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Assessment 2- Written Report

Community Care and Development

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BMHP6022_BIRM

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Introduction

This report aims to examine health and wellbeing initiatives that have helped to develop the homeless community. Also, to identify and evaluate any new and existing innovative digital technologies that are being used at present or could be used in future to develop the homeless community.

³⁷ A community is defined as a collection of individuals living in the same location or those who have characteristic in common. A community is determined as much by its members' minds as by its external traits, these characteristics contribute to cement the group and affirm its identity (Jeffrey, 2023). The term 'the homeless' is defined by dictionary.com (2019) as a person who lacks permanent housing. The homeless community can be characterised by sharing a common location, so they would be classed as a geographical community (Jeffrey, 2023).

The theories explored in this report will be Maslow's hierarchy of needs, the attachment theory, Karl Marxx conflict theory, social capital theory, and Trauma-informed care theory.

The homeless community

The homeless community as we know it began in the 1930's as a result of World War II and the great depression. ⁴⁷ There was a shortage of affordable housing suitable for renting or buying in Britain, in 1932, there were just under 800,000 houses, by 1939 this figure had fallen by 9% to around 7.5000000 (Greater Change, 2022). The Housing Act ²¹ 1977 empowered local governments to designate attractive neighbourhoods as "red-line" regions and prohibit new homes from being occupied by specific groups of people, such as the homeless or those on low incomes (Greater Change, 2022).

⁴ At present someone can be classed as homeless even with a roof over their head, being homeless doesn't always means sleeping rough (shelter, 2019). There are 3 main types of homelessness, Statutory (meaning the Local Authority are aware of the individual's position), Non Statutory (this is also known as rough sleeping due to having nowhere to live) and hidden

Homelessness (which is sofa surfing, staying with family etc) in most cases these individuals have not approached their local council for help or they are not entitled to any help (Crisis, 2017). Rough sleeping is the most visible and dangerous form of homelessness (Crisis UK, 2021), individuals sleep in buildings or other places that are not designed for habitation (Public Health England, 2020).

Needs and issues faced by the homeless community.

The homeless community have various needs and issues which caused their homelessness. There are many services available to help support the homeless community with their requirements and basic human needs, such as food, clothing, healthcare, shelter, education, and support. Langan (2018), says socks, personal hygiene items, transport passes, raingear, pet food and compassion are also things that homeless community require the most. Each homeless person will also have their own individual needs and requirements, but there are many restrictions for the homeless community too. There is a lack of facilities for homeless people to freshen up, and restrictions at public places to prevent homeless people using the facilities (Geraghty, 2022). Limitations on shelter availability, animal restrictions and anti-homeless architecture such as potted plants, spikes and benches are used to make public places hostile for the homeless community (Geraghty, 2022).

The issues faced by the homeless community can sometimes prevent them from progressing or getting the help they need. The longer someone sleeps rough, the less likely they are to confront issues related to trauma, mental health, and drug abuse (Crisis UK, 2021). These issues can result in individuals not getting any help from local authorities. Another major issue is the new rough sleeping immigration rule, since 1st of December 2020, this new rule has been in effect for non-UK nationals with temporary stay in the UK (Cromarty, 2020). This new law incorporates discretionary justification for refusing or cancelling someone's licence to stay in the UK because they've been sleeping rough (Cromarty, 2020). The major problem faced by individuals that fall into the statutory homelessness category is lack of help and backlog due to Covid and the amount of people now becoming homeless due to a huge rise in housing rental costs and energy bills. Local housing authorities state that they will assist households in securing homes for 56 days in order to alleviate homelessness (Gov.UK, 2018), this timeframe is not realistic and housing authorities are either failing to uphold this promise or rehousing families miles away. According to figures acquired by the Guardian under freedom

of information (FoI), 53 councils relocated almost 6,000 residents more than 20 miles away from their native community in out-of-area placements during the previous four years (Cooper and Weaver, 2022).

Relevant theory and policies

There are various policies and legislations applicable to the homeless community, such as Human Rights Act 1998, Mental Capacity Act 2005, The Care Act 2014, The Equality Act 2010, Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Wales currently have more legislation to support their homeless community than England. Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996 is the primary homelessness legislation, this provides the statutory foundation for efforts to avoid homelessness and to help those who are threatened with or are homeless. and it also gives practical advice on supporting homeless people (Gov.UK, 2018). Other legislation includes, The Housing Act 1988, the Homeless Act 2002, the Homeless (Priority Needs for Accommodation) (England) Order 2002, and the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 (Gov.UK, 2018).

According to Vitelli (2021), because the homeless are stigmatized as "dirty," "deviant," or immoral, they are increasingly isolated and vulnerable. Such stigma encourages the implementation of "anti-homeless" legislation. This criminalizes individuals for being homeless and leaves them more vulnerable to verbal abuse and violence. Sleeping rough does not fit the governments criteria for being legally homeless, which is why rough sleepers used to be arrested by the local police under the Vagrancy Act 1824. In 2018 there were 1,320 prosecutions under the act, this was a 6% increase from the proceeding year (Crisis, 2019). During the 2019 General Election, the Labour Party campaigned on repealing the Vagrancy Act (politics.co.uk, 2021). The act was repealed in England in April 2022 as part of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill, (Geraghty, 2021), meaning that homelessness, rough sleeping, and begging is no longer illegal, however there currently is no commencement date for the actual repeal of the Vagrancy Act (Crisis, 2022).

When trying to understand the homeless community Maslow's Hierarchy of needs can be used. The homeless community fall into the bottom of the hierarchy because they require the basic needs, which include physiological survival needs (warmth, food, rest, and water) and safety needs (security), Maslow states that basic needs must be satisfied before the individual can move on to their safety needs, eventually moving up the hierarchy to self-actualization (McLeod, 2023). Marx's conflict theory should also be considered. Marx looks at social life

as being competitive and states that the world is constantly changing due to conflict and society is made up of individuals competing for resources such as free time and money (NursingAnswers.net, 2018). Frances (2018) says that according to Karl Marx conflict theory, societal concerns such as homelessness are the direct result of an individual's faults and defects in their personality rather than flaws in society itself. However, you could argue that this theory may not be correct as even Marx believed that this way of thinking was false consciousness.

Social capital is the term for the connections and ties that people develop via friendships and acquaintances (Boyce, 2022). The social capital theory also applies to the homeless community as they use bonds to build relationships and become a street family and inform each other. After being rehoused many homeless people still feel welcome and at home in the area where they used to be homeless, rather than where they have been rehoused (Ayed et al., 2021). This is a sign of negative bonding as the strong ties have prevented these individuals from breaking away from the homeless community and potentially reaching their potential (Boyce, 2022).

The homeless community tend to trade items of clothing, sleeping bags, food, locations and or important information amongst themselves in their community. This shows signs of generalised reciprocity, because they are interacting between family members or friends and there is no expectation of a reciprocal favour (Cherry, 2013).

Current approaches and initiatives to tackle homelessness.

There are many different approaches to illuminate homelessness. Currently in Britain, about 160,000 households are facing the most severe kinds of homelessness. This figure is predicted to double in the next 25 years if changes aren't made (Downie, 2018).

A few of the charities and services available to the homeless community include Crisis, Shelter, and the Big Issue Group. There is also The trussell trust, they supply food banks and act as a supportive community in the community. Emmaus UK, their focus is to prevent homelessness with smart short-term solutions (Geraghty, 2020). St. mungo's, they were part of the Everyone In scheme which housed vulnerable people and rough sleepers in hostels and emergency accommodation during the covid 19 pandemic (Geraghty, 2020). The Zacchaeus 2000 Trust, they campaign for benefits to be enough for people to live on, and Centrepoin which is a youth homelessness charity (Geraghty, 2020). There is also Homeless link, which is a national

membership charity for organisations, that work directly with homeless people England. They campaign for policy changes and work to make services better (Homeless Link, 2023).

In Birmingham, UK, there is a Dental service specifically for the homeless community who have no fixed abode. It is called the safe project and its run on a Thursday afternoon. The downfall of the NHS to the homeless community is that no health services will be provided or available, due to them having no fixed abode and not being on benefits. Also, some doctors' surgeries are only offering appointments via video call, as face to face appointments still aren't available, this may be an issue for some members of the homeless community. As it is not convenient for homeless people with no internet or digital device.

A 14ft sculpture was designed and made as part of a campaign to raise awareness about homelessness, in Birmingham in 2022. The facial features represent several people who have experienced homelessness (BBC NEWS, 2022). BBC NEWS (2022) said the aim of this huge sculpture is to make homelessness impossible to ignore. There is no information regarding the cost to make this sculpture, hopefully it was minimal, because this money could have been used in a much more beneficial way towards the homeless community.

Despite all these different approaches and initiatives to tackle homelessness, it is still on the rise. According to new data from Shelter (2023a), in January 2023 at least 271,000 individuals in England were homeless, including 123,000 children. Butler (2023) detailed that official data revealed that rough sleeping in England increased last year for the first time in 5 years, as the cost-of-living crisis pushed more people onto the streets. According to GOV.UK (2023) in England, 3,069 individuals were expected to be sleeping rough on a single night in autumn 2022. This represents an increase of 626 individuals (26% increase) from 2021 and an increase of 1,301 individuals, (74% increase) from 2010.

A distinct approach or initiative for health and social improvements

The main aim of the homeless community in regard to their health and social care needs is to be rehoused in a permanent, safe, comfortable, stable environment. Health and social care professionals are also focused on trying to improve the amount of homelessness in the UK and tackle homelessness completely. New innovative projects have been introduced in order to tackle homelessness. Rough sleepers in Cambridge, England, are benefiting from little modular dwellings. To cut expenses, other housing alternatives include 3D printing and shipping containers (Henry, 2021). According to Henry (2021), In 2021, new research from the University of Cambridge investigated the impact of providing homeless people with modular

mini homes to call their own, providing them with stability and security. Another option was to use cutting-edge 3D printing technology to create low-cost housing. Also in downtown Los Angeles, shipping containers are being used to construct an apartment complex for the homeless (Henry, 2021).

Conclusion and recommendations

There is a shortage of homeless policies and legislations, this could improve if England was in line with Wales. There is a major need for more homeless accommodations to be provided and support services available in all local areas. More government money needs to be donated to the homeless community to help support the homeless community and improve homeless services. Including housing benefit that covers the cost of housing and rent increases (Crisis, 2017a). And widespread public education campaigns are also needed in order to defuse negative attitudes about the homeless are also needed (Vitelli Ph.D., 2021).

Future recommendations to improve and illuminate homelessness is to ensure that emergency housing is always accessible for those in immediate need. Making sure that these household moves do not result in individuals being rehoused miles from their schools or jobs, there has been concerns regarding the legality of this practice (Cooper and Weaver, 2022). According to Shelter, (2023a), If the homeless individual does not have links or a local connection to a particular area they maybe rehoused in a different area or city. Figures from Freedom of Information (FoI) revealed that over 6000 households have been subject to an out-of-area placement in the past four years (Cooper and Weaver, 2022).

There needs to be funding available for comprehensive, individualised care for all rough sleepers, with an emphasis on putting them into permanent housing. The NHS England (2023) confirmed that as part of NHS services for rough sleepers across the UK, towns with high rates of homelessness are scheduled to get funding in specialised mental health treatment in the hopes to improve homelessness. More funding should be made available for Critical Time Interventions to help people move more quickly, and funding should be provided to local governments to provide a set of mandatory activities to help prevent homelessness, such as family mediation and support for people to keep their tenancies (Crisis, 2017a). Since 2019 there has been delays in rehousing the homeless community or those who are at risk of losing their home, due to the covid 19 pandemic causing a huge backlog, but the Homelessness Prevention Grant will support vulnerable people in England (GOV.UK, 2022).

There should also be ³⁵time limits on the use of unsuitable temporary housing, currently the time limit is 6 weeks and can be longer for those individuals who ⁵⁵arrived in the UK during the last two years (Shelter, 2023b). Making Housing First (the housing initiative founded in Finland in 2008) the default choice for everyone homeless with complex needs (Crisis, 2017a). This should help improve this situation as Housing First has been very successful in Finland, studies show that homelessness has been decreasing in Finland for several years and they aim to bring a complete end to homelessness by 2027 (CBC News, 2023).

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