



Cloch Housing Association

Condensation, Mould and Damp Policy

Policy Name	Condensation, Mould and Dampness Policy
Policy Category	PS
Policy Number	125
Date Adopted	8 th August 2023
Last Review	N/A
This Review	8 th August 2023
Next Review	8 th August 2026
Equalities Impact Assessment Required	No
Link to other policies	Reactive Repairs Policy
Consultation	No
Need for Procedure	Yes – Managing Condensation, Mould and Dampness”

1.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

- 1.1 This policy and accompanying procedure aims to set out the actions that Cloch Housing Association Limited (CHA) will undertake to prevent and manage any cases of damp and/or mould in our homes. Our intention is to adopt a zero-tolerance approach to damp and mould.
- 1.2 The development of this policy and procedure has been considered taking into account the publication of the "Putting Safety First" briefing paper produced by ALACHO, CIH Scotland, SFHA and the Scottish Housing Regulator.
- 1.2 This policy will help ensure that we provide safe and healthy homes for our tenants and their household and protect the fabric of our property.
- 1.3 CHA will respond promptly to any reports of dampness and mould and continue to monitor the effectiveness of both the advice we offer to tenants and any remedial work we undertake.
- 1.4 We will ensure that void properties are inspected to ensure that there is no mould or dampness, or where present that this is treated, removed and the cause repaired prior to the property being re-let.
- 1.5 By implementing this policy and management procedure for damp and mould we will ensure our tenants:
 - Live in safe, well insulated and dry homes;
 - Are provided with helpful advice and information on how to reduce the risk of condensation and mould developing in their homes
 - Are aware of our responsibilities in relation to managing cases of reported dampness and mould in our homes; These include:
 - Meeting our legal and regulatory responsibilities.
 - Ensure that our management procedures track and provide reports on all reported cases including all required actions.
 - When reported or identified CHA will undertake property inspections, investigations and instruct required repairs to remove the source of damp including, managing, and controlling condensation.
 - Ensure that the condition of our properties are not affected or damaged as a result of damp, mould, and condensation not being managed.
 - Future EESH2 / Net Zero compliance programmes will also aim to prevent mould and damp resulting from associated installation works.

2.0 LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

2.1 The policy will comply with a wide range of legislative and regulatory requirements including:

- The Scottish Secure Tenancy Agreement.
- The Scottish Housing Regulatory Framework.
- The Scottish Social Housing Charter.
- Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, 2001, 2006, 2010 & 2014.
- The Equality Act 2010.
- Property Factors (Scotland) Act 2004.
- Tenements Scotland Act 2004.
- The Scottish Housing Quality Standard / EESSH (Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing) . The Scottish Housing Quality Standard developed by the Scottish Government requires that the homes provided by social landlords:
 - Meet the Tolerable Standard;
 - Are free from serious disrepair;
 - Are energy efficient ;
 - Have modern facilities and services; and
 - Are healthy, safe and secure.

3.0. DEFINITION

3.1 Mould spores can pose a danger to health, particularly to children, older people and people with existing skin and respiratory conditions or a weaker immune system which can also have an impact on mental wellbeing. While condensation is linked to to daily activities – such as bathing, cooking and drying clothes which produce moisture, tenants should be able to complete these activities without being blamed for damp and mould developing.

Types of dampness

3.2 Rising Damp: This is generally the build up of moisture through the building from the ground rising through the building.

3.3 Penetrating Damp: (including internal escapes of water) This type of dampness occurs where water penetrates the external structure or unattended internal water escapes which can cause rot, dampness and damage to the fabric of the building.

3.4 Condensation / Damp: Condensation occurs when moisture generated and present in a warm location comes into contact with a cold surface which then condenses into droplets of water.

4.0 PROCEDURE

4.1 The process including timescales for staff to deal effectively with reported cases is set out within the accompanying procedure “**Managing Condensation, Mould and Dampness Procedure**”.

5.0 TRAINING

5.1 Two types of training that will be provided for Housing Association staff:

- General awareness – raising for staff who may enter tenants homes or deal with repair requests who should be trained to identify damp and mould and understand CHA`s policy and management procedure.
- Specific training for technical staff dealing with mould and damp, who should be trained and appropriately equipped to assess the issue, including the use of PPE, identify the root cause, and respond appropriately.

6.0 DATA MANAGEMENT

6.1 All reported cases, including storing all relevant information should be recorded along with all actions taken by staff to also provide reports to the Regulator as required, quarterly to the H&PSSC, and Head of Property Services as required.

6.2 This information will be stored within our In-house management system and associated electronic dashboard.

7.0 EQUALITIES COMMITMENT

7.1 Cloch Housing Association Ltd is committed to tackling discrimination on the grounds of sex or marital status, racial grounds, or grounds of disability, age, sexual orientation, language, social origin, or of other personal attributes,

including beliefs or opinions, such as religious beliefs or political opinions.

7.2 Cloch seek to embrace diversity, promote equal opportunities for all and eliminate any unlawful discrimination in all areas of our work.

8.0 REVIEW

8.1 Given that this is a new policy where new guidance or legislation may be provided, this policy, procedure and tenant information will be reviewed after 12 months, and then every three years or as required to assess its effectiveness and to consider any further changes required in the light of experience, new guidance, good practice, and legislation.