

Addressing Glasgow's Homelessness Crisis - Motion dealt with, after division.

15 Bailie Hoy, seconded by Councillor Hutchison moved that:-

“Council recalls that it declared a housing emergency in November 2023 due to mounting pressures on homelessness services. More than two years on, that emergency continues to intensify. Council recognises that all options must be considered to provide long-term solutions which will alleviate these pressures and provide a dignified, person-centred process for homeless people, leading to positive outcomes tailored to each individual and family.

Council notes that Glasgow currently has the highest rates of homelessness in Scotland and that the Scottish Housing Regulator has stated that there is a systemic failure in the delivery of our services to homeless people. 9339 people were living in temporary accommodation as of March 2026, including 3349 children. This included 2773 people in hotels and bed and breakfasts, of whom 454 were women.

Council believes that the use of hotel and bed and breakfast accommodation for homeless people should only be on a very short-term basis until more suitable accommodation can be provided, but acknowledges that the system is currently failing with individuals and families trapped in inappropriate, insecure and unaffordable accommodation for far longer than they should be.

Council commends our Empty Homes team and our registered social landlord partners across the city for their constant work to support the Scottish Government's acquisitions agenda through bringing empty and marketed homes back into use as social homes. Council acknowledges that this work is crucial to tackling the housing emergency, but cannot solve the crisis on its own.

Council agrees that the 2003 stock transfer which ended council housing in Glasgow was a move of privatisation by stealth and has left the city in a much more vulnerable housing position. Council agrees that while it would not be possible for the stock transfer to be undone, initiating the process to reestablish council housing in the city is a positive move towards easing the housing crisis.

Council acknowledges that the Scottish Government have provided over £100million annually to tackle this emergency, but that the council's Strategic Housing Investment Plan will not be able to provide the amount of homes required by our homelessness projections and that more directed funding will be required to increase housing supply. Council further acknowledges that while Mid-Market Rent accommodation theoretically eases housing lists, it does not alleviate the circumstances of those in the most need and that the focus on new development should be on social housing provision first and foremost.

Council further acknowledges that its funding settlement in recent years has been inadequate to address the systemic poverty impacting our city and that the council itself would have provided further development and service provision had this settlement been adequate. Council agrees that the promise to replace the council tax is grossly overdue and a fairer and more redistributive system would have gone some way to alleviate the housing and homelessness emergency.

Council is particularly concerned about the standard of maintenance and upkeep of private rented accommodation and acknowledges that while some landlords provide appropriate housing, there are far too many who would be considered slum landlords. Council believes that further legislation to regulate the standard of private rental accommodation should be introduced and that the landlord register legislation should be developed into a licensing regime to manage not just the landlord's appropriateness but their conduct and standard of provision.

Council acknowledges the importance of Awaab's Law to addressing damp and mould in social and private rented housing stock, and welcomes its introduction into Scottish law via the Investigation and Commencement of Repair (Scotland) Regulations 2026, which will come into force on 6th October this year. Council urges landlords to act in the spirit of these regulations until their official implementation to ensure that conditions in homes are not detrimental to tenants' health and wellbeing.

Council acknowledges with regret that previous government decisions have led to a significant increase in the cost of housing in the city which has reached grossly unaffordable levels, pushing working families and individuals into homelessness. Council welcomes the introduction of rent controls passed in the last parliament, but believes that a permanent rent freeze should be established until the level of rent charged in the private and mid-market rent sector sees inflation catch up with the affordability of housing.

Council is particularly concerned about women and children who are forced to live in accommodation which does not meet their basic needs, with babies and toddlers living in very confined spaces without private facilities to prepare food for them. Council recognises that this situation is taking its toll on the mental and physical health of homeless people and cannot be accepted long term. Council commits to exploring solutions implemented in other nations which are more tailored to meet the needs of women and children, resulting in a more positive experience. Council will consider the feasibility of establishing more units for women and children which could operate in a similar manner to the Welcome Centre in Belfast's crisis accommodation for women.

Council agrees that more work should be undertaken to understand the benefit of use of modular housing, as used in Rutherglen and Edinburgh to provide low cost and fast to build temporary accommodation, reducing reliance on inappropriate bed and breakfast accommodation."

Council ultimately agrees to:

1. Bring a report to committee within 2 cycles to indicate the practical and legal frameworks for reinitiating council housing in Glasgow
2. Invite the new Scottish Government's new Cabinet Secretary with responsibility for housing to meet with all Councillors urgently to understand the homelessness situation in the city.
3. Carry out a feasibility study on the costs and benefits of introducing more temporary accommodation tailored to the needs of women and children

4. Undertake a feasibility study on the use of modular housing such as undertaken by South Lanarkshire Council and City of Edinburgh Council
5. Hold a summit with all relevant stakeholders on new methods to provide required services, this should include registered social landlords, both UK and Scottish Governments and all third sector organisations working in this area
6. Write to the Cabinet Secretary with responsibility for local government for an update on the replacement of council tax and when we will see appropriate funding models developed for local authorities.

Councillor Kelly, seconded by Councillor Casey, moved as an amendment that:-

DELETE all after the 1st paragraph and REPLACE with.

“Council welcomes the 5-year funding settlement for affordable housing delivery from the Scottish Government but acknowledges that the exponential rise in input costs for housing delivery continue to put huge pressures on budgets, resulting in fewer homes being built than the demand requires.

Council recognises that the increase in demand is caused by a number of factors, most of which sit outwith the Council’s control. These include the cost of living crisis, the large number of asylum seekers accommodated in the city who are unable to work or secure accommodation for themselves after their applications are granted, those with leave to remain arriving in the city from other parts of the UK where a local connection has not been made and the UK-wide slow down in house building due to multiple market factors.

Council welcomes the invaluable work that our housing association partners do in supporting the city and in addressing this current emergency. Council notes that it is 23 years since 80,000 homes were transferred to GHA, enabling the council to have its £900 million housing debt cancelled and facilitated £1.5 billion in improvements into what was considered some of the worst housing stock in Europe at the time. Council notes that the social housebuilding programme in Glasgow is among the best in the UK and recognises that much of this is down to the partnership working between RSL partners and the Council’s housing team, and agrees that it would be unwise to change to a model proven to have failed here in the past and which delivers poorer results in comparator cities.

Council welcomes the publication of the Glasgow City Health & Social Care Partnership Temporary Accommodation Strategy 2025-35 and recognises both the scale of Glasgow’s housing emergency and the urgent need to transform how temporary accommodation is provided across the city. Council notes with concern that homelessness applications in Glasgow have increased by 25% over the last three years, with more than 4,000 households currently in temporary accommodation and up to 1,900 households placed in hotel and bed and breakfast accommodation due to sustained system pressures. Council further notes the strategy’s finding that the vast majority of homeless households have low or no support needs and would benefit most from faster access to settled housing in ordinary homes and communities, rather than prolonged stays in unsuitable temporary accommodation.

Council supports the strategy's commitment to ending the routine use of bed and breakfast accommodation through increased prevention activity, expanded dispersed accommodation and improved access to settled social housing. Council recognises that this approach could significantly improve outcomes for families, women and children currently trapped in unsuitable temporary accommodation, including those living for extended periods in confined hotel rooms without adequate cooking, play or privacy facilities. Council further supports the development of smaller-scale, psychologically informed supported accommodation for those with more complex needs and agrees that future homelessness policy and service redesign should be guided by the principle of providing stable, dignified and person-centred housing solutions as quickly as possible.

Council believes that the declared emergency must be met with emergency action and a greater deal of urgency in a number of areas. These include:

- Homelessness should be addressed as a Scotland-wide and regional challenge rather than disproportionately borne by Glasgow alone. Council supports exploring legislative and policy changes to allow reasonable offers of settled accommodation, and appropriate support, across the wider city region and in areas with available housing capacity. Council believes a more coordinated national approach to homelessness and refugee resettlement would reduce pressure on unsuitable hotel and bed and breakfast accommodation while improving long-term outcomes for homeless households.
- Adequate funding being made available by both governments to support the delivery of their policy choices locally. It is not sustainable for Glaswegian taxpayers alone to shoulder the financial responsibility for policy decisions made at a national level.
- The delivery of housing being the primary deciding factor in planning decisions where there are competing priorities. Recent guidance from the Scottish Government states that, "NPF4 is not designed to require a single policy or issue to tie the hands of decision makers". Council believes this should be interpreted in such a way that allows addressing the housing emergency to be given additional weighting, in particular on brownfield sites.
- constructive assessment of current input costs into housing and what is necessary versus nice to have in an emergency, where every additional cost means fewer homes, when there is a finite budget available to deliver houses.

Council commends the plan to invest a record £4.9 billion into affordable housing over the next four years, with 100,000 affordable homes, of which will be 70% for social rent. Further, establishing a More Homes Scotland (MHS) agency 'squarely focused on bringing simplicity, scale and speed to the delivery of homes.' is to be welcomed, and Glasgow stands ready to create more affordable homes at the scale needed to solve our national housing emergency.

This public sector funding will be a strong foundation, but this Council is committed to homes of all types and tenures being built in our city – key to this will be using

funding from the Scottish Government and MHS to enable both private sector investment and that from pension funds, including our own Strathclyde Pension Fund, and so Council welcomes the manifesto commitment to develop and progress funding models that 'safeguard the fiduciary duties and long-term interests of pension scheme members; and provide secure, inflation-linked returns appropriate to pension fund investment'.

Council requests that the Convener for Housing and Development along with the Convener for Homelessness engage with the relevant new ministers at the earliest opportunity to outline the steps required to address the housing crisis in our city and how Glasgow can be a willing partner in this mission.

Council further instructs the Chief Executive to write to both the UK and Scottish Government to set out the measures which we believe would enable us to better support the needs of those who are impacted by the housing emergency in Glasgow."

Bailie Jenkins, seconded by Councillor Hussain, moved as an amendment that:-

In the second paragraph please remove "stated that there is a systemic failure in the delivery of our services to homeless people" and replace with "highlighted serious and systemic pressures in the delivery of homelessness services".

Please delete the paragraph beginning with: "Council agrees that the 2003 stock transfer" and insert new paragraph, which should read as:

"Council agrees that expanding the range of delivery mechanisms available to meet housing need should be explored as part of a long-term response to the housing emergency."

In the following paragraph, please delete "will not be able to provide the amount of homes required by our homelessness projections" and insert:

"is unlikely, on its own, to meet the full level of projected housing demand linked to homelessness, highlighting a significant gap between national investment levels and the scale of housing need faced by Glasgow".

In the same paragraph, after "more directed" please insert "and sustained".

In the subsequent paragraph, please remove: "theoretically eases housing lists, it does not alleviate the circumstances of those in need" and insert:

"can play in role in easing pressure for some households".

After this paragraph, please insert two new paragraphs, which should read as:
"Council further notes that rising construction costs, land values and inflationary pressures have eroded the real-terms impact of national housing investment, meaning that headline funding allocations have not consistently translated into the volume or pace of new affordable homes required on the ground, particularly in Scotland's largest urban authorities.

Council further notes that current national policy on local connection places disproportionate pressure on a Glasgow, which accepts a significant share of homelessness presentations, services and economic role, without sufficient compensatory funding or flexibility within the system.”

In the next paragraph, please remove “grossly overdue” and replace with: “long-standing and remains unfulfilled”

In the following paragraph, please remove: “who would be considered slum landlords” and replace with:

“operating properties that fail to meet acceptable standards.”

In the paragraph beginning “Council acknowledges with regret” please delete “a permanent rent freeze should be established until the level of rent charged in the private and mid-market rent sector sees inflation catch up with the affordability of housing” and insert:

“rent regulation must be effective, proportionate and capable of balancing tenant protection with the continued supply and quality of rented homes.”

In the resolution two, add a final sentence, which should read as follows:

“, including the adequacy of affordable housing funding, the impact of local connection policy, and the pressures facing Scotland’s largest urban authority.”

In resolution five, between “landlords” and both”, please insert:

“tenant representatives”.

This should now read as:

“Hold a summit with all relevant stakeholders on new methods to provide required services, this should include registered social landlords, tenant representatives, both UK and Scottish Governments and all third sector organisations working in this area.”

Please insert a final resolution, which should read as:

“Seek clarity from the Scottish Government on how future affordable housing investment will be targeted to reflect differing levels of homelessness pressure across local authorities, and how delivery of social rented homes can be accelerated in areas of highest need.”

Bailie Wardrop, seconded by Councillor Lana Reid-McConnell, moved as an amendment that:-

Insert new paragraph after paragraph two ending “...of whom 454 were women.”:

“Council notes that the Integration Joint Board has this month approved its 10-year Homelessness Temporary Accommodation Strategy, which aims to reshape the current model for providing temporary accommodation so that homeless households spend the shortest possible time in temporary accommodation whilst aiming to end the routine use of bed and breakfast accommodation. The successful

implementation of this strategy should significantly reduce the numbers of people housed in unsuitable temporary accommodation, as well as reduce the financial pressure on the HSCP caused by homelessness, and the volume of judicial review threats the HSCP receives.

Insert new paragraph after original paragraph eleven ending "...be accepted long term.":

"Council notes the Scottish Government has provided regulations to enact part 2 of the Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021 which will enable social landlords to end a perpetrator's interest in a tenancy so that a survivor of domestic abuse can remain in the family home."

At the end of original paragraph twelve, after "for women", add:
"as well as the specialised Homelessness Emergency Assessment Centre for women at the Chara Centre in Glasgow".

At the end of original paragraph thirteen, after "bed and breakfast accommodation.", add:

"Council notes the Affordable Housing Supply Programme is currently funding one modular scheme, at Glenfarg Street with Queens Cross Housing Association. The lessons learned during the construction phase can also inform the Council's approach to similar potential sites and their suitability for modular construction."

At the end of bullet point two ending "in the city", add:

"and the implications for the delivery of the Scottish Government's Housing Emergency Action Plan"

In bullet point four, replace "Undertake" with "Report"
In bullet point four, between "...undertaken by" and "South Lanarkshire Council...", insert "Queens Cross Housing Association,"

Add additional bullet point seven at the end:

"7. Write to the Cabinet Secretary with responsibility for Housing and Health and Social Care respectively, to outline steps they will take to provide funding for the new 10 year Homelessness Temporary Accommodation strategy with a particular focus on funding for homelessness prevention and the increase of building and acquisition of social homes, as well as delivery of the necessary legislative changes required to deliver."

During the debate:-

- (1) Councillor Kelly and Bailie Wardrop, with the agreement of their seconders, agreed to combine their amendments, resulting in the following adjusted amendment:-

"Council recalls that it declared a housing emergency in November 2023 due to mounting pressures on homelessness services. More than two years on, that

emergency continues to intensify. Council recognises that all options must be considered to provide long-term solutions which will alleviate these pressures and provide a dignified, person-centred process for homeless people, leading to positive outcomes tailored to each individual and family.

Council welcomes the 5-year funding settlement for affordable housing delivery from the Scottish Government but acknowledges that the exponential rise in input costs for housing delivery continue to put huge pressures on budgets, resulting in fewer homes being built than the demand requires.

Council recognises that the increase in demand is caused by a number of factors, most of which sit outwith the Council's control. These include the cost of living crisis, the large number of asylum seekers accommodated in the city who are unable to work or secure accommodation for themselves after their applications are granted, those with leave to remain arriving in the city from other parts of the UK where a local connection has not been made and the UK-wide slow down in house building due to multiple market factors.

Council welcomes the invaluable work that our housing association partners do in supporting the city and in addressing this current emergency. Council notes that it is 23 years since 80,000 homes were transferred to GHA, enabling the council to have its £900 million housing debt cancelled and facilitated £1.5 billion in improvements into what was considered some of the worst housing stock in Europe at the time. Council notes that the social housebuilding programme in Glasgow is among the best in the UK and recognises that much of this is down to the partnership working between RSL partners and the Council's housing team, and agrees that it would be unwise to change to a model proven to have failed here in the past and which delivers poorer results in comparator cities.

Council notes the Affordable Housing Supply Programme is currently funding one modular scheme in Glasgow. The lessons learned during the construction phase can also inform the Council's approach to similar potential sites and their suitability for modular construction.

Council recalls its £100,000 investment in the 2026/7 budget to provide financial support for new rent control assessments as required by the Housing (Scotland) Act, with a view to establishing city-wide rent controls in 2027/28.

Council welcomes the publication of the Glasgow City Health & Social Care Partnership Temporary Accommodation Strategy 2025-35 and recognises both the scale of Glasgow's housing emergency and the urgent need to transform how temporary accommodation is provided across the city. Council notes with concern that homelessness applications in Glasgow have increased by 25% over the last three years, with more than 4,000 households currently in temporary accommodation and up to 1,900 households placed in hotel and bed and breakfast accommodation due to sustained system pressures. Council further notes the strategy's finding that the vast majority of homeless households have low or no support needs and would benefit most from faster access to settled housing in ordinary homes and communities, rather than prolonged stays in unsuitable temporary accommodation.

Council supports the strategy's commitment to ending the routine use of bed and breakfast accommodation through increased prevention activity, expanded dispersed accommodation and improved access to settled social housing. Council recognises that this approach could significantly improve outcomes for families, women and children currently trapped in unsuitable temporary accommodation, including those living for extended periods in confined hotel rooms without adequate cooking, play or privacy facilities. Council further supports the development of smaller-scale, psychologically informed supported accommodation for those with more complex needs and agrees that future homelessness policy and service redesign should be guided by the principle of providing stable, dignified and person-centred housing solutions as quickly as possible.

Council notes the Scottish Government has provided regulations to enact part 2 of the Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021 which will enable social landlords to end a perpetrator's interest in a tenancy so that a survivor of domestic abuse can remain in the family home.

Council believes that the declared emergency must be met with emergency action and a greater deal of urgency in a number of areas. These include:

- Homelessness should be addressed as a Scotland-wide and regional challenge rather than disproportionately borne by Glasgow alone. Council supports exploring legislative and policy changes to allow reasonable offers of settled accommodation, and appropriate support, across the wider city region and in areas with available housing capacity. Council believes a more coordinated national approach to homelessness and refugee resettlement would reduce pressure on unsuitable hotel and bed and breakfast accommodation while improving long-term outcomes for homeless households.
- Adequate funding being made available by both governments to support the delivery of their policy choices locally. It is not sustainable for Glaswegian taxpayers alone to shoulder the financial responsibility for policy decisions made at a national level.
- The delivery of housing being the primary deciding factor in planning decisions where there are competing priorities. Recent guidance from the Scottish Government states that, "NPF4 is not designed to require a single policy or issue to tie the hands of decision makers". Council believes this should be interpreted in such a way that allows addressing the housing emergency to be given additional weighting, in particular on brownfield sites.
- A constructive assessment of current input costs into housing and what is necessary versus nice to have in an emergency, where every additional cost means fewer homes, when there is a finite budget available to deliver houses.

Council commends the plan to invest a record £4.9 billion into affordable housing over the next four years, with 100,000 affordable homes, of which will be 70% for social rent. Further, establishing a More Homes Scotland (MHS) agency 'squarely focused on bringing simplicity, scale and speed to the delivery of homes.' is to be welcomed, and Glasgow stands ready to create more affordable homes at the scale needed to solve our national housing emergency.

Council recognises the evidence of need to push for a higher percentage of investment in affordable homes to be for social rent to address the cost of living crisis and ensure that affordable housing reduces housing costs for residents. This public sector funding will be a strong foundation, but this Council is committed to homes of all types and tenures being built in our city – key to this will be using funding from the Scottish Government and MHS to enable both private sector investment and that from pension funds, including our own Strathclyde Pension Fund, and so Council welcomes the manifesto commitment to develop and progress funding models that ‘safeguard the fiduciary duties and long-term interests of pension scheme members; and provide secure, inflation-linked returns appropriate to pension fund investment’.

Council requests that the Convener for Housing and Development along with the Convener for Homelessness engage with the relevant new ministers at the earliest opportunity to outline the steps required to address the housing crisis in our city and how Glasgow can be a willing partner in this mission.

Council further instructs the Chief Executive to write to both the UK and Scottish Government to set out the measures which we believe would enable us to better support the needs of those who are impacted by the housing emergency in Glasgow.”; and

- (2) Bailie Hoy and Bailie Jenkins, with the agreement of their seconders, agreed to combine their motion and amendment and to include the wording of Bailie Wardrop’s amendment as submitted, resulting in the following adjusted motion:-

“Council recalls that it declared a housing emergency in November 2023 due to mounting pressures on homelessness services. More than two years on, that emergency continues to intensify. Council recognises that all options must be considered to provide long-term solutions which will alleviate these pressures and provide a dignified, person-centred process for homeless people, leading to positive outcomes tailored to each individual and family.

Council notes that Glasgow currently has the highest rates of homelessness in Scotland and that the Scottish Housing Regulator has highlighted serious and systemic pressures in the delivery of homelessness services. 9339 people were living in temporary accommodation as of March 2026, including 3349 children. This included 2773 people in hotels and bed and breakfasts, of whom 454 were women. Council notes that the Integration Joint Board has this month approved its 10-year Homelessness Temporary Accommodation Strategy, which aims to reshape the current model for providing temporary accommodation so that homeless households spend the shortest possible time in temporary accommodation whilst aiming to end the routine use of bed and breakfast accommodation. The successful implementation of this strategy should significantly reduce the numbers of people housed in unsuitable temporary accommodation, as well as reduce the financial pressure on the HSCP caused by homelessness, and the volume of judicial review threats the HSCP receives.

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Council agrees that expanding the range of delivery mechanisms available to meet housing need should be explored as part of a long-term response to the housing emergency.

Council acknowledges that the Scottish Government have provided over £100million annually to tackle this emergency, but that the council's Strategic Housing Investment Plan is unlikely, on its own, to meet the full level of projected housing demand linked to homelessness, highlighting a significant gap between national investment levels and the scale of housing need faced by Glasgow and that more directed and sustained funding will be required to increase housing supply. Council further acknowledges that while Mid-Market Rent accommodation can play a role in easing pressure for some households and that the focus on new development should be on social housing provision first and foremost.

Council further notes that rising construction costs, land values and inflationary pressures have eroded the real-terms impact of national housing investment, meaning that headline funding allocations have not consistently translated into the volume or pace of new affordable homes required on the ground, particularly in Scotland's largest urban authorities.

Council further notes that current national policy on local connection places disproportionate pressure on a Glasgow, which accepts a significant share of homelessness presentations, services and economic role, without sufficient compensatory funding or flexibility within the system.

Council further acknowledges that its funding settlement in recent years has been inadequate to address the systemic poverty impacting our city and that the council itself would have provided further development and service provision had this settlement been adequate. Council agrees that the promise to replace the council tax is long-standing and remains unfulfilled and a fairer and more redistributive system would have gone some way to alleviate the housing and homelessness emergency.

Council is particularly concerned about the standard of maintenance and upkeep of private rented accommodation and acknowledges that while some landlords provide appropriate housing, there are far too many operating properties that fail to meet acceptable standards. Council believes that further legislation to regulate the standard of private rental accommodation should be introduced and that the landlord register legislation should be developed into a licensing regime to manage not just the landlord's appropriateness but their conduct and standard of provision.

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Council acknowledges with regret that previous government decisions have led to a significant increase in the cost of housing in the city which has reached grossly unaffordable levels, pushing working families and individuals into homelessness. Council welcomes the introduction of rent controls passed in the last parliament, but believes that rent regulation must be effective, proportionate and capable of balancing tenant protection with the continued supply and quality of rented homes.

Council is particularly concerned about women and children who are forced to live in accommodation which does not meet their basic needs, with babies and toddlers living in very confined spaces without private facilities to prepare food for them. Council recognises that this situation is taking its toll on the mental and physical health of homeless people and cannot be accepted long term.

Council notes the Scottish Government has provided regulations to enact part 2 of the Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021 which will enable social landlords to end a perpetrator's interest in a tenancy so that a survivor of domestic abuse can remain in the family home.

Council commits to exploring solutions implemented in other nations which are more tailored to meet the needs of women and children, resulting in a more positive experience. Council will consider the feasibility of establishing more units for women and children which could operate in a similar manner to the Welcome Centre in Belfast's crisis accommodation for women as well as the specialised Homelessness Emergency Assessment Centre for women at the Chara Centre in Glasgow.

Council agrees that more work should be undertaken to understand the benefit of use of modular housing, as used in Rutherglen and Edinburgh to provide low cost and fast to build temporary accommodation, reducing reliance on inappropriate bed and breakfast accommodation. Council notes the Affordable Housing Supply Programme is currently funding one modular scheme, at Glenfarg Street with Queens Cross Housing Association. The lessons learned during the construction phase can also inform the Council's approach to similar potential sites and their suitability for modular construction.

Council ultimately agrees to:

1. Bring a report to committee within 2 cycles to indicate the practical and legal frameworks for reinitiating council housing in Glasgow
2. Invite the new Scottish Government's new Cabinet Secretary with responsibility for housing to meet with all Councillors urgently to understand the homelessness situation in the city, including the adequacy of affordable housing funding, the impact of local connection policy, the pressures facing Scotland's largest urban authority and the implications for the delivery of the Scottish Government's Housing Emergency Action Plan.

3. Carry out a feasibility study on the costs and benefits of introducing more temporary accommodation tailored to the needs of women and children
4. Report a feasibility study on the use of modular housing such as undertaken by Queens Cross Housing Association, South Lanarkshire Council and City of Edinburgh Council
5. Hold a summit with all relevant stakeholders on new methods to provide required services, this should include registered social landlords, tenant representatives, both UK and Scottish Governments and all third sector organisations working in this area
6. Write to the Cabinet Secretary with responsibility for local government for an update on the replacement of council tax and when we will see appropriate funding models developed for local authorities.
7. Seek clarity from the Scottish Government on how future affordable housing investment will be targeted to reflect differing levels of homelessness pressure across local authorities, and how delivery of social rented homes can be accelerated in areas of highest need.
8. Write to the Cabinet Secretary with responsibility for Housing and Health and Social Care respectively, to outline steps they will take to provide funding for the new 10 year Homelessness Temporary Accommodation strategy with a particular focus on funding for homelessness prevention and the increase of building and acquisition of social homes, as well as delivery of the necessary legislative changes required to deliver.

On a vote being taken electronically and by calling the roll, 37 voted for the amendment as adjusted and 28 for the motion as adjusted.

The amendment as adjusted, was accordingly declared to be carried.

Adjournment.

16 In terms of Standing Order No 5 (12), the time being after 1630 hours, the Council agreed to adjourn the meeting, the remaining items of business being 8 (e), 8(f) and 8(g).