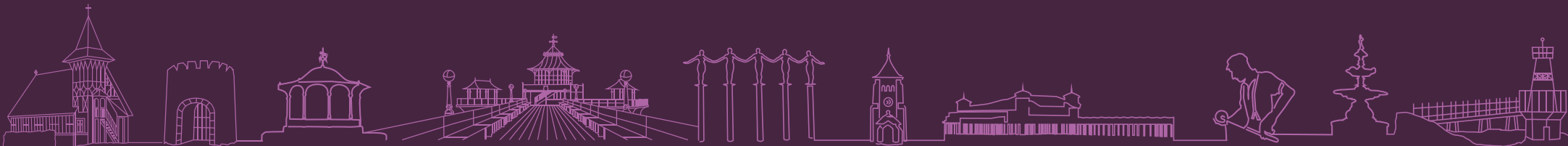


# North Somerset Council **Strategic Housing Services Enforcement Policy 2018**

Effective date: **5 September 2018**

Review date: **annually**



## Document amendment/version history

Revision No.	Originator of change	Date of change	Change description
1.	Howard Evans	September 20	Insert Appendix E Covid-19 update
1.1	Howard Evans	September 20	Insert version table/effective date
1.2	Howard Evans	September 20	5.5.5 – amend information source
1.3	Howard Evans	September 20	8.2.1 – remove finder’s fee
1.4	Howard Evans	September 20	9.1 – correct text
1.5	Howard Evans	September 20	10.9 – add electrical report
1.6	Howard Evans	September 20	Appendix A – updated
2.0	Howard Evans	August 2022	Removal of Appendix E (Covid 19 update)
2.1	Howard Evans	August 2022	Updates in relation to enforcement of energy efficiency measures (6.4.1, 8.4, 9.2 and new Appendix E)

Revision No.	Originator of change	Date of change	Change description
2.2	Howard Evans	August 2022	Annex 4 (electrical safety standards) added to Appendix C, offence added to list at 9.2.1
2.3	Howard Evans	August 2022	Appendix F – Banning Order Policy
2.4	Howard Evans	August 2022	Expanded 9.2.6 Rent Repayment Orders
2.5	Howard Evans	August 2022	Updated link to ‘How to Rent’ guide
2.6	Howard Evans	August 2022	Removal of word ‘housing’ in 6.4.1
2.7	Howard Evans	August 2022	7.2.1 licensing and TEN process
2.8	Howard Evans	August 2022	8.2 – Fit and proper persons for Caravan Site Licensing added
2.9	Howard Evans	August 2022	7.5 & 9.2.1 – Overcrowding notices

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## 1.0 Aim of the policy

Housing should provide an environment that is as safe and healthy as possible. Poor housing conditions can be a major cause of accidents and ill health. Tackling problems of poor housing to protect the health, safety and welfare of occupants is a key health priority.

The aims of the policy are:

- to set out the legal responsibilities, policies, principles and priorities that the Strategic Housing Service will follow when enforcing relevant legislation;
- to help provide housing which is safe and provides a healthy environment;
- to increase public confidence in the quality of private rented accommodation;
- to raise the profile and ensure transparency and consistency of enforcement activity carried out by the Strategic Housing Service.

## 2.0 Enforcement

### 2.1 What is Enforcement Action?

Enforcement means an action carried out in exercise of, or against the background of, statutory enforcement powers. This is not limited to formal enforcement action such as prosecution or service of legal notices. It includes inspections or investigations related to property or land and any relevant person where the purpose is checking compliance with legislation, to give advice to help comply with the law, when educating or gathering information. A list of the legislation covered is included at Appendix A.

### 2.2 Enforcement Objectives

Within the Strategic Housing Service, the Private Sector Housing Service primarily deals with the enforcement action described in this policy; those actions that fall within the scope of our service can cover all privately owned residential accommodation and associated land. In normal circumstances enforcement action will be carried out with the objective of ensuring that:

- tenants of a private landlord or a Registered Provider (RP) live in homes free from significant risks to their health and safety;
- owners or occupiers, particularly those who are vulnerable, live in accommodation which is free from significant risks to their health and safety;
- HMO licensing requirements are complied with and licence conditions are met;
- privately owned property, including associated land, does not present a statutory nuisance to other land owners, or does not directly or indirectly present an unacceptable risk to public health, safety or the environment;
- caravan and mobile home site licensing requirements are complied with and the licence conditions are met;
- persons are held responsible for their actions, or inaction, which are detrimental to the health, safety and welfare of occupants and other residents or the quality of the local environment;
- that the principle of 'self-regulation' is reinforced
- long term empty homes are not left empty where there is a housing need;

- we meet our statutory duties as a public authority and target resources efficiently;
- tenants and park home residents are protected from illegal eviction and/or harassment.

### 3.0 Expectations

In recognition of the requirements of the Regulators Code 2014 including transparency, we have set clear service standards that you can expect from staff undertaking the types of enforcement activity described in this policy.

#### 3.1 North Somerset Council

The Strategic Housing Service will be open, act proportionately, and be consistent and helpful in its approach to enforcement. In relation to our regulatory activities you are entitled to expect our staff to:

- give clear and simple advice
- have the necessary knowledge and skills to support those we regulate
- understand the principles of good regulation and the Regulators' Code and apply them appropriately
- provide a contact point for any further contact
- clearly distinguish between what you must do to comply with the law and what is recommended as best practice

- minimise the cost of compliance by choosing a proportionate approach based on the relevant factors of each case
- give you reasonable time to comply (unless immediate action is necessary in the interest of health, safety or to prevent evidence being lost)
- advise you of the procedure for making a complaint or representations in cases of dispute

#### 3.2 Service Users

Our service users can expect the following:

##### 3.2.1 Landlords

- We will expect you to be aware of your responsibilities as a landlord
- We will advise you of the legislation that applies, help you understand how you can comply with it and what action you need to take (if any).
- If there are serious hazards identified in a privately rented property we will undertake enforcement action requiring relevant defects to be repaired or improvements made

- We will consider each case on its own merits, only taking enforcement action when it is considered appropriate, if enforcement action is taken you will receive a statement setting out the reasons for such action.
- In deciding whether to prosecute or apply civil enforcement penalties we will have regard to the seriousness of the offence, the benefit of civil enforcement or prosecution, the information provided to you about your responsibilities prior to the offence being committed, whether you have been accredited as a landlord and whether some other action would be appropriate.
- A charge will generally be made for taking enforcement action.

### 3.2.2 Tenants

- We will expect you to be aware of your responsibilities as a tenant
- We will expect you to advise your landlord of the problems in your property before contacting us.
- We will expect you to have behaved in a 'tenant – like manner' during the course of your tenancy by not willfully or negligently damaging the property

- We will advise you as to what action we can take and advise you of the expected timescales.
- If there is an appropriate action for us to take you can expect us to initiate and complete that action.
- We will expect you to cooperate with your landlord to get the works carried out and to advise us of any action taken by the landlord.

### 3.2.3 Owner Occupiers

- The prime responsibility for maintenance of a dwelling is with the homeowner but we recognise that the council has an important role to provide assistance, particularly to the elderly and most vulnerable who may not have resources available.
- We have a duty to take an enforcement action when a serious hazard is identified at a property.
- We will consider taking enforcement action if there is a risk to a person's health, safety or wellbeing or represents a nuisance.
- We will provide information on the types of assistance that may be available to help fund essential repairs and improvements.

### 3.2.4 Owners of empty homes

- We will work with owners of empty homes to help them bring them back into use.
- We will consider a full range of enforcement options (including Compulsory Purchase Order, Empty Dwelling Management Order, and Enforced Sale) where an owner does not co-operate and the empty property has not been brought back into use within a reasonable period. Where an empty property presents a serious or imminent risk to a person's health, safety or wellbeing, or represents a nuisance, or has a detrimental impact on amenity of the neighbourhood, appropriate enforcement action will be considered depending on circumstances of each case.

## 4.0 Links with other council strategies and national policies

### 4.1 Council strategies

This document provides a framework for housing enforcement activities that may be undertaken to meet priorities set out in the Housing Strategy 2022 – 2027 and associated delivery plans.

This policy also supports the delivery of the vision for housing set out in the North Somerset Partnerships Sustainable Community Strategy – by 2026 there will be “better access to quality homes”.

### 4.2 National policies

We support the national approach to good regulation and we will ensure the principles of good enforcement, as set out in the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 and Statutory Code of Regulations 2014, are followed:

- regulatory activities should be carried out in a way which is transparent, accountable, proportionate and consistent;

- regulatory activities should be targeted only at cases in which action is needed.

Our approach in meeting legislative requirements placed upon us whilst delivering our regulatory functions is set out below.

## 5.0 Our approach to enforcement

### 5.1 Targeting

We will prioritise and direct our regulatory effort. This policy identifies the enforcement priorities of the Strategic Housing Service so that our service users can see where we will normally focus our resources and make clear the approach we will take in dealing with these issues. The ways in which we target our resources are set out in a later section of this policy.

### 5.2 Proportionality

We will ensure that enforcement action is proportionate to the risks involved, and we will ensure our evidence supports appropriate sanctions.

### 5.3 Accountability

We will be accountable for the efficiency and effectiveness of our activities.

### 5.4 Fairness and Consistency

We will treat all service users fairly. We will ensure that our enforcement practices are

consistent – this means that we will adopt a similar approach in similar circumstances to achieve similar outcomes. We will have regard to national guidelines and Codes of Practice in our decision-making processes.

We have set out how we will comply with the Regulators Code below;

### 5.5 Regulators Code

The Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 also requires that we have regard to guidance issued under section 23 of this Act. The Regulators Code 2014 places additional requirements on enforcement activities and we will ensure our regulatory activities comply with this Code.

### 5.6 Supporting economic progress

We recognise that a key element of our activity will be to carry out our activities in a way that supports those we regulate to comply with their legal responsibilities whilst (where applicable) being able to grow their business, balanced against a background of public protection. Wherever possible, we will work in partnership with individual landlords and owners, small businesses and with voluntary and community organisations

to assist them with meeting their legal obligations without unnecessary regulatory burden and expense.

We will ensure that there is always a clear distinction between those actions necessary to comply with the law, and those which we recommend as best practice but which are not compulsory.

We are committed to improving public confidence in the Private Rented sector. We also recognise the importance of staff having the necessary knowledge and skills to support those we regulate and being able to apply the principles of good enforcement appropriately.

### 5.7 Engaging with Service Users

We are committed to engaging with our service users and provide a number of mechanisms to facilitate this. We support both landlord and tenant groups which provide an opportunity for dialogue, engagement on the service direction and updating members on emerging and existing local issues within the sector.

The West of England Local Authorities work together with private organisations to bring together property professionals services and

users in order to share information and best practice and develop links

in this area. The WoE Landlord Panel provides an opportunity to reach a wide range of landlords and agents by dialogue with the trade organisations. The Rent with Confidence initiative is an example of our sub-regional working to encourage professionalism and self-regulation in the sector.

We also provide customer feedback forms that are sent to service users on completion of dealing with a case.

Our customer complaints procedure can be accessed through our public website, [www.n-somerset.gov.uk](http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk)

### 5.8 Risk based approach

This policy sets out the local enforcement priorities particularly based on an identification of issues that could cause significant harm in the Local Authority area or generate high levels of local concern and where the council can make a difference to outcomes. By setting these priorities we are identifying those priority risk areas where it is more likely that we will take enforcement action to achieve compliance.



We will regularly review these enforcement priorities and the effectiveness of this approach in achieving our service aims and delivery of our regulatory activities.

## 5.9 Sharing Information

If there is a shared enforcement role within the Council or external agencies, e.g. Environmental Protection Service and Avon Fire and Rescue, we will co-ordinate with these agencies to minimise unnecessary overlaps or time delays and to maximise overall effectiveness. Where the law allows we will follow the principle of “collect once, use many times” by agreeing to securely share information about individuals and businesses we regulate to minimise duplication.

## 5.10 Providing Information, guidance and advice

We are committed to the open provision of information and advice in a format that is accessible and easily understood. We will continue to make extensive use of the council's website to provide information and guidance on our service users' responsibilities and legal requirements, including the publication of this policy.

We also provide appropriate links to other sources of useful information. We will also provide advice and information by case officers on site, over the telephone and in writing where this approach is more appropriate.

We will ensure that there is always a clear distinction between the information provided that is necessary to comply with the law and that which is guidance or has been identified as good practice, but not compulsory.

## 5.11 Transparency

We aim to deliver our regulatory activities in an open and consistent way. To help achieve this, we have set service standards in this policy to ensure that both those we regulate and other service users can have clear expectations of our service. We will ensure that all staff delivering our regulatory activities act in accordance with these service standards.

We will continue to publish reports that include details of performance against our service standards/ performance indicators and any information from mystery shopping, customer satisfaction surveys or other feedback.

## 5.12 Compliance with Home Authority Principle

We support the Home Authority and Primary Authority Principles, which have been developed to promote good enforcement practice and reduce burdens on business.

We will therefore:

- Provide businesses, for whom we are the ‘home/primary authority’, with appropriate guidance and advice;
- Maintain records of our contacts with ‘home authority’ businesses to reduce the amount of information they have to provide;
- Support efficient liaison between local authorities;
- Provide a system for the resolution of problems and disputes.

## 6.0 Local enforcement priorities

This section looks at identifying priorities where the issues could cause significant harm in the Local Authority area or generate high levels of local concern and where the council can make a difference to outcomes.

Our local priorities are:

- tackling rogue landlords and protecting private sector tenants;
- protecting caravan/park home site residents;
- dealing with properties where their condition has a significant impact on the community or environment.

### 6.1 Tackling rogue landlords and protecting private sector tenants

The council recognises and supports the national government's commitment to tackling problems in the private rented sector caused by rogue landlords who fail to meet their responsibilities. We will target enforcement action against those landlords who rent out poor quality accommodation or engage in harassment and illegal eviction of tenants,

particularly if the occupants are considered to be vulnerable.

There are around 2000 converted flats and houses in multiple occupation (HMO's) in the district with a concentration of poor quality privately rented homes in Weston-super-Mare. The council has a wide range of powers to tackle the problems associated with these types of properties and will target this area as a priority.

### 6.2 Protecting caravan/mobile home site residents

The council also recognises and supports the national government's commitment to protecting caravan and mobile home site residents. Being a coastal authority we have a high number of residential sites which are characteristically occupied by older residents.

This policy sets the protection of these residents as a high enforcement priority and we will seek to take enforcement action against site owners who fail to meet their basic responsibilities and take advantage of this vulnerable group.

### 6.3 Dealing with properties where the condition has a significant impact on the community or environment

The initial approach in tackling these issues will generally be advice and assistance. However where environmental and/or public health concerns present an issue for the neighbouring community and owners fail to take reasonable action to remedy defects, the council will seek to take enforcement action.

### 6.4 Targeting enforcement action

To ensure that we meet our policy and enforcement objectives effectively we will need to target our enforcement activity from time to time. These are some examples of how we may target action:

#### 6.4.1 By types of property and/or the way a property is occupied

- Empty properties
- Homes occupied by tenants who are in receipt of benefits as they are likely to be more vulnerable and the standards in those properties are more likely to be of a lower quality in terms of risks to health and safety to the occupiers

- Unlicensed HMOs
- Construction type – Where there is a problem with a particular method of construction.
- Properties with a low energy efficiency rating

#### 6.4.2 By areas

Where there are particular problems in a specific locality. This can be on a street-by-street or area basis.

#### 6.4.3 By individual/organisation

- Where a particular individual or organisation is persistently committing offences or where their activities result in the need for us to work proactively to meet our enforcement objectives.
- Where landlords are not accredited through a scheme approved by the council. This is because there is likely to be a greater risk of poor housing conditions and a corresponding impact on the health and safety of tenants.

- Tenants have responsibilities under the terms of their tenancies and the management regulations for houses in multiple occupation, and we will support landlords when dealing with problematic tenants and take enforcement action when appropriate.

Please note: this is not an exhaustive list of all the ways we may target action.

## 7.0 Specific enforcement actions

### 7.1 Housing conditions

The Housing Act 2004 Part 1 is concerned with assessing housing conditions and enforcing housing standards. The council is under a general duty to take appropriate action in relation to the most dangerous health and safety hazards referred to as category 1 hazards (bands A, B or C hazard rating). The council has the power to deal with less dangerous category 2 hazards (bands D to J).

Following a Housing Health and Safety Rating inspection and assessment of a dwelling, the council must take enforcement action in relation to category 1 hazards (bands A, B and C) that are identified.

The council will normally take enforcement action in relation to category 2 band D hazards unless there are any mitigating factors which will be considered before action is taken. The council may also take enforcement action in relation to Category 2 bands E to J where it makes the judgement that it would be appropriate in the particular circumstances

of the case. In determining what type of enforcement action will be taken, factors that will be considered include:

- the specific characteristics of the residential premises concerned;
- the type and severity of the hazard;
- the likely exposure of vulnerable individuals to the hazard;
- the impact of the action on the occupier of the premises concerned;
- the landlord's or agent's previous history of compliance;
- whether the landlord or agent is accredited through a scheme approved by the council;
- whether information has previously been provided by the council to the landlord or agent about the responsibilities of a landlord or agent;
- any adverse health and safety and environmental impact of the action;
- relevant guidance and protocols that are in place.

Following the identification of a significant Housing Health and Safety Rating Hazard, the council will, where possible and reasonable, seek the views of occupiers, landlords, owners

and persons in control of the accommodation, including views on the hazards present and how to deal with them. These views will be taken into account when deciding the most appropriate course of enforcement action.

The interested parties will be informed of the course of enforcement action when this decision has been made. In determining the most appropriate action, regard will be given to the planning and/or listed building status and the impact any course of action would have on the local environment.

Urgent enforcement action without consultation will be taken where health and safety hazards pose a serious or imminent risk to the occupants of premises or other members of the public.

Housing Act 2004 Part 1 enforcement action includes the following:

- taking emergency remedial action;
- making an emergency prohibition order;
- making a demolition order;
- declaring a clearance area;
- serving an improvement notice (including a suspended notice);

- making a prohibition order (including a suspended order);
- serving a hazard awareness notice.

There is a right of appeal to the Residential Property Tribunal against Notices or Orders. Details of how to appeal will always be included with Notices or Orders served.

Where enforcement action is considered under other legislation such as the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Building Acts or Public Health Act or other relevant legislation, a similar approach will be taken. In these cases the term 'hazard' may be replaced by the relevant term including 'nuisance' or 'premises prejudicial to health'.

## 7.2 Licensing of HMOs and other accommodation

The Housing Act 2004 Part 2 is concerned with licensing of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs).

This legislation states that certain properties must be licensed with the council, and Strategic Housing Services will endeavour to ensure this is the case. Under the legislation, certain properties require a mandatory licence to operate.

The council also has the power to designate additional licensing areas and require all HMOs in that area to apply for a licence in order to operate legally. A designation can last for a maximum of 5 years. Failure to comply with this legislation is an offence.

Part 3 of the Housing Act 2004 is concerned with selective licensing of other residential accommodation. The council has the right to designate a selective licensing area and require all privately rented properties in that area to apply for a licence in order to operate legally. A designation can last for a maximum of 5 years.

Where an area meets the legislative requirements to declare a discretionary licensing scheme we will consider using these powers.

Strategic Housing Services will charge a fee for all licence applications as detailed in our fees and charges document.

When issuing a licence, opportunity will be given for interested parties to make representations against all conditions stated on the licence. If agreement cannot be reached there is a right of appeal to the Residential Property Tribunal. Details of how

to appeal will always be sent with a final licence.

Under the Housing Act 2004, licences may be issued for up to a maximum of 5 years and this will usually be the case. However, licences may be issued for shorter periods appropriate to the circumstances of the case.

All licence holders, managers and other persons involved in the management of the property must be deemed a fit and proper person. The council may also require additional evidence in relation to criminal convictions if considered appropriate. There is a right of appeal to the First Tier Tribunal (Property Chamber – Residential Property) against a fit and proper person decision.

A licence holder's fit and proper person status may be reviewed if the person is prosecuted for an offence, if they breach licensing conditions, if there is evidence of poor management or for any other factors deemed relevant by this council.

## 7.2.1 Operating an unlicensed HMO

Where the Strategic Housing Service become aware of a property that requires licensing under Parts 2 or 3 of the Housing Act 2004 that is not so licensed, but represents no serious risk to health, is well managed and has sufficient facilities, we will invite a duly made licence application to be submitted within 28 days.

A temporary exemption (TEN) application may be considered in place of a licence application in certain circumstances.

Where the council believes the unlicensed HMO presents a danger to occupants, has poor standards, or we receive no co-operation from the person(s) in control or the circumstances of the case justify it, (section 10.2), the council will take appropriate formal action immediately. This could result in the council serving a financial penalty notice of up to £30,000 or deciding to prosecute for the offence.

Where an unlicensed HMO is discovered, the length of the licence issued may be reduced to remove any advantage over those landlords that applied at the appropriate time, subject to application and fee having been received.

Where landlords have been prosecuted for operating an unlicensed HMO or a civil penalty has been invoked, the council will normally use Rent Repayment Orders to claim back the Housing Benefit paid whilst the HMO was unlicensed and provide tenants with information and advice on how they can claim back the rent they paid whilst the HMO was unlicensed.

### 7.2.2 Temporary Exemption (TEN)

A TEN can be applied for by a landlord who is, or shortly will be, taking steps to make an HMO un-licensable. The council will determine applications on a case by case basis, and on approval, will issue a TEN for a maximum period of 3 months. A second 3 months TEN extension will be considered on individual merit and only in exceptional circumstances.

### 7.2.3 Breach of licence conditions

The council has a points system for assessing the level of non-compliance with licence requirements.

When the number of points exceeds the threshold this triggers a review of the licence holder or manager's fit and proper person status.

Points are awarded where there has been non – compliance with licence conditions and/ or the Code of Good Management Practice or other matters. Non-compliance will be evidenced and the severity of breaches will be reflected in the points awarded. A person may ask for the allocation of points to be reviewed.

Where points have been awarded, enforcement action will be used to secure compliance with licensing or legal requirements in line with this policy.

The use of financial penalties or legal action will be considered where there have been serious and/or persistent breaches of licence conditions.

Each case will be judged on its own merits and regard will be had for Code for Crown Prosecutors and Ministry of Justice Guidance 'Simple Cautions for Adult Offenders'.

### 7.3 Management Regulations

The Housing Act 2004 places additional responsibilities on landlords of HMOs to ensure properties are safely managed. The council will use these powers to improve management standards.

Failure to comply with the management regulations may result in a decision to prosecute for the offence or imposing a financial penalty notice of up to £30,000.

### 7.4 Interim and final management orders

These powers will only be used as a last resort where other attempts to deal with risks to the occupiers' or residents' health, safety or welfare have failed. Interim Management Orders (IMOs) can be made where there is no realistic prospect of an HMO licence being granted. Effectively, the management and rental income from a property is taken away from the current landlord for up to a year. The council can apply for a Final Management Order to be approved that can last for up to five years.

Under the 2016 Act, where an agent or landlord is banned from operating in the private rented sector management orders may also be used.

### 7.5 Overcrowding in unlicensed HMOs

We may serve overcrowding notices in relation to HMOs if having regard to the rooms available it is considered that an excessive

number of persons is being, or is likely to be, accommodated in the property.

Under the 2016 Housing and Planning Act the council can serve a civil penalty notices of up to £30,000 on a person failing to comply with an overcrowding notice.

## 7.6 Rogue Landlords

The Housing and Planning Act 2016 contains a range of measures to tackle rogue landlords including:

- Civil Penalties as an alternative to prosecution in relation to specified offences;
- Extension of rent repayment orders to cover illegal eviction, breach of banning order and certain other specified offences;
- Database of rogue landlords and property agents convicted of certain offences;
- Banning orders for the most serious and prolific offenders

Where the council considers an offence has been committed we will consider the full range of powers available and use the most appropriate action.

Separate policies may be issued in relation to specific enforcement options.

## 7.7 Protection from harassment and illegal eviction

The Protection from Eviction Act 1977 and the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 set out the legal remedies for illegal eviction and harassment for most types of tenancies.

Illegal eviction and harassment are criminal acts and carry potential penalties of imprisonment and fines. The Housing Act 1988 sets out the liability of landlords who have evicted illegally to pay damages to tenants for the loss of the right to occupy.

The Deregulation Act 2015 provides tenants protection from eviction in retaliation for making a complaint in relation to health and safety issues in their home. The protection only applies in certain circumstances.

The circumstances require that a relevant formal legal notice has been served under the Housing Act 2004. Following consultation with tenant, landlord and agent groups the council will only serve the relevant formal legal notices in line with this policy. The Caravan Sites Act 1968 provides protection

for occupiers of protected sites against illegal eviction and harassment. The Mobile Homes Act 2013 also brings in the requirement for local authorities to publish an up to date register of site rules that make up the express terms of an occupiers agreement made under the Mobile Homes Act 1983.

We will investigate reports of harassment and illegal eviction and undertake legal proceedings where evidence of an alleged offence exists.

## 7.8 Empty properties

The Empty Property Delivery Plan 2016 – 2021 sets out how the Strategic Housing Service will work to bring empty properties back into use, including the use of enforcement action. In addition it may also be necessary to take enforcement action under this policy where a property is in such a condition it is creating a significant health and safety hazard to neighbouring properties or is detrimental to the amenity of the neighbourhood. We will risk assess empty properties to effectively target resources to deal with those properties which have the greatest impact on neighbourhoods and/or present a potential risk to public health or other risk or have been empty for long periods of time and other action has failed.

## 8.0 Other enforcement action

### 8.1 Environmental and public health complaints

We investigate environmental and public health complaints that are being caused within a private sector dwelling and may take enforcement action depending on the circumstances of the case.

Examples of these types of complaints include premises that are 'open to access' or considered to be filthy and/or verminous.

### 8.2 Caravan site licensing

Our main involvement with caravan (including Mobile and Park Home) sites is the duty to licence those applicable sites (holiday, touring and residential), under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960. Licences are issued with conditions which concern maintaining adequate health and safety on sites.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 makes it an offence to operate certain types of caravan site

without a licence or having a registered fit and proper person to manage the site. Complaints of unlicensed sites will continue to be investigated in conjunction with the council's Planning Service on the basis that appropriate planning permission must be in place.

Breaches of licence conditions will be investigated in line with current enforcement objectives and priorities.

Enforcement action as deemed appropriate will be taken in relation to any breaches of the licence conditions, based on the risk of the breach in relation to occupiers' health, safety or welfare. The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 provides powers to serve a compliance notice to ensure that conditions on relevant protected sites are complied with.

Failure for managers of certain sites to be fit and proper will be investigated and appropriate action taken under The Mobile Homes (Requirement for Manager of Site to be Fit and Proper Person) (England) Regulations 2020.

On sites where the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 applies, matters of concern relating to fire safety, are not enforceable by

the local authority and will be passed to Avon Fire and Rescue Service.

The Mobile Homes Act 2013 introduced the power to require a fee to accompany licensing applications for protected sites, as well as an annual fee for those protected sites that are already licensed. We have published a fees policy for this provision in accordance with the requirements of this legislation and will review it annually.

The Council will pursue enforcement action against site owners who fail to meet their basic responsibilities and place residents often vulnerable at risk.

### 8.3 Unauthorised encampments

Unauthorised encampments are characterised by persons camping on land that they do not own and where they do not have the permission of the landowner.

The Council's Unauthorised Camping on Public Land Policy details the procedures and guidelines for dealing with these types of occurrences.



#### 8.4 The Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Property) (England and Wales) Regulations 2015

It is a priority in the Corporate Plan **North Somerset Corporate Plan 2020-2024** ([n-somerset.gov.uk](http://n-somerset.gov.uk)) to be a carbon neutral council and area by 2030 and to increase the number of existing homes where the energy efficiency is improved. These regulations are designed to tackle the least energy-efficient properties in England and Wales – those rated F or G on their Energy Performance Certificate (EPC). The Regulations establish a minimum standard for both domestic and non-domestic privately rented property, effecting new tenancies from 1 April 2018. The council has a policy for the Enforcement of Domestic minimum level of energy efficiency – see appendix E.

#### 9.0 Enforcement tools and techniques

This policy covers all types of enforcement action carried out by the Strategic Housing Service. This policy may be supplemented by more specific guidance that relates to a specific area of legislation.

##### 9.1 Informal Enforcement Action

Where appropriate, we will seek the desired improvements or protection of public health and safety by working informally with those involved. If the risk to a person's health, safety and well-being is low then it will normally be appropriate to act in this way. However, where a landlord or agent has been accredited under a scheme approved by the council and/or has previously been provided with information by the council about their responsibilities and is subsequently found to not be complying with relevant legislation concerning standards for privately rented homes, we will not normally take informal action and will instead use our formal powers.

##### 9.2 Formal Enforcement Action

Where the circumstances of the case justify it, we will use our formal enforcement powers, including where:

- there is a serious risk to a person's health and safety e.g.;
  - no heating in cold weather;
  - no hot water to wash and prepare food safely;
  - exposure to asbestos which means occupiers are likely to inhale or ingest fibres;
  - dangerous electrical wiring
  - significant dampness
- a person refuses or fails to carry out the works or actions informally
- the landlord/agent has been accredited under a scheme approved by the council and fails to comply with the scheme standards
- the council has previously provided the landlord/agent with information about their legal responsibilities as a landlord/agent

- there is a history of failure to meet requests to carry out legally required works.
- there is history of a failure to manage a property in line with legal requirements.
- the person in control of the property was aware of the breach in legislation but failed to resolve the issue independently
- there is a record of criminal convictions for failure to comply with housing related offences (including offences that are likely to affect housing management) in the last 5 years, or a simple caution has been issued in the last 2 years.
- it is necessary to bring an empty property back into use when informal requests to do so have failed.
- there is evidence of a retaliatory eviction
- an individual is subject to a Banning Order or on the database of rogue landlord and agents
- the energy performance certificate is rated “F” or “G”

The above is not intended to be an exhaustive list and each case will be considered on its individual merits.

Examples of the types of formal enforcement action we can take are given below.

### 9.2.1 Penalty Charge Notices

Certain legislation enables the council to serve a Penalty Charge Notice or Monetary Penalty Notice. Failure to pay a civil penalty may result in the council bringing prosecution proceedings or in the recovery of the charge as a debt through court action.

Penalty charge notices can be used for different types of offence, below are some examples:

- Failure to comply with a notice requiring the provision of a smoke or carbon monoxide detector (£5000 maximum)
- Failure to have a valid Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) for a rented property (£200 maximum).
- Failure to comply with the energy efficiency requirements for rented properties (£5000 maximum)
- Failure to be a member of a Government approved residential lettings or management redress scheme (£5,000 maximum)

- Failure to comply with improvement notices (£30,000 maximum)
- Offences in relation to HMO Management Regulations (£30,000 maximum)
- Offences in relation to licensing schemes (£30,000 maximum)
- Failure to comply with electrical safety standards (£30,000 maximum)
- Failure to comply with an overcrowding notice (£30,000 maximum)

Each case will be considered on its own merits and the relevant statutory appeal rights are provided with any notice served. Some legislation requires the publication of a Statement of Principles and these are published as separate documents on our website.

### 9.2.2 Statutory Notices and Orders

These are used as appropriate in accordance with relevant legislation (they usually require the person in control to take specific action or to cease certain activities).

Examples include improvement notices, abatement notices, closure notices, stop notices, prohibition notices, suspension notices.

### 9.2.3 Non-Compliance

Non-compliance with housing legislation can make people liable to be convicted of criminal offences, e.g.

- Operating a licensable HMO without a licence can carry an unlimited fine from the courts or a financial penalty imposed by the council of up to £30,000; or
- Not complying with the requirements of an Improvement Notice under the Housing Act 2004 can carry an unlimited fine from the courts or a financial penalty imposed by the council or up to £30,000.

### 9.2.4 Simple Cautions

We may use Simple Cautions where someone has committed a less serious crime. Simple Cautions warn people that their behaviour has been unacceptable and makes them aware of the legal consequences should they commit further offences.

Simple Cautions are not a criminal conviction but they are recorded and will be considered in any future proceedings.

### 9.2.5 Financial Penalty

Financial (civil enforcement) penalties can be imposed as an alternative to prosecution for certain offences under the Housing Act 2004, these include:

- failure to comply with an improvement notice
- failure to licence a HMO or property falling into a discretionary licensing scheme
- failure to comply with a licence condition
- failure to comply with an overcrowding notice

The burden of proof to impose a financial penalty is the same as for a prosecution and the council must be able to demonstrate beyond reasonable doubt that an offence has been committed.

Civil Financial Penalties can be used where a breach is serious and the council may determine that a significant financial penalty (or penalties if there have been several breaches) rather than prosecution, is the most appropriate and effective sanction in a particular case. All policies will be published on our website.

When deciding the level of the penalties to be imposed the council will consider:

- severity of the offence
- culpability and track record of the offender
- the harm caused to the tenant
- punishment of the offender
- deterrent effect needed to prevent the offender from repeating the offence
- deterrent effect needed to prevent others from committing similar offences
- removal of any financial benefit the offender may have obtained

The policy for determining civil financial penalties is set out in Appendix C.

### 9.2.6 Rent Repayment Orders

A Rent Repayment Order is an order made by the First Tier Tribunal requiring a landlord to repay a specified amount of rent to either the tenant or council, depending on how the rent was originally paid. The council must consider whether to apply for an order in the following circumstances:

- failure to comply with an Improvement Notice
- failure to comply with a Prohibition Order

- breach of a banning order
- using violence to secure entry to a property
- illegal eviction or harassment of the occupiers of a property

When deciding whether or not to apply for a RRO the Council's policy is to:

- Treat each case on its own merits
- Ensure that applying for an RRP would meet the enforcement priorities in this policy
- Consider the impact of the breach on the occupier or others affected by the offence committed
- Consider the likelihood of the application being successful
- The level of resources it will take to make a successful application
- When it is more appropriate for the tenant to apply for the order themselves

The council is also obliged to have regard to the statutory guidance issued to local authorities on applying for an RRO entitled **Rent Repayment Orders under the Housing and Planning Act 2016: Guidance for Local Authorities.**

### 9.2.7 Prosecution

Prosecuting someone is a serious matter and is considered carefully on a case by case basis.

Where criminal offences have been committed, officers may consider prosecution is an appropriate way of dealing with the offence. Factors taken into account will include:

- a simple caution is not appropriate or the person accused has refused to admit the offence; or
- a civil penalty does not offer the most effective sanction based on the circumstances of the offence; or
- there is a risk to public health and safety or of environmental damage as a consequence of the breach; or
- it is appropriate in the circumstances as a way to draw general attention to the need for compliance with the law; or
- the breach was as a result of a deliberate act or following recklessness or neglect; or
- the approach of the offender warrants it, e.g. repeated breaches, persistent poor standards; or

- a legal notice or order has not been complied with or no reasonable progress made in relation to its requirements; or
- obstruction of an officer in the course of their duty; or
- the provision of false information.

Please note this is not an exhaustive list and each case will be considered on its individual merits.

We will generally warn the person accused that their actions or lack of action have made them liable before considering a prosecution against them.

However officers may pursue prosecution without prior warning where, for example:

- there is a serious risk to health and safety or the environment.
- there is a recent history of failure to meet requests to carry out legally required works or meet legal standards.
- there is a record of criminal convictions for failure to comply with housing related offences

- (including offences that are likely to affect housing management) in the last 5 years or a simple caution has been issued in the last 2 years.
- it is necessary to safeguard health and safety in the future.
- a landlord or agent has been accredited under a scheme approved by the council and is found to be contravening minimum legal standards for rented homes

The decision when to prosecute, agree a simple caution or when to issue a financial penalty will be made on a case-by-case basis in line with this policy and the other guidance referred to. Verdicts and sentences in criminal cases are given in open court and are a matter of public record. The council will publicise sentences following prosecution on a case by case basis.

### 9.2.8 The Code for Crown Prosecutors

Before a decision to either offer a simple caution, civil penalty, rent repayment order or prosecution is taken, the alleged offence(s) will be reviewed by a duly authorised manager who must be satisfied that the case meets the requirements of The Code for Crown

Prosecutors. Prosecutions will need to meet the two stages of the Full Code Test; “The Evidential Stage” followed by the “Public Interest Stage” and will be assessed by an officer authorised by the Head of Legal and Democratic Services.

### 9.2.9 Work in Default

The council has 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. Once the council has started works it is an offence for that person to obstruct the council or any of the contractors that have been employed to carry out the works.

The cost of the works including reasonable costs incurred by the council in undertaking the works will be recovered in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions.

### 9.2.10 Charging for Enforcement Action

The Housing Act 2004 allows councils to charge for taking enforcement action. In some specific areas, the legislation allows local authorities to recover costs for the time and expenses incurred in determining what works are required to be carried out.

The upper limit for fines in the magistrates court has been removed, this means if found guilty of an offence, there is no maximum fine.

In some cases the council can apply to a tribunal to recover rent from a landlord if certain offences have been committed.

The Strategic Housing Service will generally, when appropriate, recover our costs and fees when formal action is taken. The full costs of staff time, including administrative and other costs, will be recovered.

There will be discretion to waive the charge when it is not reasonable to expect a person to pay for charges for the enforcement action taken.

### 9.2.11 Recovery of Debts

Where charges for enforcement action are levied they will be registered as a local land charge against the owner's property, where possible.

This means that when the property is sold the debt has to be repaid including any interest accrued on the initial charge.

We will pursue all debts owed as a result of enforcement charges or charges for carrying out works in default (as well as any other charges).

To recover debts we will use some of the following means:

- Use tracing services to track down debtors and secure judgments to pay debts, which could include attachment to earnings or seizure of goods.
- Demand rents are paid to the council instead of the landlord to recover outstanding debts (where the legislation allows and it is appropriate to do so).

- Where applicable, we will recover debts using the enforced sale procedure under the Law and Property Act 1925. This allows the council to force the owner to sell their property in order to recover its costs (this power will only normally be used where there is no other realistic likelihood of recovering debts owed to the council).

### 9.2.12 Powers of Entry

In certain circumstances, Powers of Entry into a property are provided to authorised officers in accordance with the legislation under which we operate.

In general the powers will allow an officer at any reasonable time to:

- enter a property to carry out an inspection and gather evidence;
- take someone with them;
- take equipment or materials with them;
- take measurements, photographs or make recordings;
- leave recording equipment for later collection;
- take samples of articles or substances;
- and in some cases to carry out works.

In most cases prior notice must be given to owners and to the occupiers. The notice given depends on the legislation being enforced and can range from 24 hours to 7 days. Notice that powers of entry need to be exercised will normally be in writing (including by email) but can in some circumstances be given verbally, depending on the relevant statutory provision.

There are specific instances, named in legislation, where no notice is required to be given, e.g. investigating an allegation that a HMO does not have a licence when it should do.

Powers of Entry can be exercised in the first instance where it is necessary to:

- protect the health safety of any person or to protect the environment without avoidable delay;
- investigate an offence;
- prevent the obstruction of officers;
- carry out a statutory duty or power.

The powers of entry can be exercised with a warrant. The Police and or security staff will accompany officers where that is appropriate. It is an offence to obstruct an officer in the course of their duty.

Officers exercising their power of entry will carry identification and details of their authorisation to carry out their action.

### 9.3 Powers to Require Documents

Currently authorised officers have the power to require:

- documents to be provided to enable them to carry out their powers and duties under the Housing Act 2004;
- electrical and gas safety certificates to be provided in relation to Houses in Multiple Occupation;
- any person with an interest in a property to provide details about its ownership or occupation.
- a copy of an electrical report under the Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) Regulations 2020

It is an offence not to produce the required information. Where information is not provided, enforcement action will be considered e.g. simple caution if appropriate or prosecution where there is sufficient evidence and it is in the public interest to do so.

### 9.4 Obtaining and Using Tenancy Deposit Data

The council may request tenancy deposit data for the purpose of exercising its functions under Parts 1-4 of Housing Act 2004 in relation to improving housing conditions, licensing requirements and management orders.

## 10.0 Partners and protocols

Protocols have been established to help clarify how the Strategic Housing Service will work with other partner organisations or services in relation to private sector housing. This is not an exhaustive list and these protocols may be added to or change over time.

### 10.1 Fire Safety Enforcement Protocol

The Avon Fire and Rescue Service and the West of England (WoE) Local Authorities Enforcement Protocol for Fire Safety sets out how both the council and Avon Fire and Rescue Service will take enforcement action in relation to Fire Safety in properties where there is an overlap between each organisation's duties set out under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 and the Housing Act 2004.

Its aim is to provide clear and simple practical arrangements for landlords and officers on how to comply with the legislation cited above.

### 10.2 West of England (WoE) Enforcement Protocol with Bristol Partnership Registered Providers

The WoE local authorities and the Registered Providers (RPs) that are in the Bristol Partnership are signed up to this protocol. The protocol sets out how each partner will work with each other in relation to complaints about housing standards in the RP's properties and if necessary how the Council will carry out enforcement action in relation to a complaint about an RP.

### 10.3 Partnership working

There is a wide range of partners that Strategic Housing Services work with to achieve our enforcement aims, including stakeholders such as private sector landlords, Registered Providers, residents groups, other council teams, agencies such as Fire and Rescue Services and the Police and neighbouring local authorities.

We value the partners we work with and will engage with them in relation to achieving organisational goals and where the subject area is relevant and appropriate to them.

### 11.0 Authorisation of Officers

Any officer carrying out enforcement work will be authorised to do so in line with the Constitution. Each authorised officer in the Strategic Housing Service will provide evidence of their delegation and you are entitled to ask to see this at the time of their visit.

Please note: once an officer has made it clear that they are authorised to carry out an enforcement activity it is normally an offence to obstruct them in their duties, for which a person is liable to enforcement action such as prosecution.

### 12.0 Equalities impact assessment

In summary, the policy aims to promote the council's objectives of protecting and improving the environment, building safer and stronger communities, and enhancing health and well-being.

An Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) has been carried out which mainly identified positive impacts on protected groups.



## 13.0 Appeals and complaints procedures

We are committed to the delivery of quality services that meet your needs. If you wish to appeal against a course of formal enforcement action that has been taken then you should follow the appeal guidelines that accompany any notices/orders etc., that may have been served on you. This type of appeal will normally involve a tribunal or court hearing to listen to any appeals you may wish to make.

There may be times when things go wrong and you do not receive the standard of service you expect. If you feel that you have good cause for complaint, then we need to know. We will deal with your complaint confidentially unless this is not possible, for example if legislation applies.

### Complaints step one –

#### Go direct

If you know the specific service that your complaint is about please take it up with the manager of the service area in the first instance. If you are not sure who to speak to, you can call in to any council office, contact

our Customer Services team or give your feedback online.

You can also contact your local Councillor who will take the issue up for you.

### Complaints step two

#### Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

If you are not satisfied with the outcome of your complaint after taking the matter up with the relevant manager you can refer your complaint to the council's Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

#### Our response

We aim to reply to your complaint within 10 working days. If we can't reply fully within that timescale we will let you know.

#### Local Government Ombudsman

If you are not satisfied with the council's CEO response you can ask for your complaint to be examined by the Local Government Ombudsman. There is a pack available to help people making complaints. Please contact our Customer Services team for further information.

## 14.0 Further Enquiries

If you would like further information on any of the information contained within this enforcement policy please contact the Private Sector Housing Team on the contact details below;

Private Sector Housing Team  
North Somerset Council  
Town Hall  
Walliscote Grove Road  
Weston-super-Mare BS23 1UJ

Telephone: 01934 426 885

Fax: 01934 426 728

Email:

[privaterented.housing@n-somerset.gov.uk](mailto:privaterented.housing@n-somerset.gov.uk)

Website:

<http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/Housing/>

## Appendix A

### Index of Legislation

Please find below a list of the different pieces of legislation used by the Strategic Housing Service in delivering their regulatory activities. Please note that this is an exhaustive list and if a more appropriate legal remedy is identified this may be used by a duly authorised officer of the council to achieve the desired outcome.

- Housing Acts 1985 – 2004 Protection of Eviction Act 1977 Rent Act 1977
- Rent (Agriculture) Act 1976
- Local Government and Housing Act 1989
- Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996
- Homelessness Act 2002
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982
- Public Health Act 1936 Public Health Act 1961
- Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 Caravan Sites Act 1968

- Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Civil Procedure Rules Part 55
- Building Act 1984
- Environmental Protection Act 1990 Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 Housing and Planning Act 2016
- Energy Act 2011
- Energy Act 2013
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Section 215)
- Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations 2012
- Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013
- Anti-social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014
- Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) Regulations 2020

## Appendix B

### North Somerset Council – Initial Equality Impact Assessment Overview

#### Service or project area:

Strategic Housing Service Enforcement Policy

#### Description of the proposal:

Update to existing policy. The policy covers the whole of North Somerset and sets out how the Strategic Housing Service will undertake its enforcement role in regulating private sector housing, across all tenures. This update does not remove or alter any existing provision, it provides greater transparency for our service users.

A separate EIA was completed for a specific project to informally target an area of Weston-super-Mare whilst working with accreditation providers with the aim to improve housing conditions by targeting resources on non-compliant landlords/agents.

#### Summary of changes:

The main changes are:

- Incorporating policy guidelines for setting civil financial penalties

- Incorporating a statement of principles for the Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm Regulations 2015
- Updating the policy in relation to our approach to providing information and guidance to service users and its link to enforcement.

### Customer equality impact summary

Will the proposal have an impact on any of these groups? Insert X into one box per row.	High	Medium	Low	None	Impact (positive/ negative/ both)
Disabled people			x		Positive
People from different ethnic groups			X		Positive
Men and women (including pregnant women or those on maternity leave)			X		Positive
Lesbian, gay or bisexual people			X		Positive
People on a low income			X		Positive
People in particular age groups			X		Positive
People in particular faith groups			X		Positive
People who are married or in a civil partnership			X		Positive
Transgender people			X		Positive
Other specific impacts, for example: carers, parents, impact on health and wellbeing.			X		Positive
<b>Please specify:</b> H&W enhanced through increased access to information and transparency.					

### Explanation of customer impact

No negative impacts have been identified through this initial EIA.

The Regulators Code places a greater emphasis on regulating bodies to be transparent in their approach and provide information to those they regulate to help them comply with their legal requirements and contribute positively towards the growth of their business.

Publication of the policy demonstrates a commitment to open and transparent decision making when taking any form of enforcement action.

The enhanced, expanded and updated information available through the NSC website will help all customers understand the principles behind enforcement actions, the service which should be expected and how to complain.

A Communication Plan is in place for the targeted action in Weston-super-Mare which will deliver wider benefits to the private rented sector.

### Staff equality impact summary

Are there any staffing implications No

#### Review and Sign Off

#### Directorate Equality Group

When was this assessment reviewed by the Directorate Equality Group?

Initial EIA sent to Directorate lead on 6th August 2018.

Is a further detailed equality impact assessment needed? No

If 'yes', when will the further assessment be for this proposal?

#### Explanation of staff impact

Service Manager: Howard Evans

Date: 6 August 2018

Reviewed: 10 September 2020

If this assessment identifies a medium or high risk then a Full Equality Impact Assessment needs to be completed

## Appendix C

### Civil Penalties under the Housing and Planning Act 2016

#### Introduction

The purpose of this policy is to guide North Somerset Council “the council” in determining the level of financial penalty under the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (“the 2016 Act”) to be imposed, and has been produced using the MHCLG statutory guidance “Civil Penalties under the Housing and Planning Act 2016 – guidance for local authorities”.

#### Relevant Legislation

The Housing and Planning Act 2016 amends the Housing Act 2004 (“the 2004 Act”) to allow financial penalties of up to £30,000 as an alternative to prosecution for certain specified offences.

The council can impose a civil penalty as an alternative to prosecution for the following offences under the Housing Act 2004:

- Failure to comply with an Improvement Notice (section 30);
- Offences in relation to licensing of Houses in Multiple Occupation (section 72);

- Offences in relation to licensing of houses under Part 3 of the Act (section 95);
- Offences of contravention of an overcrowding notice (section 139)
- Failure to comply with management regulations in respect of Houses in Multiple Occupation (section 234).

Section 126 and Schedule 9 of the 2016 Act give the council the power to impose a civil penalty against landlords and/or managing agents who are in breach of one or more of the relevant sections of the 2004 Act.

Schedule 13A of the 2004 Act prescribes the procedures the council must follow before imposing a civil penalty, for imposing the penalty, the appeal process and for recovery of the penalty.

The same standard of proof is required for a civil penalty as for a prosecution, so North Somerset Council would need to prove beyond reasonable doubt that an offence has been committed.

### Statutory Guidance

The MHCLG guidance states the maximum possible fine is £30,000 for each breach and the council should have consideration of certain factors when deciding on the level of civil penalty such as:

- Severity of the offence. The more serious the offence, the higher the penalty should be.
- Culpability and track record of the offender. A higher penalty will be appropriate where the offender has a history of failing to comply with their obligations and/or their actions were deliberate and/or they knew, or ought to have known, that they were in breach of their legal responsibilities. Landlords are running a business and should be expected to be aware of their legal obligations.
- The harm caused to the tenant. This is a very important factor when determining the level of penalty. The greater the harm or the potential for harm (this may be as perceived by the tenant), the higher the amount should be when imposing a financial penalty.
- Punishment of the offender. A financial penalty should not be regarded as an easy or lesser option compared to prosecution. While the penalty should be proportionate and reflect both the severity of the offence and whether there is a pattern of previous offending, it is important that it is set at a high enough level to help ensure that it has a real economic impact on the offender and demonstrates the consequences of not complying with their responsibilities.
- Deter the offender from repeating the offence. The ultimate goal is to prevent any further offending and help ensure that the landlord fully complies with all of their legal responsibilities in future. The level of the penalty should therefore be set at a high enough level such that it is likely to deter the offender from repeating the offence.
- Deter others from committing similar offences. While the fact that someone has received a financial penalty will not be in the public domain, it is possible that other landlords in the local area will become aware through informal channels when someone has received a financial penalty. An important part of deterrence is the realisation that (a) the local housing authority is proactive in levying financial penalties where the need to do so exists and (b) that the level of financial penalty will be set at a high enough level to both punish the offender and deter repeat offending.
- Remove any financial benefit the offender may have obtained as a result of committing the offence. The guiding principle here should be to ensure that the offender does not benefit as a result of committing an offence, i.e. it should not be cheaper to offend than to ensure a property is well maintained and properly managed.

## Basis of this policy

In accordance with the section 249A (4) of the 2004 Act the amount of a financial penalty is to be determined by the council. Although the statutory guidance recommends factors the council should take into account when deciding on the level of penalty, it does not go into any level of detail in this regard.

The council therefore has wide discretion in determining the appropriate level of civil penalty in a particular case; the process the council will follow is at Annex 1.

In the absence of any specific guidance or principles issued by the Sentencing Council for England and Wales relating to the Housing and Planning Act; this policy has been drafted on the principles set out in the “**Health and Safety Offences, Corporate Manslaughter and Food Safety and Hygiene Offences Definitive Guideline**” which is the most relevant. It sets out a range of fines which are linked to the culpability of the offender and the actual and potential harm resulting from the offence. The range of financial penalties in this guidance uses similar ratios to those that are used by the Sentencing Council because these ensure that penalty levels are fair, appropriate and reasonable for the seriousness of the offence.

The Sentencing Council is an independent, non – departmental public body of the Ministry of Justice; established to promote greater transparency and consistency in sentencing.

### Annex 1 –

North Somerset Council process for determining the level of penalty to set – using principles of the ‘Sentencing Council: Health and Safety Offences, Corporate Manslaughter and Food Safety and Hygiene Offences – Definitive Guidelines’

### Step One – Determining the offence category

The council will determine the offence category using only the culpability and harm factors in the tables below. Where an offence does not fall squarely into a category, individual factors may require a degree of weighting to make an overall assessment.

**Culpability very high** – Where the offender intentionally breached, or flagrantly disregarded, the law or who has a high public profile and knew their actions were unlawful

**High** – Actual foresight of, or willful blindness to, risk of offending but risk nevertheless taken

**Medium** – Offence committed through act or omission which a person exercising reasonable care would not commit

**Low** – Offence committed with little fault, for example, because:

- significant efforts were made to address the risk although they were inadequate on this occasion
- there was no warning/circumstance indicating a risk
- failings were minor and occurred as an isolated incident

### Harm

Below are factors relating to both actual harm and risk of harm. Dealing with a risk of harm involves consideration of both the likelihood of harm occurring and the extent of it if it does:

#### Category 1 – High Likelihood of Harm

- Serious adverse effect(s) on individual(s) and/or having a widespread impact
- High risk of an adverse effect on individual(s) – including where persons are vulnerable

#### Category 2 – Medium Likelihood of Harm

- Adverse effect on individual(s) (not amounting to Category 1)
- Medium risk of an adverse effect on individual(s) or low risk of serious adverse effect

- The Council and/or legitimate landlords or agents substantially undermined by offender's activities
- The Council's work as a regulator to address risks to health is inhibited
- Consumer/tenant misled
- Category 3 – Low Likelihood of Harm
- Low risk of an adverse effect on individual(s)
- Public misled but little or no risk of actual adverse effect on individual(s)

We will use the following definition of harm taken from the statutory guidance on hazard rating under the Housing Act 2004, 'Harm is an adverse physical or mental effect on the health of a person. It includes, for example, physical injury, and illness, condition, or symptom whether physical or mental. It also includes both permanent and temporary harm.'

**Step Two – Starting point and category range**

Having determined the category, the council will refer to the following starting points to reach an appropriate level of civil penalty within the category range. The council will consider further adjustment within the category range for aggravating and mitigating features.

**Obtaining financial information**

The statutory guidance advises councils to use their existing powers to, as far as possible, make an assessment of a landlord's assets and any income (not just rental income) they receive when determining an appropriate penalty.

In setting a financial penalty, the council may conclude that the offender is able to pay any financial penalty imposed unless the council has obtained or the offender has supplied any financial information to the contrary. An offender will be expected to disclose to the council such data relevant to his financial position to enable the council to assess what an offender can reasonably afford to pay. Where the council is not satisfied that it has been given sufficient reliable information, the council will be entitled to draw reasonable inferences as to the offender's means from evidence it has received and from all the circumstances of the case which may include the inference that the offender can pay any financial penalty.

**Starting points and ranges**

The table below gives the starting points, minimum and maximum financial penalties for each harm category and level of culpability.

	Starting point	Range Low (min)–High (max)	
<b>Low culpability</b>			
Low harm	£50	£25	£175
Medium harm	£125	£50	£350
High harm	£300	£125	£750
<b>Medium culpability</b>			
Low harm	£350	£175	£750
Medium harm	£1,000	£350	£2,000
High harm	£2,500	£750	£4,500
<b>High culpability</b>			
Low harm	£1,000	£500	£2,500
Medium harm	£3,000	£1,000	£5,500
High harm	£6,250	£2,500	£12,500
<b>Very high culpability</b>			
Low harm	£2,500	£1,250	£4,500
Medium harm	£6,250	£2,500	£12,500
High harm	£15,000	£6,250	£30,000

## Context

Below is a list of some, but not all of the elements that provide the context of the offence and factors relating to the offender. Identification of one or a combination of these or other relevant factors will result in an upward or downward adjustment from the starting point. In particular, relevant recent convictions are likely to result in a substantial upward adjustment.

In some cases, having considered these factors, it may be appropriate to move outside the identified category range.

## Aggravating factors

Included but not limited to:

- Previous convictions, having regard to (a) the nature of the offence to which the conviction relates and its relevance to the current offence; and (b) the time that has elapsed since the conviction
- Motivated by financial gain
- Deliberate concealment of illegal nature of activity
- Evidence of wider/community impact
- Breach of any court order
- Obstruction of justice

- Poor track record of compliance with legal obligations
- Refusal of free advice or training
- Poor condition of the property

## Mitigating factors

Included but not limited to:

- No previous convictions or relevant/recent convictions
- Steps voluntarily taken to remedy problem
- High level of co-operation with the investigation, beyond that which will always be expected
- Good record of maintaining property
- Good history of compliance/no history of non-compliance
- Self-reporting, co-operation and acceptance of responsibility
- Good character and/or exemplary conduct
- Mental disorder or learning disability, where linked to the commission of the offence
- Serious medical conditions requiring urgent, intensive or long-term treatment
- Age and/or lack of maturity where it affects the responsibility of the offender
- Sole or primary carer for dependent relatives

## Step Three – Review scale of the financial penalty

To ensure the proposed level of financial penalty is proportionate to the overall means of the offender, the council may increase or reduce the proposed fine reached at step two, if necessary moving outside of the range in the table above.

Full regard will be given to the totality principle at step seven where multiple offences are involved.

## General principles to be followed in setting a penalty

The council will finalise the appropriate level of penalty so that it reflects the seriousness of the offence and the council will take into account the financial circumstances of the offender, where provided.

The level of financial penalty will reflect the extent to which the offender fell below the required standard. The financial penalty will meet, in a fair and proportionate way, the objectives of punishment, deterrence and the removal of gain derived through the commission of the offence; it should not be cheaper to offend than to take the appropriate precautions.



The principle behind issuing civil penalty notices is that there is no financial gain to the alleged perpetrator of the relevant offences and that funds from the financial penalties should fund private rented sector teams in the Council. Staffing costs associated with this function will be included within the financial penalty.

This figure will be calculated on a case by case basis according to the length of time taken to process the civil penalty. This will ensure the penalty reflects the true cost of the activities carried out by the council in carrying out these functions. The hourly rate published in the council's fees and charges policy will be used to calculate the amount.

Any quantifiable economic benefit derived from the offence, including through avoided costs or operating savings, should normally be added to the total financial penalty arrived at in step two. Where this is not readily available, the Council may draw on information available from enforcing authorities and others about the general costs of operating within the law. Whether the penalty will have the effect of putting the offender out of business will be relevant but in some serious cases this might be an acceptable outcome.

#### Step Four – Reductions

The council will have regard to any wider impacts of the penalty within the organisation or on innocent third parties; such as (but not limited to):

- impact of the penalty on offender's ability to comply with the law or make restitution to victims;
- impact of the penalty on employment of staff, service users, customers and local economy (but not shareholders or directors).

#### Step Five – Reduction for early admission of guilt

The Council will take into account a potential reduction in penalty for an admission of guilt.

When deciding on any reduction in a financial penalty, consideration will be given to:

- the stage in the investigation or thereafter when the offender admitted guilt
- the circumstances in which they admitted guilt
- the degree of co-operation with the investigation.

The maximum level of reduction in a penalty for an admission of guilt will be one-third. In some circumstances there will be a reduced or no level of discount. For example where the evidence of the offence is overwhelming or there is a pattern of criminal behaviour.

Any reduction should not result in a penalty which is less than the amount of gain from the commission of the offence itself.

#### Step Six – Additional actions

In all cases the council will consider whether to take additional action. These may include works in default, Interim Management Orders or Rent

Repayment Orders. The council cannot however take a prosecution case for the same conduct as is the subject of a financial penalty notice.

#### Step Seven – Totality principle

When issuing a financial penalty for more than one offence, consideration will be given to whether the total penalties are just and proportionate to the offending behaviour.

The Council will add up the penalties and consider if they are just and proportionate. If the total is not just and proportionate the Council should consider how to reach a just and proportionate financial penalty. This will be carried out in accordance with the **Offences Taken into Consideration and Totality Definitive Guideline**.

### Step Eight – Recording the decision

The officer making a decision about a financial penalty will record their decision giving reasons for coming to the amount of the financial penalty that will be imposed.

Process for imposing a civil penalty and the right to make representations

Before imposing a financial penalty on a person, the council will give the person notice of the authority's proposal to do so a 'Notice of intent'.

A person who is given a notice of intent may make written representations to the council about the proposal to impose a financial penalty. Any representations must be made within a 28 day period, this period starting the day after the date on which the Notice of intent was given.

In the event of two or more persons receiving separate Notices of Intent for the same matter, it should be noted that acceptance/payment of a civil penalty by one person will not negate the council's intention to impose a civil penalty on the second or further persons. Each person served with the Notice of Intent is considered individually liable to pay the civil penalty notified to them. It is therefore important that any recipient of a Notice of Intent takes the opportunity to make representations

should they consider for any reason a civil penalty should not be individually imposed upon them.

After the end of the period for representations the Council will:

- a. decide whether to impose a financial penalty on the person, and
- b. if it decides to impose a financial penalty, decide the amount of the penalty

In determining whether to impose a financial penalty, and the level of any penalty, the council will consider any representations received.

In the event that the council has given Notice of Intent to impose a financial penalty to two or more persons for the same offence, the council's decision with regard to the imposition of any final penalty will be based upon the circumstances of each individual case and upon any received representations. In this regard, the payment or intended payment of a penalty by one recipient will not, in itself, be reason for the council to determine that it should not impose a penalty on a second or further person.

Furthermore, an offender's compliance with the identified breach during the representation period would not, in itself, be reason for the council to determine that the imposition of a financial penalty was inappropriate.

The council will generally apply the following discounted rate to any imposed financial penalties in the following circumstance:

- In the event that the offender complied with the identified breach (for example by making an application to licence a previously unlicensed address) within the representation period at the 'Notice of Intent' stage, the Council may reduce the level of any imposed civil penalty by up to 20%;

### Annex 2 – Non exhaustive list of relevant offences

#### Housing law or landlord and tenant

Offences under:

- The Public Health Acts of 1936 and 1961
- The Building Act 1984
- The Environmental Protection Act 1990
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949
- The Protection from Eviction Act 1977
- The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Acts of 1982 and 1976
- The Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996

- The Local Government and Housing Act 1989
- The Housing Act 2004

### Offences involving fraud

Offences in which the victim has been deprived of money, property or other benefit by misrepresentation/deception on the part of the offender including:

- Theft
- Burglary
- Fraud
- Benefit fraud (particularly where tenants are in receipt Housing Benefit)
- Conspiracy to defraud
- Obtaining money or property by deception
- People trafficking
- Being struck off as the company director

### Offences involving violence

A conviction for the offence of:

- Murder
- Manslaughter Arson
- Malicious wounding or grievous bodily harm
- Grievous bodily harm with intent

- Actual bodily harm
- Grievous bodily harm
- Robbery
- Racially aggravated criminal damage
- Common assault
- Common assault which is racially aggravated
- Assault occasioning actual bodily harm
- Possession of an offensive weapon
- Possession of a firearm

### Offences involving drugs

Consideration should be given to the nature of the offence and what bearing it could have on the management of a private rented property. The nature, quantity and class of drugs should be taken into account.

### Offences involving sexual offences

An offence contained in schedule 3 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

### Unlawful discrimination

Unlawful discrimination can include findings of an Industrial Tribunal on unlawful employment practice such as discrimination under the Disability Discrimination Act. Consideration should be given

to the nature of the unlawful discrimination and what bearing it could have on the management of a licensable property.

### Annex 3 –

#### Non exhaustive list of vulnerable groups

- Young adults and children
- Disabled persons
- People of a low income
- Persons with a Drug or alcohol addictions
- Victims of domestic abuse
- Looked after children
- People with complex health conditions
- People exploited where English is not their first language
- Victims of Trafficking or sexual exploitation  
Refugees Asylum seekers
- People at risk of harassment or eviction
- People at risk of homelessness
- The vulnerable group identified most at risk of a hazard under the Housing Health and Safety Rating System

## Annex 4 – Electrical Safety Standards – Civil Penalty Policy

### Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Aims and objectives
- 3. Policy statement
- 4. Legal framework
- 5. Policy specifics
- 6. Roles & responsibilities/implementation
- 7. Monitoring and Performance
- 8. Related documents

### 1. Introduction

The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) Regulations 2020 (ESSR 2020) came into force on 1st June 2020 and regulations apply in England to new tenancies from 1 July 2020 and existing tenancies from 1 April 2021.

These regulations require landlords in the private rented sector to ensure that minimum electrical safety standards are met in their properties and ensure the electrical installations are inspected and tested by a competent person at regular intervals of no more than five years. The landlord must provide a copy of the electrical safety report to their tenants

within 28 days (and prospective tenants), and if requested, to their local housing authority (LHA) within 7 days. Where the report shows remedial work is necessary, the landlord must complete this work within 28 days and supply written confirmation to their tenants and to their local authority.

If the LHA finds that landlords are in breach of their duties under regulation 3, the ESSR 2020 allow for a financial penalty to be imposed, up to £30,000, and may apply the proceeds to meet the costs and expenses in, or associated with, carrying out any of its enforcement functions in relation to the private rented sector.

### 2. Aims and objectives and policy statement

The Strategic Housing Service has an existing civil penalties policy and it remains unchanged. This annex should be read in conjunction with the Strategic Housing Service Enforcement Policy.

This document is an annex to the councils existing Civil Penalty Policy and details financial penalties under the ESSR 2020 and the process for determining the level of financial penalty.

The current Civil Penalty Policy sets out how officers determine the appropriate level of financial penalty in a particular case. When determining the level of financial penalty under the ESSR 2020 where a

landlord has breached their duties under regulation 3, the procedure set out in the existing Civil Penalty Policy shall be followed.

### 3. Legal framework

The ESSR 2020 were made the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (HPA 2016) for the purposes of introducing new requirements for electrical safety standards in the private rented sector. There are provisions for the enforcement of the electrical safety standards including the imposition of financial penalties.

The LHA has the power to impose financial penalties of up to £30,000 on landlords who breach their duties. The procedure for issuing a financial penalty are specified in the regulations.

“Guide for local authorities: electrical safety standards in the private rented sector” is non-statutory Government guidance advises that LHA may wish to consider existing policies developed for civil penalties under HPA 2016.

### 4. Policy specifics

Authorised officers will use the current policy for civil penalty notices and apply it to financial penalties under the ESSR 2020. The procedure for authorised officers to follow for determining the level of financial penalty under the ESSR 2020, up to a maximum of £30,000, will be as set out in the

existing policy on ‘Civil Penalties under the Housing and Planning Act 2016’.

### 5. Roles and responsibilities/implementation

Authorised officers within the Council will be responsible for the implementation of this policy during relevant enforcement activities. Decisions to impose a financial penalty are to be jointly made by the case officer and relevant senior officer or manager. This enables the case process, and the proposed course of action, to be reviewed.

### 6. Monitoring and Performance

The content of this policy will be reviewed where necessary to take account any updated government guidance or legislation relating to the ESSR and the relevant policy changes made.

### 7. Related documents

- Housing Act 2004
- NSC policy on Civil Penalties as an alternative to Prosecution
- Strategic Housing Enforcement Policy
- Housing and Planning Act 2016 Electrical Safety Regulations 2020
- Government Guidance on the Electrical Safety Regulations 2020

## Appendix D – Statement of Principles

The Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm (England) Regulations 2015

### Introduction

The Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm (England) Regulations 2015 introduced requirements that a ‘relevant landlord’ of a ‘specified tenancy’ of residential premises must ensure that during any period, on or after 1st October 2015, when the premises are occupied under the tenancy that:

1. a smoke alarm is installed on each storey of the premises on which there is a room used wholly or partly as living accommodation; and
2. a carbon monoxide alarm is installed in any room which is used wholly or partly as living accommodation and contains a solid fuel burning combustion appliance.

The landlord must ensure the alarms are in proper working order at the start of any new tenancy. A ‘relevant landlord’ is the immediate landlord in respect of the tenancy. A ‘specified tenancy’ is a tenancy, licence, lease, sub lease or sub tenancy of residential premises that gives somebody the right

to occupy all or part of the premises as their only or main residence in return for rent. There are some exemptions.

### Enforcement

Where the council have reasonable grounds to believe that:

1. there are no or insufficient number of smoke and/ or carbon monoxide alarms in the property as required by the regulations or;
2. the smoke and/or carbon monoxide alarms were not working at the start of a specified tenancy.

then the council must serve, within 21 days, a remedial notice on the relevant landlord in a method prescribed by the Regulations. The remedial notice will detail the actions the landlord must take to comply with the Regulations. The landlord has 28 days to comply with the notice. If after this period the notice has not been complied with the council will arrange for the remedial action specified in the notice to be taken (where the occupier consents) and impose a penalty on the landlord.

### Penalty Charge

Where the council is satisfied, on the balance of probabilities that a landlord has not complied with a remedial notice they may require the landlord to pay

a penalty charge of such amount as the council may determine but which must not exceed £5,000. Any penalty charge levied will cover the cost of all works in default, officer time, recovery costs, administration fees and a penalty. The council will give in writing a penalty charge notice within six weeks beginning with the day on which they are first satisfied that the remedial notice has not been complied with. The penalty charge is payable within 28 days, beginning with the day on which the penalty charge notice is served. The council has the discretion to reduce the penalty charge by an amount specified in the penalty charge notice if it is paid within 14 days, beginning with the day on which the penalty charge notice is served. The penalty charge shall be set at £2,500 for the first offence but this will be reduced to £1,250 if paid within 14 days. For any subsequent offences the penalty charge will be set at £5,000 with no reduction for early payment.

### Appeals in relation to penalty charge notice

A landlord served with a penalty charge notice can request in writing, within 28 days of the notice being served, that the council review the penalty charge notice. On consideration of any representations, the council will either confirm, vary or withdraw the penalty charge notice. A landlord who is served with a notice confirming or varying a penalty charge notice may appeal to the First tier Tribunal against the council's decision.

### Recovery of penalty charge

The council may recover the penalty charge as laid out in the Regulations. Any unpaid penalty charge shall be pursued for payment.

## Appendix E

Policy for the Enforcement of the Domestic Minimum Level of Energy Efficiency

### Introduction

The Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Property) (England and Wales) Regulations 2015 (henceforth “the Regulations”) are designed to tackle the least energy efficient properties in England and Wales – those rated F or G on their Energy Performance Certificate (EPC). The Regulations establish a minimum standard for both domestic and non-domestic privately rented property, effecting new tenancies from 1 April 2018.

It is a priority in The Corporate Plan **North Somerset Corporate Plan 2020-2024** ([n-somerset.gov.uk](http://n-somerset.gov.uk)) to be a carbon neutral council and area by 2030 and to increase the number of existing homes where the energy efficiency is improved.

To meet this objective, Private Sector Housing officers are authorised to check for different forms of non-compliance with the Regulations including:

- from 1 April 2018 whether the property is sub-standard and let in breach of Regulation 27 (which may include continuing to let the property after 1 April 2020)(see section 1.2);

- where the landlord has registered any false or misleading information on the government’s “**National PRS Exemptions Register**”, or has failed to comply with a compliance notice (see section 6.1.2 below).

North Somerset Council are aware of 265 properties in the district which we believe to be in the private rented sector that have an EPC rating of F or G. We intend to identify landlords that are not meeting the minimum requirements and determine the most appropriate course of action.

### Government Guidance

The Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy have produced guidance published in 2017 and updated in June 2018;

### Guidance for landlords and Local Authorities on the minimum level of energy efficiency required to let domestic property under the Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Property) (England and Wales) Regulations 2015

North Somerset Council has had regard to this guidance when preparing this policy on the enforcement of the minimum standards.

### Purpose of this policy

In accordance with Regulation 33 and 34 Local Authorities are responsible for enforcing the minimum level of energy provisions within their area. The purpose of this policy is to describe how officers of North Somerset Council will enforce the Regulations.

### Scope of the policy

1. In the first instance The Council will normally informally inform Landlords who rent properties with an EPC of F or G that they do not meet the minimum energy efficiency standard. The Council will offer advice how the standards can be met and request Landlords to register an exemption if appropriate.

Landlords will be given an appropriate time to make the necessary changes but will be warned that if they continue to be in breach after the time given, an investigation will follow and formal enforcement action will be considered.

The Council may in circumstances where a landlord has a history of not complying with housing related regulatory requirements or where there is a serious risk to the health and safety of the tenant, decide to take formal action without giving an informal opportunity for the landlord to comply.

2. The Council has discretion to serve Compliance Notices to request information from the landlord that will help them to decide whether there has been a breach. North Somerset Council will Serve Compliance Notices where the additional information is required. The Council will consider serving Penalty Notices where a landlord fails to comply with the Compliance Notice.
3. The Council will check the **National PRS Exemptions Register** and if it believes a landlord has registered false or misleading information it will consider serving a financial and publication penalty.
4. If offences under these regulations are committed the Council will, where appropriate, serve a Penalty Notice. This policy provides guidance for officers on how to determine the appropriate penalty. See Appendix 1
5. Under regulation 39 the Local Authority may publish some details of the landlord’s breach on a publicly accessible part of the PRS Exemptions Register. North Somerset Council will place the information on the register at the appropriate time, for a minimum of 12 months.
6. The Landlord has the right to ask for a Penalty Notice to be reviewed under Regulation 42. Any request for review must be submitted to the

Council within one calendar month of the Penalty Notice being served. Requests for review after the prescribed time will be considered at the Council's discretion

## Appendix 1

### The Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Property) (England and Wales) Regulations 2015

Guidance for determining the level of a financial penalty

The maximum level of penalty varies on the type of breach under the Regulations Financial penalties (Regulation 40). Where the Local Authority decides to impose a financial penalty, they have the discretion to decide on the amount of the penalty, up to maximum limits set by the Regulations. The maximum penalties are as follows:

- a. Where the landlord has let a sub-standard property in breach of the Regulations for a period of less than three months, the Local Authority may impose a financial penalty of up to £2,000 and may impose the publication penalty.
- b. Where the landlord has let a sub-standard property in breach of the regulations for three months or more, the Local Authority may impose a financial penalty of up to £4,000 and may impose the publication penalty.

- c. Where the landlord has registered false or misleading information on the PRS Exemptions Register, the Local Authority may impose a financial penalty of up to £1,000 and may impose the publication penalty.
- d. Where the landlord has failed to comply with compliance notice, the Local Authority may impose a financial penalty of up to £2,000 and may impose the publication penalty.

North Somerset Council will use following matrix as a guide to officers to determine the appropriate penalty;

	Low culpability	High culpability
Low harm	25%	50%
High harm	50%	100%

Notes %=Proportion of maximum penalty

### Factors affecting culpability:

High: Landlord has a previous history of non-compliance with housing related regulatory requirements and/or Landlord has failed to comply with requests to comply with these regulations. Knowingly or recklessly providing incorrect information in relation to exemptions to these regulation



**Low:** First offence under these regulations, no previous history of non-compliance of with Housing related regulatory requirements. Complex issues partially out of control of the landlord have led to non-compliance.

**Factors affecting Harm:**

**High:** Very Low EPC score. Vulnerable tenants occupying property for an extended period of time since non-compliance.

**Low:** No vulnerable tenants, Higher EPC score close to minimum accepted EPC rating.

Tables to show penalty for each type of offence:

a. Breach is less than three months: MAX £2,000

	Low culpability	High culpability
Low harm	£500	£1,000
High harm	£1,000	£2,000

b. Breach is more than three months: MAX £4,000

	Low culpability	High culpability
Low harm	£1,000	£2,000
High harm	£2,000	£4,000

c. Providing False and Misleading information;  
MAX £1,000

	Low culpability	High culpability
Low harm	£250	£500
High harm	£250	£1,000

d. Failing to comply with a Compliance Notice;  
MAX £2,000

	Low culpability	High culpability
Low harm	£500	£1,000
High harm	£1,000	£2,000

If two or more Penalty Notices apply the combined Maximum per property per breach will be £5,000

**Aggravating and Mitigating Factors**

Officers may wish to adjust the penalty from that determined in the matrix, if there are particular aggravating or mitigating factors.

Factors may come to light as part of the investigation for the offences these adjustments will be made and included in the Financial Penalty. Details of these factors will be included in the Penalty Notice.

In addition factors may be provided in representations from a landlord in his request to review after the Penalty Notice has been served.

Officers will have regard to these factors and adjust the penalty to increase (up to the Maximum of £5000) or to reduce the penalty as they feel appropriate.

The landlord will be served a Notice after the review with an explanation of any adjustment made.

## Appendix F

Policy to determine application for a Banning Order

### Contents

- [Introduction and Legal framework](#)
- [Aims and objectives](#)
- [Policy statement](#)

### Introduction and Legal framework

This policy explains how the Council will use powers given under the Housing and Planning Act 2016 to ban landlords from renting out property in the private rented sector.

Part 2, Chapter 2 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 enables Local Authorities to apply to the First-tier Tribunal to impose a banning order on a landlord following conviction for a banning order offence. A banning order offence is an offence of a description specified in [The Housing and Planning Act 2016 \(Banning Order Offences\) Regulations 2018](#).

### Aims and objectives

The Council is required to have in place its own policy on when to pursue a banning order and to decide which option it wishes to pursue on a case-by-case basis in line with this policy. It will also be

taken into account when recommending to the First-tier Tribunal the length of any banning order.

The policy takes into account [non-statutory guidance](#) issued by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. This guidance will also be considered in each case when determining whether to apply for a banning order.

Banning orders are aimed at rogue landlords who flout their legal obligations and rent out accommodation which is substandard. It is expected banning orders will only be used for the most serious offenders.

### Policy statement

#### [Determining whether to apply for a banning order](#)

When a landlord of a property in the Council's area has been convicted of a housing related offence, as recommended by the MHCLG guidance, the Council will consider the following factors when deciding whether to apply for a banning order and when recommending the length of any banning order:

#### [The seriousness of the offence](#)

All banning order offences are serious. When considering whether to apply for a banning order the Council will consider the sentence imposed by the Court in respect of the banning order offence itself. The more severe the sentence imposed by the Court, the more appropriate it will be for a banning order to be made.

#### [Previous convictions/rogue landlord database](#)

The Council will check the rogue landlord database in order to establish whether a landlord has committed other banning order offences or has received any civil penalties in relation to banning order offences. A longer ban may be appropriate where the offender has a history of failing to comply with their obligations and/or their actions were deliberate and/or they knew, or ought to have known, that they were in breach of their legal responsibilities. Landlords are running a business and should be aware of their legal obligations.

#### [Upper Tribunal Decisions](#)

The Council will refer to Upper Tribunal decisions. In particular, the decision contained in [Hussain & Ors v London Borough of Waltham Forest \(HOUSING – licensing\) \(2019\) UKUT 339 \(LC\)](#) and the evidence

that may or may not be considered by tribunals in relation to the circumstance, taking account of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974.

The Council will also consider the likely effect of the banning order on the person and anyone else that may be affected by the order. These factors should include;

The harm caused to the tenant. This is a very important factor when determining whether to apply for a banning order. The greater the harm or the potential for harm (this may be as perceived by the tenant), the longer the ban should be. Banning order offences include a wide range of offences, some of which are more directly related to the health and safety of tenants, and could therefore be considered more harmful than other offences (such as fraud).

May take into account when determining whether to apply for a banning order and the length of any banning order the relevant conduct of a rehabilitated person, including conduct which has been treated under the criminal law as an offence and resulted in a conviction which is now spent.

### Punishment of the offender

A banning order is a severe sanction. The length of the ban should be proportionate and reflect both the severity of the offence and whether there is a pattern of previous offending. It is, therefore, important that it is set at a high enough level to remove the worst offenders from the sector. It should ensure that it has a real economic impact on the offender and demonstrate the consequences of not complying with their responsibilities.

Deter the offender from repeating the offence. The ultimate goal is to prevent any further offending. The length of the ban should prevent the most serious offenders from operating in the sector again or, in certain circumstances; help ensure that the landlord fully complies with all of their legal responsibilities in future. The length of ban should therefore be set at a long enough period such that it is likely to deter the offender from repeating the offence.

### Deter others from committing similar offences

An important part of deterrence is the realisation that (a) the local authority is proactive in applying for banning orders where the need to do so exists and (b) that the length of a banning order will be set at a high enough level to both punish the offender and deter repeat offending.

The Council may also have regard to other relevant matters deemed appropriate to the case.

Having had regard to this policy, a decision to commence the banning order procedure in any case will be confirmed by the Private Housing Manager/ Service Manager who will also be responsible for considering any representations made by a landlord served with a notice of intention and for the decision to make an application for a banning order, including the recommended duration of the ban.

The decision will be recorded.

## Publicity following a banning order

Subject to the MHCLG guidance and guidance provided by the Ministry of Justice details of all banning order offences will be published and held on a national register. Also subject to legal advice, the Council will consider publishing details of successful banning orders including the names of individual landlords/any business (managing or lettings agency). The Council will also consider making information on banned landlords available to a tenant where it is in the public interest to do so.

This publication is available in large print, Braille or audio formats on request.

Help is also available for people who require council information in languages other than English.

For all enquiries please contact Private Sector Housing Team  
01934 426 885 • [privaterented.housing@n-somerset.gov.uk](mailto:privaterented.housing@n-somerset.gov.uk)