP (which in turn should contribute to the 9 national health and well- being outcomes.) Consideration of potential changes to housing services and provision should be part of this.* |
|  | The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) provides evidence to support the Strategic Plan and it highlighted that population projections show that the working age population (16-64) will make up a smaller proportion of the overall population. This will have two impacts. Firstly a larger proportion of the population in the older age category will require greater health and social care service provision. Secondly the lower working age population will mean fewer people to provide such services. The increasing older population will mean greater numbers of people with long term conditions which will put more pressure on existing services. It also identified that health inequalities are increasing and it identified mental health as a priority and highlighted that alcohol and drugs remain a challenge locally.  To meet the issues identified in the JSNA the following outcomes need to be achieved:  1.) Self- management. Individuals, their carers and families can plan and manage well-being. Where supports are required, people have control and choice over what and how care is provided  2.) Self-management. High quality health and social care services are delivered that promote keeping people safe and well for longer  The priorities set out in the Strategic Plan are:  1.) Deliver local health and social care services, including Primary Care, through enabled communities and workforce  2.) Early intervention, prevention and harm reduction that:  • Improve people’s mental health and wellbeing  • Improve support for people with substance use issues, their families and communities  • Reduce the impact of health and social inequalities on individual and communities  3.) Make best use of technology to support the delivery of health and social care services  The Housing Need and Demand Assessment and Housing Contribution Statement highlighted a need for more housing, especially affordable housing. As well as needing to increase the supply of housing there is an ongoing need to improve the condition of housing across all tenures particularly in the private sector. More housing options for people will mobility issues are also needed; this means a need for more accessible housing across all tenures and Disabled Adaptations to existing properties. There is a need for accommodation, care and support options for a range of groups including older people, disabled people, people with mental health issues, learning disabilities and drug and alcohol issues was also identified. Recognising the importance of mental well-being and impacts of social isolation which adversely impact on someone maintaining their independent in the community is vital.  The priorities set out in the Local Housing Strategy to meet the evidence in the HNDA and housing contribution statement are:  1. Increasing the supply of housing  2. Creating sustainable communities  3. Improving access to housing  4. Providing housing and support for vulnerable groups  5. Tackling fuel poverty, energy efficiency and climate change  6. Improving housing conditions.  In terms of housing there are a number of issues and projects that are being explored now and in the future. A review is currently being undertaken on the Council’s allocation policy and the buy back scheme which could mean changes to procedures and the housing provision. Within the Strategic Housing Investment Plan there is increased priority for the provision for new build affordable housing which is older ambulant/ wheelchair accessible funded through grant. Linking in with the RRTP, increased priority will be given to developing landlords through the SHIP who agree to increase allocations to homeless people.  Work is ongoing with RSLs that provide older people’s accommodation to simplify the range of definitions used in relation to housing for older people locally. A project is being undertaken that explores options to make best use of communal facilities in current Council and RSL older people’s housing developments to provide social activities and or low level support in current Council or older peoples’ housing developments. As there are a number of people with high support needs and costs living outwith the Council area there is a need to explore housing and support models for people with learning disabilities and mental health issues. A need for intermediate care housing for older people has been identified and this option needs to be explored in more detail. The Council has had their RRTP agreed by the Scottish Government and will be working to ensure that people who experience homelessness are rehoused as quickly as possible to reduce the time in temporary accommodation and the trauma that causes. Linked to rapid rehousing is the housing first model with a Pilot being developed over the first year of the RRTP with a hope of gradually developing the service to assist around 51 clients per year. |
| **5.** | **Overview of housing related challenges going forward and improvements required** |
|  | *This should set out any challenges identified in the housing system and among providers in improving the housing contribution to health and well-being. Proposals for addressing these challenges should be clearly articulated.* |
|  | There are the following challenges in the housing system:   1. There is a shortfall of affordable housing and although Scottish Government grant is identified until 2021. The Scottish Government are advising local authorities to use 2019/20 figures to plan for future years but have not confirmed final funding 2. The need for older/ ambulant and wheelchair accessible properties across tenures 3. The need for disabled adaptations across all tenures 4. Lower demand and changing model of care and support provided in older peoples’ housing developments which were formerly sheltered housing 5. Need for an accommodation model with care for some local people who have difficulties including mental health issues, learning disabilities, physical disabilities and who are currently accommodated outside Falkirk as there is no suitable model locally. Such people have a significant care package and want to return 6. Need for accommodation and support for people with severe and multiple disadvantage 7. Potential need for a model such as intermediate care 8. 7% of dwellings are in extensive disrepair.   Proposals to address these challenges are:   1. The Falkirk Local Development Plan sets out land supply to provide additional housing. This has been agreed by Council and is currently being considered by the Reporter. The LDP should be adopted in 2020. 2. The SHIP sets out proposals to provide additional affordable housing. Once the LDP is adopted we will review the Affordable Housing Policy to clarify the range of options available. 3. The SHIP sets out proposals to deliver greater percentage of older ambulant and wheelchair accessible housing. As we progress the new AHP we will consider options to link with more accessible housing across tenures 4. We are currently reviewing the Buy Backs and Empty Homes project 5. We have reviewed the Scheme of Assistance and introduced Repair Grants 6. Housing will be represented on the working group exploring housing options people with learning disabilities/ mental health issues housed out with Falkirk. We will identify appropriate Council accommodation and liaise with RSLs where they may have accommodation |
| **6**. | **Current and future resource and investment required to meet these shared outcomes** |
|  | In relation to mandatory housing functions to be included within health and social care integration the budget is set out below. |
|  |  |
|  | LHS provides a commitment to provide 10 Repair Grants per year out of a £5,000 budget.  This equates to a maximum repair grant, for each application, of £500 as per Scheme of Assistance. |
|  | Housing support and homelessness are discretionary functions in relation to health and social care integration. Falkirk Council and the HSCP are currently looking at options to develop and launch a Housing First Project which will ensuring that intensive support is provided to these vulnerable individuals to break their cycle of homelessness |
|  | The budget for delivery affordable housing is set out in the Strategic Housing Investment Plan and as per the following table. |
|  | Future requirement to meet shared outcomes will mean increased funding is likely to be required for private sector adaptations. As at 26th September the budget had £30k not committed. |
|  | We are currently developing a project to make use of communal areas in older peoples’ housing developments and provide social activities to reduce social isolation. The Council and RSLs will jointly apply to the Integrated Care Fund and Lintel Trust. |
|  | Currently the Partnership spends £3.3 million on suitable accommodation, care and support outwith Falkirk Council area for local people with one or more of the following - learning disabilities, mental health issues and physical disabilities. When packages of £1000 per week are considered this increases to £8 million per year[[14]](#footnote-13). This relates to a lack of suitable options locally. |
| **7.** | **Statement by Integration Authorities** |
|  | The Housing Contribution Statement took account of the Partnership Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, Falkirk Housing Need and Demand Assessment, national and local evidence to identify the following issues:   1. There is an increasing population which informs the need for 591 properties across all tenures annually (Falkirk HNDA); 2. There is an ageing population which correlates with 38% of households in Falkirk having a member who is long-term sick or disabled (Scottish House Condition Survey 2015-17); 3. Alzheimer Scotland estimates approximately 2,598 people with dementia in Falkirk Council area (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment); 4. There is a shortfall of affordable housing which informs the supply target for 123 new affordable properties annually (HNDA); 5. There is a need for housing options for people with mobility difficulties estimated at 500 households (Falkirk HNDA); 6. 5% of households in Falkirk now require Disabled Adaptations as compared to 2% at the time the HNDA was completed in 2016 (Scottish House Condition Survey 2015-17); 7. There are ongoing pressures on the budget for private sector Disabled Adaptations (Falkirk Council Care and Repair); 8. There has been a 34% fall in the numbers of people receiving free garden aid however the budget has remained the same 9. 7% of dwellings have extensive disrepair (Scottish House Conditions Survey 2015-2017); 10. 70% of older people live in the private sector (Scottish House Conditions Survey 2015-2017) this impacts on need and demand for private sector adaptations and is a factor to consider in relation to levels of disrepair; 11. Housing support has been withdrawn from Registered Social Landlord older peoples’ housing developments which means this is a staff presence week days during office hours part or full time (Housing Contribution Statement Steering Group minutes); 12. A lack of well-being and connectedness can impact on social isolation and loneliness having a negative impact on mental and physical health (Joint Strategic Need Assessment). 13. 26% of older people nationally feel lonely some or all of the time (Scottish House Conditions Survey 2015-2017) 14. The highest percentage of one person households are aged over 65 (Scottish House Conditions Survey 2015-2017); 15. There are currently 4066 service users receiving the Mobile Emergency Care Service to help live independently at home (Falkirk Council Social Work Adult Services October 2019) 16. A staff presence every day early morning to late evening is only available in Council Housing with Care 1 and 2 also known as very sheltered/ sheltered (Housing Contribution Statement minutes) 17. There are 159 applicants for housing with care 1 and 2 (Falkirk Council Housing Register) 18. There are 1120 high rise flats in 13 blocks where the average age of tenants is 74. This is higher (79) for the 2 blocks providing housing with care. Most blocks (7) are in Callendar Park. Although the majority of properties are owned by Falkirk Council, 13% have been sold under the right to buy; 19. There are 21 accessible properties in the ground floor of 7 blocks (Falkirk Council Integrated Management System September 2019) 20. There are 980 applicants who have requested the high rise flats although only 133 are over 60 and in housing need (Falkirk Council Integrated Management System September 2019); 21. Falkirk Council had a duty to rehouse 680 homeless households in 2018/19 (Falkirk Council Housing Services) 22. There are around 50 people with complex and multiple issues including a prevalence of homelessness, substance or alcohol misuse and criminal justice involvement (Falkirk Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan) 23. There are currently 76 local people who have support packages over £900[[15]](#footnote-14) per week who are currently accommodated outwith Falkirk Council area because there is no suitable accommodation and care options locally. This costs £6,347,427 annually. When all out of area adult placements are considered this costs £8 million per year. 24. Consideration of key worker’s incomes as compared with house prices and private rents highlights that Care Workers are one of the keyworker groups who will find it challenging to afford to meet their needs in the market without assistance.   The priorities and actions for the Housing Contribution Statement set out how the housing sector will contribute to meeting the outcomes and service priorities in the Strategic Plan. This gives consideration of potential changes to housing services and provision and is detailed in the action plan.  **The 5 priorities and action set out in the Housing Contribution Statement are directly informed by national and local outcomes and priorities and are as follows:**   1. **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 * Explore the best use of technology to assist people with dementia and other long term conditions to live in the community * 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.  1. **Recognise the importance of well-being and connectedness**  * Simplify the definitions used for older peoples’ housing * Review all older peoples’ housing developments with communal facilities including high rise flats * 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 * 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 * Explore how to further assist empty homes owners, such as providing advice on hoarding   **3. 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) * Explore with developers incentives to provide accessible housing * Explore key workers as a priority in the new Affordable Housing Policy where income and other priorities have been considered * Increase priority given for Affordable Housing Supply Programme grant funding to projects which provide the greatest percentage older/ ambulant wheelchair accessible housing * Roll out Combined Heat and Power in the High Rise Flats * Explore available legal options including the Housing (Scotland) Act 2014 as a means to address property conditions across tenures * 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   **4. 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 * 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   **5. 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 * Increase percentage of social lets to homeless people * Review the rent deposit scheme |

Appendix 1 –How Housing Contribution Statement actions link to national health and wellbeing outcomes and Strategic Plan outcomes and priorities

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Housing Contribution Statement actions | National health and wellbeing outcomes (NO) | Strategic Plan – strategic outcomes (SPO) | Strategic Plan – priorities (SPP) | Local Housing Strategy - Priorities |
| 1.1 Review the Mobile Emergency Care Service including the transition from analogue to digital | 1.)People are able to look after and improve their own health and wellbeing and live in a homely setting for longer (national outcome 1) | 1.) Self- management. Individuals, their carers and families can plan and manage well-being. Where supports are required, people have control and choice over what and how care is provided | 1.) Deliver local health and social care services, including Primary Care, through enabled communities and workforce | 4.) Providing housing and support to vulnerable groups |
| 1.2 Explore the best use of technology to assist people with dementia and other long term conditions to live in the community | 2.)People, including those with disabilities or long terms conditions or who are frail, are able to live, as fair as reasonably practicable independently and at home or in a homely setting in their community  (national outcome 2) | 2.) Self-management. High quality health and social care services are delivered that promote keeping people safe and well for longer | 3.) Early intervention, prevention and harm reduction that:   * Improve people’s mental health and wellbeing * Improve support for people with substance use issues, their families and communities * Reduce the impact of health and social inequalities on individual and communities | LHSP4 |
| 1.3. Explore Homes 2 Fit as a landlord and promote with partners across tenures | NO 1 &2 | SPO 1&2 | SPP4.) Make best use of technology to support the delivery of health and social care services |  |
| 2.1 Simply the definitions used for older peoples’ housing | NO 1 &2 | SPO 1&2 | SPP 1, 2 | LHSP4 |
| 2.2 Review all older peoples’ housing developments with communal facilities including high rise flats | NO 1 &2 | SPO 1&2 | SPP 1, 2  SP 3 Strong & sustainable communities. Individuals and communities are resilient and empowered with a range of supports in place that are accessible and reduce health and social inequalities | LHSP4 |
| 2.3 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 | NO 1 &2 | SP 1&2 | SPP 1,2 | LHSP4 |
| 2.4 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 | NO 1 &2 | SP 1&2 | SPP 1,2 | LHSP4 |
| 2.5 Explore how to further assist empty homes owners such as advise on hoarding | NO 1 &2 | SP 1&2 | SPP 1,2 | LHSP4 |
| 3.1 Make best use of the budget for mandatory housing functions included in health and social care integration (disabled adaptations and garden aid) | NO 1 &2 | SP 1&2 | SPP 1,2 | LHSP4 |
| 3.2 Explore with developers incentives to provide accessible housing | NO 1 &2 | SP 1&2 | SPP 1,2 | LHSP4 |
| 3.3 Explore key workers as a priority in the new Affordable Housing Policy where income and other priorities have been considered | NO 1 &2 | SP 1&2 | SPP 1,2 | LHSP4 |
| 3.4 Increase priority for Affordable Housing Supply grant funding to projects which provide the greatest percentage wheelchair housing | NO 1 &2 | SP 1&2 | SPP 1,2 | LHSP4 |
| 3.5 Roll out Combined Heat and Power in the High Rise Flats | NO 1 &2 | SP 1&2 | SPP 1,2 | LHSP4 |
| 3.6 Explore available legal options including the Housing (Scotland) Act 2014 as a means to address property conditions across tenures | NO 1 &2 | SP 1&2 | SPP 1,2 | LHSP4 |
| 3.7 Explore how to progress aligning the LHS with Fairer Falkirk and RRTP in relation to exploring poverty training for front line housing and Partnership staff | NO 1 &2 | SP 1&2 | SPP 1,2 ,3 | LHSP4 |
| 4.1 We will prioritise people leaving care settings or hospital for rehousing | NO 1 &2 | SP 1& 2 | SPP 1,3 | LHSP4 |
| 4.2 We will continue to be involved in Secure Housing on Release standards for those leaving prison | NO 1 &2 | SP 1& 2 | SPP 1,3 | LHSP3 Improving access to housing, LHSP4 |
| 4.3 We will prioritise housing and care for vulnerable people who come from Falkirk but are temporarily accommodated elsewhere and want to return | NO 1 &2 | SP 1& 2 | SPP 3 | LHS4 |
| 5.1 We will set up a Housing First model | NO 1 &2 | SP 1& 2 | SP3 | LHSP3 Improving access to housing, LHSP4 |
| 5.2 We will increase the % of lets to homeless people | NO 1 &2 | SP 1& 2 | SP3 | LHSP3 |
| 5.3 We will review the rent deposit scheme | NO 1 &2 | SP 1& 2 |  | LHSP3 |

1. Falkirk Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan 2019-2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Scottish Government (2019) Draft LHS Guidance [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Scottish Government (2015) Housing Advice Note – Statutory guidance to Integration Authorities, Health Boards and Local Authorities on their responsibilities to involve housing services in the Integration of Health and Social Care, to support the achievement of the National Health and Wellbeing Outcomes [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Health and Social Care Improvement Scotland known as ihub [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Scottish Planning Policy “Affordable housing is defined broadly as housing of a reasonable quality that is affordable to people on modest incomes”. HNDA guidance definition is “housing made available at a cost below full market value to meet an identified need” [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Falkirk Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Scottish Government (2018) Scotland’s People Annual Report A National Statistics publication for Scotland- Scottish Household Survey [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Falkirk Health and Social Care Partnership (2019) Chief Officer Report 6/9/19 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Scottish House Condition Survey 2015-17 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Developing a Profile of Severe and Multiple Disadvantage in Scotland:- working Paper: Homeless Data sources, Mandy Littlewood, Herriot Watt University [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
11. Falkirk Council Procurement & Commissioning as at 26/9/19 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
12. Scottish Government (2014) Keyworkers affordable housing project group [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
13. Falkirk Council and Community Planning partnership Fairer Scotland 2019 to 2024 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
14. Falkirk Council Procurement 27/9/19 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
15. Falkirk Council Procurement & Commissioning as at 26/9/19 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)