

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

TITLE: Unlawful Eviction and Harassment Policy for Private Rented Sector Housing

VERSION CONTROL

Date	Version	Author	Description of Changes
11 th January 2022	DRAFT 1.0	John Howard	None
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OFFICIAL



CHESHIRE EAST COUNCIL - EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Stage 1 Description: Fact finding (about your policy / service /

Department			Lead officer responsible for assessment		John Howard	
Service	5		Other members of team undertaking assessment		Claire Grice Philip Jennings	
Date	11 th January 2022		Version		DRAFT 1.0	
Type of document (mark as appropriate)	Strategy	Plan	Function	Policy √	Procedure	Service
Is this a new/ existing/ revision of an existing document (please mark as appropriate)	New √		Existing		Revision	
Title and subject of the impact assessment (include a brief description of the aims, outcomes, operational issues as appropriate and how it fits in with the wider aims of the organisation) Please attach a copy of the strategy/ plan/ function/ policy/ procedure/ service	by a landlord or so property that they h A small number of to leave their prope Unlawful eviction of would always advo would deem this a	The term "unlawful eviction" is an umbrella expression for what is likely to be a number of unlawful acts committee by a landlord or someone acting with them, or on their behalf, which excludes the occupier from residential property that they have a continuing right to occupy. A small number of landlords/agents sometimes resort to using unlawful eviction and/or harassment to force tena to leave their properties. Unlawful eviction can normally be prevented through mediation with the landlord, and Cheshire East Council (CE vould always advocate this approach unless there are other mitigating factors, such as violence or threats, which vould deem this approach unsuitable. However, where there are occasions when the landlord continues to harac- preven unlawfully evict a tenant despite advice and information that they may be committing a criminal offence, approximation of the prevented through the tenant despite advice and information that they may be committing a criminal offence, approximation of the prevented through the tenant despite advice and information that they may be committing a criminal offence, approximation of the prevented through the tenant despite advice and information that they may be committing a criminal offence, approximation of the prevented through the tenant despite advice and information that they may be committing a criminal offence, approximation of the prevented through the tenant despite advice and information that they may be committing a criminal offence, approximation of the prevented tenant despite advice and information that they may be committing a criminal offence, approximation of the tenant despite advice and information the tenant despite advice advice and information tenant despite advice advice advice advice advice advice advi				esidential nt to force tenants ast Council (CEC) or threats, which ntinues to harass



	 When such events occur, they have a severely disruptive effect on the households involved, possibly leading to unintentional homelessness. This is turn will have a financial impact on CEC who will have to find temporary accommodation such as bed and breakfast accommodation for those occupants. Successful implementation of this Policy will therefore see a reduction in homelessness and in costs to CEC. This Policy is reflected in the strategic aims of CEC, including the Housing Strategy 2018-2023 and the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021-2025. A key priority in the Housing Strategy 2018-23 is to 'Challenge Poor Quality Housing' in the private rented sector, including the targeting of the worst management and poorest housing standards, as well as promoting the responsibilities of landlords. A key action within the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021-2025 is to develop CEC's relationships with private landlords, enabling communication and positive working relationships.
Who are the main stakeholders and have they been engaged with? (e.g. general public, employees, Councillors, partners, specific audiences, residents)	If yes, who did you engage with? Please state below: (i.e. if risk increases, vulnerability increases etc. services should include methods of adaptation to meet these increased needs without creating client uncertainty, or loss of services). Name any groups/ stakeholders that you have involved or consulted with during the Equality Impact Assessment. Provide a brief summary of how they have been involved and what they said – positive or negative. For example, asking disabled people about access issues and gender groups about gender specific issues before a service is introduced. Involving people with protected characteristics in training, policy review, satisfaction surveys etc. Local stakeholders are private renters, private landlords, Police, Local Elected Members. No consultation with these groups has been carried out.



What consultation method(s) did you use?	
Stage 2 Initial Screening	
Who is affected and what evidence have you considered to arrive at this analysis? (This may or may not include the stakeholders listed above)	Such as a 'Process Map' of your service (assessment of customer journey through service) / analysis of complaints / analysis of patient satisfaction surveys and feedback from focus groups /consultations / national & local statistics and audits etc. List what other information you have reviewed.
	During the summer of 2021 it was identified that CEC needed an effective Unlawful Eviction Policy, following a number of cases. This also highlighted a particular need for more protection for migrant workers, a vulnerable group open to unlawful eviction, to promote help, and tackle any rogue landlords.
Who is intended to benefit and how?	Cheshire East has a relatively high concentration of migrant workers in the Crewe area, many of whom live in private rented accommodation, especially in Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMOs). CEC recognises that migrant workers can be subject to poorer living conditions and experience exploitation due to limited knowledge of their rights as renters in the UK. Often issues will be undetected due to non-reporting, and challenges exist around literacy, language barriers, and a lack of awareness of the housing rights of non-UK nationals.
	The Council aims to tackle these issues through increased awareness-raising within communities and workplaces, as well as improved website information, by specifically carrying out promotion and marketing of housing, homelessness and Homechoice services. This will mean that the Housing Options Team is better promoted among hard-to-reach groups and those with accessibility issues. The CEC website will be kept up to date with good quality information and useful links (ensuring access to translated documents and services for those needing them).
	Anyone in the cohort of private renters may be open to harassment because of age, disability, gender, race, religion, nationality, or sexuality (as extended to all new protected characteristics and protected groups within the 2010 Equality Act). For example, there is evidence nationally of some landlords exploiting vulnerable tenants if the tenant wishes to stay in the landlord's property.



Could there be a different or outcome for some grou		No.						
Does it include making de based on individual characteristics, needs or circumstances?	cisions	No.						
Are relations between diffe groups or communities lik be affected? (eg will it favour one partic group or deny opportunitie others?)	cular		ntended that community relations are im statutory services such as CEC and the		that cor	nmunication improves between t	enants, lar	idlords,
Is there any specific target action to promote equality there a history of unequal outcomes (do you have er <u>evidence to prove otherwi</u> Is there an actual or poten	/? Is nough se)?	Impro incre	at the moment but this will be monitored ovements in the promotion of services an ase equality of access.	mong hard-t	o-reach			will
Age	Y	N √	Marriage & civil partnership	Y	, N √	Religion & belief	Y	N √
Disability	Y	N √	Pregnancy & maternity	Y	N 	Sex	Y	N √
Gender reassignment	Y	N	Race	Y	N	Sexual orientation	Y	N
			our findings? (quantitative and qualita s document, i.e., graphs, tables, chart		√ e provic	le additional information that	Consul involve carried	ment



				Yes	No	
Age	home or if they would	dentify private renters to see if olde d prefer to live in a different type of vices. Cheshire Homechoice will a cisions.	home or need to access to		N	
Disability	services and an up-to	ng Disability Benefit recipients can b-date assessment of their needs c hinded of their obligations under dis	arried out by health staff.			
Gender reassignment	CEC expects landlore their tenancy agreem	ds to ensure that individuals transit ient.	ioning have protection through		V	
Marriage & civil partnership	them for support. It is accommodation is ma	Families depend on extended networks and often try to live near relatives and rely on them for support. It is important that their accommodation is in the right area and that the accommodation is maintained.				
Pregnancy & maternity	This group may benefit from the stability of adequate private accommodation making access to local hospital/health services easier. The Policy will see lesser disruption to people's lives.				V	
Race	There is a duty on CEC to promote race equality and good race relations. It will be possible to signpost families who have/are experiencing racism to relevant services, such as Police. The Unlawful Eviction Policy will tackle racist abuse of tenants by their landlord.				V	
Religion & belief	The Unlawful Eviction Policy will tackle discrimination and abuse of tenants by their landlord due to the tenant's beliefs.				\checkmark	
Sex	tenant wishes to stay	me landlords Nationally are exploit in the landlord's property, and the if it is encountered locally.			V	
Sexual orientation	reporting. CEC is awa	to-reach group and often issues wil are of this and one of the objective g and communication.			V	
Proceed to full impact assessment? (Please tick)	Yes	No $$	Date		- 1	





Lead officer sign off	John Howard	Date	11 th January 2022
Head of service sign off		Date	

If yes, please proceed to Stage 3. If no, please publish the initial screening as part of the suite of documents relating to this issue



Stage 3 Identifying impacts and evidence

This section identifies if there are impacts on equality, diversity and cohesion, what evidence there is to support the conclusion and what further action is needed

Protected characteristics	Is the policy (function etc) likely to have an adverse impact on any of the groups? Please include evidence (qualitative & quantitative) and consultations List what negative impacts were recorded in Stage 1 (Initial Assessment).	Are there any positive impacts of the policy (function etc) on any of the groups? Please include evidence (qualitative & quantitative) and consultations List what positive impacts were recorded in Stage 1 (Initial Assessment).	Please rate the impact taking into account any measures already in place to reduce the impacts identified <i>High:</i> Significant potential impact; history of complaints; no mitigating measures in place; need for consultation <i>Medium:</i> Some potential impact; some mitigating measures in place, lack of evidence to show effectiveness of measures <i>Low:</i> Little/no identified impacts; heavily legislation-led; limited public facing aspect	Further action (only an outline needs to be included here. A full action plan can be included at Section 4) Once you have assessed the impact of a policy/service, it is important to identify options and alternatives to reduce or eliminate any negative impact. Options considered could be adapting the policy or service, changing the way in which it is implemented or introducing balancing measures to reduce any negative impact. When considering each option you should think about how it will reduce any negative impact, how it might impact on other groups and how it might impact on relationships between groups and overall issues around community cohesion. You should clearly demonstrate how you have considered various options and the impact of these. You must have a detailed rationale behind decisions and a justification for those alternatives that have not been accepted.
Age				
Disability				
Gender reassignment				
Marriage & civil partnership				



Pregnancy and			
maternity			
Race			
Religion & belief			
Sex			
Sexual orientation			
_	e carried out wholly or partly by oth with equality legislation (e.g. tende	 -	-



Stage 4 Review and Conclusion ASSESSMENT

Specific actions to be taken to reduce, justify	How will this be monitored?	Officer responsible	Target date
or remove any adverse impacts			
Please provide details and link to full action			
plan for actions			
When will this assessment be reviewed?			
Are there any additional assessments that			
need to be undertaken in relation to this assessment?			
	1		
Lead officer sign off		Date	
Head of service sign off		Date	

Please publish this completed EIA form on the relevant section of the Cheshire East website