



Housing (Scotland) Act 1987

1987 CHAPTER 26

PART II

HOMELESS PERSONS

Main definitions

24 Homeless persons and persons threatened with homelessness

- (1) A person is homeless if he has no accommodation in Scotland, or England or Wales.
- (2) A person is to be treated as having no accommodation if there is no accommodation which he, together with any other person who normally resides with him as a member of his family or in circumstances in which the local authority consider it reasonable for that person to reside with him—
 - (a) is entitled to occupy by virtue of an interest in it or by virtue of an order of a court, or
 - (b) has a right or permission, or an implied right or permission to occupy, or in England and Wales has an express or implied licence to occupy, or
 - (c) occupies as a residence by virtue of any enactment or rule of law giving him the right to remain in occupation or restricting the right of any other person to recover possession.
- (3) A person is also homeless if he has accommodation but—
 - (a) he cannot secure entry to it, or
 - (b) it is probable that occupation of it will lead to violence from some other person residing in it or to threats of violence from some other person residing in it and likely to carry out the threats, or
 - (c) it consists of a movable structure, vehicle or vessel designed or adapted for human habitation and there is no place where he is entitled or permitted both to place it and to reside in it; or
 - (d) it is overcrowded within the meaning of section 135 and may endanger the health of the occupants.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (4) A person is threatened with homelessness if it is likely that he will become homeless within 28 days.

25 Priority need for accommodation

- (1) The following have a priority need for accommodation—
- (a) a pregnant woman or a person with whom a pregnant woman resides or might reasonably be expected to reside;
 - (b) a person with whom dependent children reside or might reasonably be expected to reside;
 - (c) a person who is vulnerable as a result of old age, mental illness or handicap or physical disability or other special reason, or with whom such a person resides or might reasonably be expected to reside;
 - (d) a person who is homeless or threatened with homelessness as a result of an emergency such as flood, fire or any other disaster.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by order made by statutory instrument—
- (a) specify further descriptions of persons as having a priority need for accommodation, and
 - (b) amend or repeal any part of subsection (1).
- (3) Before making such an order the Secretary of State shall consult such associations representing relevant authorities, and such other persons, as he considers appropriate.
- (4) No such order shall be made unless a draft of the order has been laid before and approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.

26 Becoming homeless intentionally

- (1) A person becomes homeless intentionally if he deliberately does or fails to do anything in consequence of which he ceases to occupy accommodation which is available for his occupation and which it would have been reasonable for him to continue to occupy.
- (2) A person becomes threatened with homelessness intentionally if he deliberately does or fails to do anything the likely result of which is that he will be forced to leave accommodation which is available for his occupation and which it would have been reasonable for him to continue to occupy.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1) or (2) an act or omission in good faith on the part of a person who was unaware of any relevant fact shall not be treated as deliberate.
- (4) Regard may be had, in determining for the purpose of subsections (1) and (2) whether it would have been reasonable for a person to continue to occupy accommodation, to the general circumstances prevailing in relation to housing in the district of the local authority to whom he applied for accommodation or for assistance in obtaining accommodation.

27 Meaning of "local connection"

- (1) Any reference in this Part to a person having a local connection with a district is a reference to his having a connection with that district—

- (a) because he is, or in the past was, normally resident in it and his residence in it is or was of his own choice; or
 - (b) because he is employed in it, or
 - (c) because of family associations, or
 - (d) because of any special circumstances.
- (2) Residence in a district is not of a person's own choice for the purposes of subsection (1) if he became resident in it—
- (a) because he or any person who might reasonably be expected to reside with him—
 - (i) was serving in the regular armed forces of the Crown, or
 - (ii) was detained under the authority of any Act of Parliament, or
 - (b) in such other circumstances as the Secretary of State may by order specify.
- (3) A person is not employed in a district for the purposes of subsection (1)—
- (a) if he is serving in the regular armed forces of the Crown, or
 - (b) in such other circumstances as the Secretary of State may by order specify.
- (4) An order under subsections (2) or (3) shall be made by statutory instrument which shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.