

Appendix E

Private Sector Housing

Supplementary Enforcement Policy

September 2011

1.1 Introduction

Herefordshire Council carry out a wide range of legal duties under various Housing related legislation. These are applied by carrying out programmed inspections of premises, responding to complaints and offering advice.

This Policy outlines the approach we take when considering enforcement action. It is intended to ensure that we deal with everyone in a consistent way. It applies to all private rented properties including houses in multiple occupation (HMOs).

This policy should be read in conjunction with Herefordshire Council's overarching 'Enforcement and Prosecution Policy'.

2.0 Policy intention and purpose

The aim of the Private Sector Housing Enforcement Service is to ensure good quality, healthy housing for all residents of Herefordshire. We will do this by:-

- having a staged proportionate response to complaints and enquiries ranging from information and advice to full inspection and enforcement,
- taking action in respect of those properties which present the greatest risk to the health and safety of vulnerable occupants,
- ensuring that we enforce the law in a fair, equitable and consistent manner,
- working with landlords and other to improve housing conditions and improve the quality of housing management in Herefordshire,
- assisting landlords and others in meeting their legal obligations,
- taking firm action against those who flout the law or act irresponsibly, and
- reviewing housing conditions in the County in order to come to well informed judgements.

3.0 Enquiries and Inspections

3.1 Enquiries

The Council will not normally investigate anonymous requests for service unless there are other sources of information to indicate the likelihood of a Category 1 hazard within the dwelling or serious breaches of housing law. Enquiries will be passed through a triage system to ensure urgent action is directed to the highest risk cases.

3.1.1 Emergency/Life and Limb requests:

Emergency/Life and Limb requests are usually generated where premises are rented from a private landlord*. Private Sector Housing will endeavour to contact the complainant or person requesting assistance within 24 hours during the normal working week. Issues to be treated as an emergency include:

* a private landlord includes Registered Social Landlords (usually Housing Associations): In these instances Private Sector Housing will intervene on behalf of tenants if requests for repairs are unheeded.

- Collapsed ceilings
- Gas, water or electricity disconnections where the owner or agent has failed to pay the bill.
- Defective gas electrical installations
- Lack of suitable fire precautions

For the above reasons, where there is a danger to life or limb, we aim to respond by inspecting the premises or contacting the complainant as soon as possible. The response will generate the appropriate course of action for the circumstances, be it informal advice, intervention or the service of a notice. Private Sector Housing aim to respond to the request for assistance, including the service of any Notices requiring urgent works within **7 working days** of site inspection.

3.1.2 Non-Emergency Cases

Other requests for service emanating from premises which are rented from a private landlord* will be responded to within triage arrangements. Less urgent enquires that require an inspection will be carried out within **20 working days**. In order to empower tenants, most non urgent cases will be sent a tenant self help pack within **5 working days**. This triage response will initially involve advice to the tenant and landlord in writing but will ultimately lead to inspection if an informal resolution is not achieved. Requests for advice will be addressed within **28 working days**.

Longer-term improvements to a property may include repairs, works for means of escape in case of fire and other fire precautions works and significant defects caused by poor management.

3.2 Housing Inspections

3.2.1 General Housing Inspections

The Housing Act 2004 introduced a new system for assessing housing conditions, known as the Housing, Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS), which is to be used in the enforcement of housing standards in all types of residential accommodation.

The system is structured around an evidence based risk assessment procedure, which considers those hazards that may be present in a dwelling from a list of 29 hazards. The risk that any such hazards may present to the most vulnerable potential occupant of that dwelling are then used to generate a hazard score. That score is, on the basis of a numerical value, then classified as a Category 1 hazard or a Category 2 hazard. Category 1 hazards can further be sub-divided into those banded A - C. Category 2 hazards can be sub-divided into those falling within bands D – J and which reflect a lower risk.

Under the Housing Act 2004 The Herefordshire Council has a duty to take appropriate enforcement action where there is a Category 1 hazard, and has the discretionary power to take appropriate enforcement action where there is a Category 2 hazard. Therefore, to ensure a consistent approach to housing enforcement by Officers, the Council has adopted a formal policy for enforcement under the Act.

3.2.2 Overcrowding Inspections

HHSRS provisions of the Housing Act 2004 includes 'crowding and space' and these will be used to determine overcrowding in preference to the statutory overcrowding standard in Part 10 of the Housing Act 1985

The HHSRS operating guide outlines the ideal conditions for space depending on age and gender mix, and the size and number of the rooms available for sleeping; these generally mirrors the bedroom standard. Unlike all other housing risks, crowding and space hazard is assessed in two stages by considering the property with and without the current occupants.

An Order prohibiting use of the property should only to be served in the event of a Category 1 hazard where there is "severe overcrowding" (the property lacks 2 or more bedrooms based on the bedroom standard) and there is a strong threat to health or safety. In these cases, action should be co-ordinated between all parties including the landlord, Homeless Prevention Team, Homepoint and Private Sector Housing to re-house affected individuals as soon as possible.

3.3 Inspection of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO)

All Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and Flats in Multiple Occupation (FMOs) will be inspected pro-actively on the basis of risk to the occupier(s) using the Private Sector Housing's hazard ranking system.

Proactive inspections will also be a function of the HMO Licensing scheme so that these properties comply with the Council's standards and are appropriately managed by a fit and proper person. The Council is required to inspect and address housing hazards within 5 years of issuing a HMO licence for a property.

In addition to the HHSRS, Herefordshire Council will use Management Regulations under Section 234 of the Housing Act 2004 to impose duties on Landlords and Managers in Houses in Multiple Occupation, whether or not it is subject to Licensing. Decisions as to whether it is appropriate to prosecute Landlords for breach of the Regulations will be considered in accordance with the Enforcement Policy.

4.0 Authority to take Action and Powers of Entry

4.1 Authority to take action

Herefordshire Council has authorised officers to carry out inspections of dwellings and HMOs using the Housing, Health and Safety Rating System and relevant housing Regulations. All officers may act on behalf of the Council where they consider housing conditions and their associated hazards impact the health and safety of occupants and visitors or that there have been breaches of relevant housing legislation.

Those officers who have successfully completed training courses accredited by the Communities and Local Government (CLG) are authorised to sign and serve notices as detailed in the Private Sector Housing authorisation document in appendix A. Where mention is made in this Policy to action by the Council, the Council will act through its officers in accordance to the level of authorisation given.

4.2 Powers of entry under the Housing Act 2004

Section 239 and Part 1 of the Housing Act 2004 enable the Council to carry out inspections to see if Category 1 or 2 hazards exist.

Before entering the property, 24 hours notice must be given to the owner/landlord and occupier(s). However, where the Council consider that any premises need to be entered for the purpose of ascertaining whether an offence has been committed under section 72 (HMO licensing), 95 (selective HMO licensing) or 234(3) (HMO management Regulations) no prior notice need be given.

Section 240 allows the Council to apply to a Justice of Peace for a warrant which can include forced entry.

A person exercising power of entry under the Housing Act 2004 may:

- (a) take other persons with them;
- (b) take equipment or materials with them;
- (c) take measurements or photographs or make recordings;
- (d) leave recording equipment on the premises for later collection;
- (e) take samples of any articles or substances found on the premises.

Section 235 gives the Council power to require production of documents to enable them to carry out enforcement functions.

5.0 Enforcement Options

Prior to any formal enforcement action, it will be necessary for Private Sector Housing to undertake a full investigation into the condition, occupation and ownership of a property in order to determine on whom a Notice should be served and copies made available. Where the Council intends to serve a Works Notice in respect of long-term improvements of a property, we shall aim to serve this within **three months** of the inspection of the property. Enforcement action will be:

- i) Proportionate to the risk to health and safety;
- ii) Applied consistently by all officers;
- iii) Targetted;
- iv) In accordance with any guidance issued by Communities and Local Government.
- v) To consult Hereford and Worcester Fire and Rescue Service as appropriate before taking enforcement action in respect of prescribed fire hazards in a House in Multiple Occupation (HMO) and in the common parts of a building containing flats. The procedure will extend to premises covered by the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 relating to fire authorities and any agreed protocol between the two authorities;
- vi) To consult Listed Buildings team as appropriate,

- vii) To ensure that inspectors follow the enforcement policy when making enforcement decisions, that variations from the policy are justifiable in terms of the risk to health and safety and are taken after full consultation with the appropriate senior officer. Ensure that all Officers are kept up to date with the requirements of the Policy;
- viii) To maintain documented policy on enforcements. The Policy will be reviewed at regular intervals and when there are relevant changes to the legislation or guidance. Any review will be considered in accordance with the Council's procedure for reviewing these Policies and will include consultation with relevant stakeholders;
- ix) To ensure that all Officers have received suitable training and are confident in carrying out their duties;
- x) To make the Housing Enforcement Policy or a summary of the Policy available to any interested parties. (i.e. web site);
- xi) To produce any further procedures that promote consistency of enforcement amongst its officers;
- xii) To produce procedures to enable persons aggrieved by officers actions to make representations to the Council;
- xiii) To consult with the owner and occupier, and any other relevant person prior to pursuing enforcement action.

It is the Policy of Herefordshire Council to ensure that enforcement action is always taken in a fair and consistent manner and in proportion to the risk to health and safety. To help achieve this, the Council will make reference to guidance from Communities and Local Government.

5.1 When deciding which level of enforcement to take, the Council will consider the following criteria:

- i) The risk to health and safety
- ii) The current occupants and their views
- iii) The turnover rate of tenancies
- iv) The likelihood that the property will become occupied by a member of a group who could be at particular risk.
- v) The relevant person's attitude towards the hazards identified
- vi) The consequences of non-compliance.
- vii) The cost of compliance
- viii) The likely effectiveness of enforcement options under consideration.
- ix) The history of past compliance

For the purposes of this Policy the "relevant" person can be taken to refer to the individual or company who could be the subject of enforcement action.

5.2 Enforcement options available to The Herefordshire Council are:

- i) To issue Hazard Awareness notices
- ii) To serve Improvement Notices
- iii) To serve Prohibition Orders
- iv) To take Emergency Remedial Action (not available for Category 2 hazards)
- v) To serve Emergency Prohibition Orders (not available for Category 2 hazards)
- vi) To make a Demolition Order (not available for Category 2 hazards)
- vii) To declare a Clearance Area (not available for Category 2 hazards)

The above actions are not exclusive when dealing with the same hazard in the same premises. However, the Council can take a different course of action, or the same course of action again, if the initial action has not proved satisfactory. Emergency measures are the exception to the above rule.

For example, where Emergency Remedial Action is required followed by an Improvement Notice or Prohibition Order, it is considered to be a single course of action.

When taking Enforcement Action the Council will prepare and serve with any Notice or Order under Part 1 of the Act, or any copy of a Part 1 Notice or Order, a statement of reasons for the decision to take enforcement action.

The statement will include an explanation as to why a particular course of action is taken in preference to the other forms of available action.

When enforcement action leads to the Declaration of a Clearance Area, a statement of reasons must be published after the resolution, declaring that the area will be defined as a clearance area under Section 289 of the Housing Act 1985.

A reasonably practicable, proposed enforcement action will be discussed with the relevant person prior to the service of any notice or order under Part 1 of the Act, and representations sought.

5.2.1 Hazard Awareness Notices (Sections 28 and 29)

A Hazard Awareness Notice under Section 29 (notice relating to a Category 2 hazard) may be a reasonable response to a less serious hazard, where the authority wishes to draw attention to the desirability of remedial action.

A Hazard Awareness Notice under Section 28 (notice relating to Category 1 hazard, and no Management Order is in place under Part 4) may be an appropriate course of action as a means of advising the relevant person that a Category 1 hazard exists on the residential premises. This would be appropriate in circumstances where remedial action or prohibition is unreasonable or impractical.

A Hazard Awareness Notice may be the preferred course of action, instead of an Improvement Notice, where the relevant person has agreed to take remedial

action and the Council are satisfied that the work will be done within a reasonable time scale.

When taking informal action of any nature, inspectors will clearly differentiate to the alleged offender what is legally required and what is recommended as good practice.

In summary, it is The Herefordshire Council's policy that Hazard Awareness Notices will be the preferred course of action on residential premises where:

- i) the hazard(s) are all of Category 2; or
- ii) in the case of Category 1 hazards the Council is fully satisfied that the relevant person will take suitable remedial action within a suitable timescale; or
- iii) the circumstances are such that improvement or prohibition is unreasonable or impractical.

The service of a Hazard Awareness Notice does not preclude formal action, should an unacceptable hazard remain.

All Notices and accompanied documents will be sent as soon as possible.

Hazard Awareness Notices will be drafted in accordance with the relevant sections of the Housing Act 2004 as determined by the category of hazards.

5.2.2 Improvement Notices (Sections 11 and 12)

An Improvement Notice under Section 11 will be an appropriate course of action where a Category 1 hazard exists in a residential premises, where no management order is in place under Part 4 of the Act. An Improvement Notice served under this section must be for a Category 1 hazard.

An Improvement Notice under Section 12 may be an appropriate course of action where a Category 2 hazard exists on residential premises, where no management order is in place under Part 4 of the Act. A Notice served under Section 12 requires the relevant person to take suitable remedial action in respect of the hazard(s).

In summary, Improvement Notices will be the preferred course of action on residential premises where:

- i) There is a Category 1 hazard(s) present
- ii) There is limited confidence that the relevant person will respond to a Hazard Awareness Notice within a reasonable time; or
- iii) There is no confidence in an unprompted offer by the relevant person to undertake necessary remedial action associated with that risk (Category 2 only); or
- iv) The relevant person will not confirm in writing their unprompted offer to undertake the necessary remedial action (Category 2 only).

Improvement Notices will be drafted in accordance with Section 13 of the Housing Act 2004.

When the Notice becomes operative there will be a Local Land Charge on the premises to which it relates. This means that it will be recorded on the Register of Local Land Charges kept by the Council. This register is public and anyone can search for entries upon payment of a fee. House purchasers will normally search this register.

Inspectors will not issue Improvement Notices unless they are confident that there is sufficient evidence to defend an appeal against the Notice.

All notices will be accompanied by information on the appeal procedure and the time limits for such an appeal.

5.2.3 Suspension of Improvement Notices (Section 14)

An Improvement Notice, may, for the operation of the Notice be suspended until a time, or the occurrence of an event specified in the Notice. The purposes of suspension will normally be to allow the Council to prioritise action. Suspension of an Improvement Notice may be the preferred course of action where:

- i) It is appropriate to wait until a person of a particular description begins, or cease to occupy the premises; or
- ii) In the case of an event where a person on whom the Notice was served, does not comply with an undertaking given to the Council.

5.2.4 Revocation or Variation of Improvement Notices (Section 16)

Where the Council are satisfied that the Improvement Notice has been complied with, any such Notice will be revoked. The Herefordshire Council, may also, at their discretion, revoke an Improvement Notice where it is deemed that there are special circumstances (except of a Category 1 hazard), or where (Category 2 hazard) it is considered appropriate.

In the case of a Notice that applies to more than one hazard, requirement of the preceding paragraph will apply to each of the hazards individually.

The Council may also vary Improvement Notices in the following circumstances:

- i) Where parts of a Notice, which relates to more than one hazard have been revoked, the remainder of the Notice may also be varied as considered appropriate; or
- ii) With the agreement of the person on whom the Notice was served; or
- iii) In the case of a suspended Improvement Notice, so as to alter the time or event specified that triggers the end of suspension.

5.2.5 Renewal of Suspended Improvement Notices (Section 17)

Suspended Improvement Notices will be approved in accordance with Section 17 Housing Act 2004.

5.2.6 Prohibition Orders (Sections 21 and 22)

A Prohibition Order made under Section 21 may be an appropriate course of action, where a Category 1 hazard exists on residential premises, where no management order is in place under Part 4 of the Act. An order made under this section may prohibit the use of part or all of the premises for some or all purposes, or occupation by a particular number or descriptions of people.

Section 22 makes an equivalent provision for a Prohibition Order to be made where a Category 2 hazard exists on residential premises, where no Management Order is in place under Part 4 of the Act.

Prohibition Orders will be the preferred course of action relevant to the actual premises where:

- i) there may be a serious threat to health and safety and remedial action is considered unreasonable or impractical, i.e. where the work cannot be carried out with the tenant in residence; or
- ii) the dwelling is overcrowded as regard space and/or amenities numbers in occupation; or
- iii) where a dwelling presents a serious threat to the health and safety to a specific group of persons, which is relatively safe for occupation; or
- iv) the relevant person will not confirm in writing the unprompted offer of voluntary prohibition (Category 2 hazards only).

Prohibition Orders will become operative in accordance with Section 22 of the Housing Act 2004.

When the Notice becomes operative there will be a local land charge on the premises to which it relates. This means it can be recorded in the Register of Land Charges kept by the Council. This register is public and anyone may search for entries in it upon payment of a fee. House purchasers will normally search this register.

Inspectors will not issue Prohibition Orders unless they are confident that they have sufficient evidence to defend an appeal against the Order.

5.2.7 Suspension of Prohibition Orders (Section 23)

A Prohibition Order may, for the operation of the order, be suspended until a time when the occurrence of events specified in the order have been dealt with. Suspension of a Prohibition Order is at the discretion of the Council and it may be the preferred course of action when:

- i) it is appropriate to wait until a particular circumstance ends, or a person departs, or ceases to occupy the premises; or
- ii) in case of an event, where a prohibition notice was served, was not complied with by an undertaking being given to the Council.

5.2.8 Emergency Prohibition Orders (Section 43)

If the Council are satisfied that a category 1 hazard exists on any residential premises, and that the hazard involves an **imminent risk of serious harm** to the health or safety of any of the occupiers of those or any other residential premises, then the making of an Emergency Prohibition Order is a course of action available.

An Emergency Prohibition Order imposes, **with immediate effect**, prohibition(s) on the use of any premises in a similar manner to a standard Prohibition Order.

5.2.9 Revocation and Variation of Prohibition Orders (Section 25)

Where the Council is satisfied that a hazard, in respect of which a Prohibition or Emergency Prohibition Order was made, no longer exists, any such order will be revoked. The Herefordshire Council may also, at their discretion, revoke a Prohibition Order where it is deemed special circumstances exist (in respect of Category 1 hazard), or where (in the case of a Category 2 hazard) it is considered appropriate.

5.2.10 Emergency Remedial Action

Where the Council is satisfied that a Category 1 hazard exists on a residential premises and is further satisfied that the hazard presents an imminent risk of serious harm to the health and safety of any occupiers, the Council will enter the premises at any time in order to take emergency remedial action.

This power will only be used where there is:

1. an imminent risk of serious harm
2. limited action that could be taken under an Improvement Notice under S.11 or an Improvement Notice that has not been complied with.

5.2.11 Clearance Areas

The Council may decide to declare a clearance area where it is satisfied that:

- i) Individually, each of the residential buildings in the area contain a Category 1 hazard, and
- ii) that the other buildings (if any) in the area are dangerous or harmful to the health or safety of the inhabitants of the area; or
- iii) the residential buildings in the area are dangerous or harmful to the health or safety of the inhabitants of the area as a result of their bad arrangement or the narrowness or bad arrangement of the streets; and
- iv) the other buildings (if any) in the area are dangerous or harmful to the health or safety of the inhabitants of the area.

The Council may decide to declare a clearance area where it is satisfied that:

- i) each of the residential buildings in the area contains a Category 2 hazard,

- ii) that the other buildings (if any) in the area are dangerous or harmful to the health or safety of the inhabitants of the area.

5.2.12 Prosecution (Section 30 and 32)

Prosecution will (only) be considered as a course of action where there has been a failure to comply, “without reasonable excuse” with requirements of an operative improvement notice or prohibition order. The decision or timescale to prosecute may be influenced by the presence of one or more of the following criteria:

- i) where there is a history of similar offences
- ii) where as a result of failure to comply there is a risk of an accident or a case of ill-health
- iii) where there appears to be a reckless disregard for the health and safety of occupants and/or others;
- iv) false information has been supplied wilfully, or there has been an intent to deceive, in relation to a matter which gives rise to a serious risk;
- v) inspectors have been intentionally obstructed in the lawful course of their duties.

All evidence will be gathered in accordance with the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and associated codes of practice.

Before a decision to prosecute is taken, the officer, together with the Private Sector Housing Manager and, where necessary, the Council’s solicitor must be satisfied that both the “Evidential Tests” and the “Public Interest Tests”, as contained within the code for Crown Prosecutors, is in general terms satisfied.

When a prosecution is proposed, the case file will be submitted to the Council’s solicitor as soon as possible for consideration.

5.2.13 Formal Cautions

The purpose of a caution is:

- i) To deal quickly and simply with less serious offences.
- ii) To divert less serious offences away from court
- iii) To reduce the chance of repeat offences.

The following conditions will be fulfilled before a caution is administered:

- i) There must be evidence of the suspected offenders guilt to give a realistic prospect of conviction, and
- ii) The suspected offender must admit the offence, and
- iii) The suspected offender must understand the significance of the formal caution and give an informed consent to being cautioned.

A formal Caution will not be used if there is insufficient evidence to consider taking a prosecution or where the suspected offender does not make a clear and reliable admission of the offence. There is no legal obligation for any person to accept the offer of a formal caution and no pressure will be applied to the person to accept a caution.

Formal Cautions will be used in accordance with Home Office Circular 59/1990. All Formal Cautions will be issued in accordance with the Council's scheme of delegated powers.

Where a person declines the offer of a Formal Caution, the appropriate officer will reconsider the case.

6.0 Works in default (Section 31, Schedule 3)

The Council may in certain circumstances carry out works detailed in an Improvement Notice. Such action may be taken with or without the agreement of the person on whom an Improvement Notice was served.

When taking action with the agreement of the person on whom an Improvement Notice has been served, the Council may take any action that is required in relation to the Notice. However, taking action by agreement, will only generally be considered where it is felt that the relevant person is for whatever reason incapable of organising, executing and overseeing the necessary works. Any such work undertaken will be at the expense of the person on whom the Improvement Notice was served.

Taking action without the agreement of the person on whom an Improvement Notice has been served, will be considered as a course of action in any of the following circumstances:

- i) where a person has failed without "reasonable excuse" to comply with the requirements of an Improvement Notice,
- ii) reasonable progress, in relation to the requirements of the Notice is not being made

7.0 Power to charge for enforcement action (Section 49)

The Housing Act 2004 allows Councils to charge for taking enforcement action. Some other legislation also allows Councils to recover costs for officer's time and expenses needed to determine what works need to be carried out in default. It will be the Policy of The Herefordshire Council to make a reasonable charge for taking enforcement action in the following circumstances:

- i) where the relevant person has failed to fulfil an undertaking to carry out the necessary works appertaining to hazard(s) (for example in a formal consultation letter) or to carry out a Prohibition which otherwise would have been the subject of formal enforcement,
- ii) where the relevant person has failed to comply, without reasonable excuse, with the requirements of an Improvement Notice, Prohibition Order or Demolition Order, or

- iii) in the case of emergency remedial action or an Emergency Prohibition Order, where matters giving rise to the hazard(s) were reasonably foreseeable and/or due to the failure to suitably manage the premises.

The Private Sector Housing Service will recover costs and fees when formal action is taken where it is reasonable to expect the owner to pay for the charges in the circumstances. Costs will be charged on the basis of the following table:

Standard Charge (Per Property)	
a) Single Family Dwelling (SFD) Notices	£320
b) Houses in Multiple Occupation Notices	£520

Supplemental Fees	
a) Prohibition or Emergency Prohibition Order Served	£100
b) Variation of a Notice	£55
c) Emergency Remedial Action	£100

Fee Calculation	
First Notice	Standard Charge a) or b) plus any supplements
Subsequent Notices	Supplemental fees only

There will be discretion to waive the charge when it is not reasonable to expect a person to pay for the enforcement action taken i.e. where the reason for the charge was outside of the control of the person charged or persons acting on their behalf. Where expenses are to be charged they will be made relating to all stages of enforcement as detailed in Section 49 in the Housing Act 2004.

Expenses will be recovered in accordance with Section 50 of the Housing Act 2004, by a demand for payment of the charge.

At the time that the demand becomes operative, the sum recoverable together with the interest accrued will, until recovered, be registered as a local land charge on the premises concerned. Interest will be added to outstanding charges at 4% above the current bank rate calculated on a daily basis.

8.0 Power to recover certain expenses (Schedule 3)

The Council is given powers to carry out works in default where a person has been required to do works but has failed to do so. The work in default powers are provided in the legislation being used in relation to a case.

In most circumstances a person will be given notice of the Council's intention to carry out works in their default. The cost of the works will be recovered in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions. It should be noted that such charges are an addition to the administrative and other costs to be recovered as laid out above.

Expenses will be recovered by demanding a payment of the charge. At the time that the demand becomes operative, the sum recoverable together with the interest accrued will, until recovered, be registered as a local land charge on the premises concerned. Interest will be added to outstanding charges at 4% above the current bank rate calculated on a daily basis.

9.0 Houses in Multiple Occupation

9.1 Licensing of Houses in Multiple Occupation

Part 11 of the Housing Act 2004 covers the Mandatory and Discretionary Licensing of Houses in Multiple Occupation.

The Housing Act 2004 Section 254 provides a new definition of an HMO.

A "House in Multiple Occupation" means a dwelling, or part of a building:

- that is occupied by more than 1 household sharing an amenity such as bathroom, toilet or cooking facilities (the standard test); or
- is occupied by more than one household, which is a converted building, which does not entirely comprise self-contained flats (whether or not they are sharing amenities); (the self contained flat test) or
- comprises entirely of converted self-contained flats and the standard conversion does not meet that required by the 1991 Building Regulations and more than one third of the flats are occupied under short tenancies. (the converted building test).

9.2 Exemptions

Certain types of buildings will not be HMOs. These include:

- i) Managed or owned by a public body (such as the NHS or Police) or a local Housing Authority or a Registered Social Landlord.
- ii) Where the residential accommodation is ancillary to the principal use of the building e.g. religious establishments, conference centres etc.
- iii) Entirely occupied by freeholders or long leaseholders and their households.
- iv) Occupied by no more than two households each of which comprise a single person (i.e. two person flats).

9.3 Licensing and the link with Housing Health and Safety Rating System

HMO Licensing is linked to the HHSRS. Section 55 gives local authorities a duty to ensure that there are no Category 1 hazards in an HMO within 5 years of licensing.

9.4 HMO Declarations

Under Section 255 where the Council is satisfied that a building or part of a building is being occupied by persons as their only or main residence which has a mixture of uses, the Council can declare the building an HMO.

9.5 Mandatory Licensing of HMOs

Mandatory Licensing applies to three or more storey properties occupied by five or more persons comprising of two or more households.

Storeys include basements, attics, commercial units and mezzanine floors. Mixed used properties will be counted by storey e.g. shop ground floor with two storey HMO above equals a three storey HMO.

For the purpose of HMO Licensing, a person includes children from birth.

It is an offence, under section 72 to operate a HMO that should be licensed under the provisions of Part 2 without a licence.

9.6 Temporary Exemption from Licensing

Under Section 62 the Council may grant a Temporary Exemption Notice (TEN) where it is satisfied that the owner is taking steps to stop using the property as an HMO e.g. if the owner has applied for planning permission to convert the property back into a single family dwelling.

A TEN can be granted for a maximum of three months but in exceptional circumstances may be granted for a further 3 months. No more than two consecutive TEN's can be granted.

9.7 Applications for Licences

Under Section 63, a person owning or managing an HMO which is required to be licensed must apply to The Herefordshire Council for a Licence for each property.

The Herefordshire Council must grant a licence if it is satisfied that:

- The HMO is reasonably suitable for occupation by the number of persons permitted on the Licence.
- The Licence Holder is a fit and proper person.
- The proposed Licence Holder is the most appropriate person to hold the Licence.
- The proposed manager, if not the licence holder is fit and proper and the proposed management arrangements are satisfactory, including that the person involved in the management of the house is competent and the structures and fundings for the management are suitable.

9.8 Fit and Proper Person

Under section 66, the local Authority has to decide whether a Licence Holder or Agent is fit and proper.

The Council must have regard amongst other matters to:

- Any previous convictions relating to violence, sexual offences, drugs or fraud.
- Whether the proposed Licence Holder has contravened any laws relating to housing or landlord and tenant issues
- Whether the person has been found guilty of unlawful discrimination practices
- Whether the person has managed HMO's otherwise in accordance with any approved Code of Practice.

Relevant convictions do not automatically mean a person cannot be deemed fit and proper. The Council must give consideration to any convictions alongside a Landlord taking training or engaging with Council initiatives.

9.9 Additional Licensing

Herefordshire Council's additional licensing scheme under Section 58 of the Housing Act 2004 came to an end in April 2009.

There is every intention to reinstate additional licensing in Herefordshire pending Government review and consultation with stakeholders in 2010-2011. This will allow the continuation of good work undertaken by landlords as a result of the previous Registration Schemes, which significantly raised standards in all HMOs.

9.10 Refusal of Licence

If under Section 64, the Council is not satisfied that it cannot grant a licence under the above conditions then it must refuse to grant the Licence and make an Interim Management Order. The Council must give the applicant reasons in writing and allow 14 days for representations.

9.11 Appeals

All appeals against Licensing, (fit and proper person), TEN's and HMO declarations will go to the Residential Property Tribunal which is part of the Lands Tribunal.

An appeal may be made if the Council:

- Refuse to grant a licence
- Grant a licence but impose conditions
- Vary a licence
- Revoke a Licence,
- Refuse to vary or revoke a Licence.

There is a 28 day appeal period.

9.12 Contents of Licence

Under Section 67 and Schedule 4 of the Housing Act 2004 an HMO Licence will specify the maximum number of occupants who may occupy the HMO.

It will always include conditions requiring the Licence Holder to:

- Produce a Gas Safety Certificate on an annual basis

- Keep electrical appliances and furniture in a safe condition and supply on demand to the Council a declaration to that effect.
- Ensure smoke alarms and any other fire detection is kept in proper working order and supply on demand a declaration as to the condition and positioning of the alarms.
- The occupiers will have a written statement of terms on which they occupy the property.

Further conditions can be attached to the Licence regarding work required within specified periods to meet the Authority's adopted standards for the number of occupants.

A Licence may also include conditions relating to:

- The management of the house, including taking such steps within reason to deal with anti-social behaviour of the occupants and people visiting the property.
- The condition of the house, its contents and the amenity standards other than those under the HHSRS.
- A requirement to carry out specific works or actions within such time as is specified in the Licence.
- A requirement for landlords to attend training courses relating to the Codes of Practice.
- Management Regulations setting out general requirements as to the management of properties.

Where there are hazards in the HMO these will be dealt with by the HHSRS provisions rather than Licensing.

9.13 Breaches of Licence Conditions

Under Section 72 the Licence Holder or Manager of an HMO who allows it to be occupied by more persons than the Licence permits, commits an offence and is liable to a fine up to £20,000. Breaching Licence conditions is also an offence and fines are up to a maximum of £5,000. Prosecution of these offences is without prejudice to the Council's power to revoke the Licence.

9.14 Duration of Licence

Under Section 68 a Licence will normally last for 5 years but the Council can grant a 12 month licence where there are management or structural issues to be resolved.

9.15 Variation/Revocation/Cessation of Licence

Under Sections 69 and 70 variations may be done by agreement, but the Council may not impose higher or different standards than the original Licence except if new amenity standards are prescribed by regulations. Licences may be revoked by agreement and automatically cease after 5 years or within a specific period.

A Licence ceases to be in force on the death of the Licence Holder and for the first three months following their death. The HMO is not licensable within that period, the Council

can grant a TEN. After this period a new Licence application must be submitted or the Council must make an Interim Management Order.

Other than in those circumstances a licence may be revoked if:

- There has been a significant breach of Licence conditions
- Or the Licence Holder and others involved in the management of the house are no longer fit and proper persons.
- Or the property ceases to be a HMO subject to Licensing.
- Or the Council would not have granted a new Licence for the HMO at the time it terminates the Licence because of reasons relating to the structure of the HMO which would render the property unsuitable for Licensing on similar terms.

On revocation of a Licence (unless this is because the HMO no longer requires Licensing) the Council must grant another Licence or make an Interim Management Order.

On receipt of an application for a Licence for a House in Multiple Occupation, Herefordshire Council will carry out all necessary checks as soon as practicable.

10.0 Interim or final empty dwelling management orders and compulsory purchase

Subject to prescribed exceptions, The Herefordshire Council may seek authority from a Residential Property Tribunal to make Interim or Final Empty Dwelling Management Orders (EDMO).

This course of action will only be pursued:

- if a dwelling has been wholly unoccupied for at least six months or such longer period as may be prescribed.
- if there is no reasonable prospect of it becoming occupied in the near future.
- if an Interim EDMO is made, there is a reasonable prospect that the dwelling will become occupied.
- if Herefordshire Council has made reasonable effort to notify the relevant owner that they are considering making an Order and to ascertain from him (if any) what action he is taking, or is intending to take, to ensure that the dwelling is occupied.
- if any prescribed requirements have been complied with.

The Council reserves the right to consider the option of Compulsory Purchase where it is appropriate to do so.

11.0 Environmental Protection Act 1990

The Council will use relevant powers to deal with specific issues covered by the Environmental Protection Act 1990 under Section 79 dealing with statutory nuisances, where a premises is in such a state to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

12.0 Other Legislation

Other housing and tenancy related legislation will be used as appropriate in accordance with the approach outlined in this Policy.