



Foremost among our many priorities is pushing ahead with my commitment to improve the private rented sector in Tameside...

This is an idea whose time has come. Housing, especially in the private rented sector, is at the heart of the economic, social and environmental infrastructure of the borough.

Executive Leader Brenda Warrington (May 2018)

The Impact of Poor Quality PRS Housing

- More vulnerable groups such as families with dependent children and older people now finding homes in the private rented sector for longer.
- Tenants not guaranteed protection ensured by social landlords
- Poor quality PRS has substantial impact on corporate priorities for Tameside and Glossop Strategic Commissioning Group



PRS and Health & Social Care

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| <p>Children 1/3 PRS</p> <p>Thermal Comfort Bedroom Standard Anxiety</p> | <p>Long-term sickness and disability</p> <p>Recovery and anxiety</p> <p>One in five houses in Tameside was built before 1919</p> |
| <p>Older People 1 in 3 over 60 in PRS by 2040</p> <p>Respiratory illness Trips and falls</p> | <p>Mental Health</p> <p>Poor quality housing and insecurity</p> <p>'Stranger' shared accommodation</p> |



PRS, Homelessness and Poverty

- Households that are wholly or partly reliant on housing benefit/Universal Credit payments to pay rent are extremely vulnerable:
- Welfare reform (2011-) has introduced uncertainty for all benefit recipients
- Benefit recipients who are at risk of losing their property are at increased risk of being unable to secure a replacement
- Risk of living on a downward spiral, with rent arrears leading to poorer quality housing that again may prove to be unsustainable.

PRS and Community Safety

Solutions to many crime and policing challenges today lie in the broader system response to housing and homelessness, substance misuse, physical and mental health, skills and work.

- 5% of Greater Manchester accounts for 17% demand.
- GMP priorities include 'proactive demand' areas, often hidden
 - CSE
 - Human Trafficking
- Reducing demand and breaking the cycle cannot be achieved by one agency alone

A Whole-System Approach to PRS



Selective licensing can be an effective policy tool with many schemes achieving demonstrable outcomes... however... when implemented in isolation the effectiveness of selective licensing is often limited

***Government-commissioned Independent Review on Selective Licensing
(July 2019)***

Tameside and Glossop Strategic Commissioning Group Corporate Plan (Feb 2019)

A place-based approach that redefines services and places individuals, families, communities at the heart

A stronger prioritisation of **well being, prevention and early intervention**

An evidence led understanding of risk and impact to ensure the right intervention at the right time



Growth of Selective Licensing

- Provisions for Selective Licensing (SL) included in Housing Act 2004 to tackle anti-social behaviour and low housing demand.
- Powers extended in 2015 to include poor property conditions, crime and high levels of deprivation and immigration.
- By January 2019 44 local authorities reporting schemes including Manchester, Salford and Oldham.
- 4 operate schemes covering the entire borough, including Liverpool.
9 required Secretary of State approval due to 20% criteria
- Growing body of evidence of SL benefits/limitations

Five Components of SL

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| | |
| Planning and Setup | Staffing, IT systems, fee setting and evidence for consultation |
| Consultation | Including landlords, tenants and letting agents Failure to consult has led to some schemes quashed by judicial review. |
| License Conditions | Mandatory and Local |
| Administration | Establish whether the applicant (landlord or managing agent) is a “fit and proper person”, and the most “appropriate” person to hold the licence. In addition, mandatory licence conditions require submission/processing of paperwork from applicant. |
| Inspection/Enforcement | Properties must be licensed and compliant |

Major Benefits

- Focusing resources on areas of concern and generating revenue to contribute to costs
- Providing a clearly defined offence (licensed/unlicensed) which simplifies enforcement
- No 24-hour notice requirement for access before inspections
- **‘A Foot in the Door’**
- Driver for effective engagement between landlords and councils
- Promoting joint working with other agencies, such as the police, HMRC and social services.

Project Timeline

Initial political decision to consult

Collect evidence and prepare the case to take to Cabinet lead to approve consultation as well as legal and financial sign off

Developing the consultation paperwork and marketing strategy

Consultation

Carried out for a minimum 10 week period

Analyse the consultation report

The time taken can depends on the level of responses and number of free text responses.

Report to Cabinet

The reporting process can take 12 weeks

12 Week Statutory Period between declaration and the start of the scheme



Flu 2019-2020

Strategic Neighbourhood Forum

October 2019

What is flu?

- Not just a bad cold
- A highly infectious disease with symptoms that come on very quickly, often including:
 - Fever
 - Chills
 - Headache
 - Aches and pains in the joints and muscles
 - Extreme tiredness
- Healthy people usually recover within two to seven days, but for some the disease can lead to hospitalisation, permanent disability or even death.

How do we protect against flu?

- The best way of protecting yourself and others is to have the vaccination before the flu season starts
- You need a new vaccination every year
- You can prevent the spread of the virus by:
 - covering your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze
 - using clean tissues to catch coughs and sneezes, and disposing of them after use
 - washing your hands frequently

Who can have a free flu vaccine?

- People recommended to have a free flu vaccination are:
 - everyone aged 65 and over
 - everyone from six months of age under 65 years of age who has a long-term health condition, including a learning disability
 - all pregnant women, at any stage of pregnancy
 - all children who were aged two and three years old on 31 August 2019
 - all children in primary school
 - everyone living in a residential or nursing home
 - everyone who cares for an older or disabled person
 - household contacts of anyone who is immunocompromised
 - all frontline health and social care workers

How can I get a free flu vaccine?

- If you are eligible for a free flu vaccine:
 - Visit your GP practice, or your local pharmacist to get your vaccination
 - Pregnant women can also get a flu vaccination from their midwife
 - If you are a frontline health or social care worker, find out what arrangements have been made at your workplace for flu vaccination

How can my children get their flu vaccination?

- Children aged 2 or 3 years on 31 August 2019 → General Practice
- Primary school aged children → school
- Children with long-term health conditions aged 6 months to less than 2 years, or over primary school age → General Practice
- For most children aged 2-17 years who are eligible for a free flu vaccination the vaccination is a painless, needle-free nasal spray

Thank you

Any questions?

<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/flu/>

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Domestic Abuse in Tameside

Strategic Neighbourhood Forum

October 2019

Domestic Abuse

“Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse: psychological; physical; sexual; financial; and emotional.”

Domestic Abuse Facts

- Women are much more likely than men to be the victims of high risk or severe domestic abuse
- Seven women a month are killed by a current or former partner in England and Wales
- 62% of children living with domestic abuse are directly harmed by the perpetrator

Scale of the problem in Tameside

- **Increases** in medium/high risk cases of domestic abuse
- **High number** of referrals to Children's Social Care relating to domestic abuse
- Bridges service seeing **increase** in referrals and repeat referrals
- **Reduction** in domestic abuse reporting from BME; LGBT; disabled groups

Costs of Domestic Abuse



Examples of domestic abuse

EastEnders –
Chantelle abuse
storyline

<https://youtu.be/J0NKSe0iRiM>



Coronation
Street –
Yasmeen abuse
storyline

Case studies from Bridges service

- Case Study 1: M
 - M is a mother (EU national, no income) with 2 children (aged 1 and 4), living with partner
 - Partner angry, controlling, abusive (worse with alcohol)
 - M was seriously assaulted – police involved – she refused help and blamed herself
 - M engaged with services after partner was remanded
 - Range of support provided including counselling; housing support; benefits;
 - M now has better understanding of abuse; is re-housed with 2 children; partner convicted of assault

Case studies from Bridges service

- Case Study 2: R
 - 8 year old girl witnessing domestic abuse perpetrated by father towards mother most of her life
 - She was struggling at school – breakdowns and violence towards others
 - Bridges worked with R to understand impacts of domestic abuse and her actions as well; manage her emotions; safety plan; build self-esteem
 - R has seen an increase in confidence; improved relationships at school and home; understands choices

What are we doing

- Support services in Tameside:
 - Bridges Outreach service
 - Women's Refuge
 - Women & Families Centre
 - MASH & MARAC
 - Housing First
 - Campaigns

What are we doing

- Now looking at a new strategy and approach – taking a longer-term view to do more to **prevent** domestic abuse
- Recent work highlighted 4 key priorities:
 - Preventing Domestic Abuse
 - Continuing to support victims/survivors
 - Holding perpetrators to account
 - Support a co-ordinated community response

Co-ordinated Community Response



What are your thoughts?

- Do you agree with the priorities going forward?
- Are there misconceptions around domestic abuse?
- Do you see domestic abuse / impacts in your community?

I have **NO CONTROL** over my money who I see what I do where I go

I can **TAKE CONTROL** and **GET HELP**

Domestic abuse is violent, controlling, intimidating and isolating behaviour which can include financial and emotional abuse.

THIS IS ILLEGAL AND THERE'S HELP AVAILABLE.

Call 07792 957812 or 0800 3280967

www.tameside.gov.uk/domesticabuse

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#TAKECONTROL

- Bridges – 24hr help and advice for all

0800 328 0967