

# Private Rented Property Licensing

## Guide for landlords and managing agents

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## Private Rented Property Licensing An Introduction

This guide gives you all the information you need to understand the London Borough of Havering property licensing schemes and how to make a property licence application.

The London Borough of Havering has three types of licensing scheme:

- 1) **Mandatory HMO Licence**
- 2) **Additional HMO Licence**
- 3) **Selective Licence**

All HMO's in the borough need to have a licence unless they are exempt (see Page 5 below)

HMO's with 5 or more occupants and more than one household will require a **Mandatory** HMO Licence.

Small HMO's with 3 or 4 occupants and more than one household will require an **Additional** HMO\* licence.

A **Selective Licence** is required for **any other** privately rented residential property, i.e. houses or flats that are rented to a single household or 1-2 tenants, in the designated wards listed below:



The areas shaded red are subject to Selective Licensing

## What if I don't get a licence?

Failure to have the correct licence may result in landlords and/or managing agents being prosecuted and subject to an unlimited fine **or** being issued with a fixed penalty notice of up to £30,000. They can have control of their unlicensed properties taken away from them and could also be made to repay any rents they have received from their tenants. Your details may also be added to the Greater London Authority's Rogue landlord and agent database.

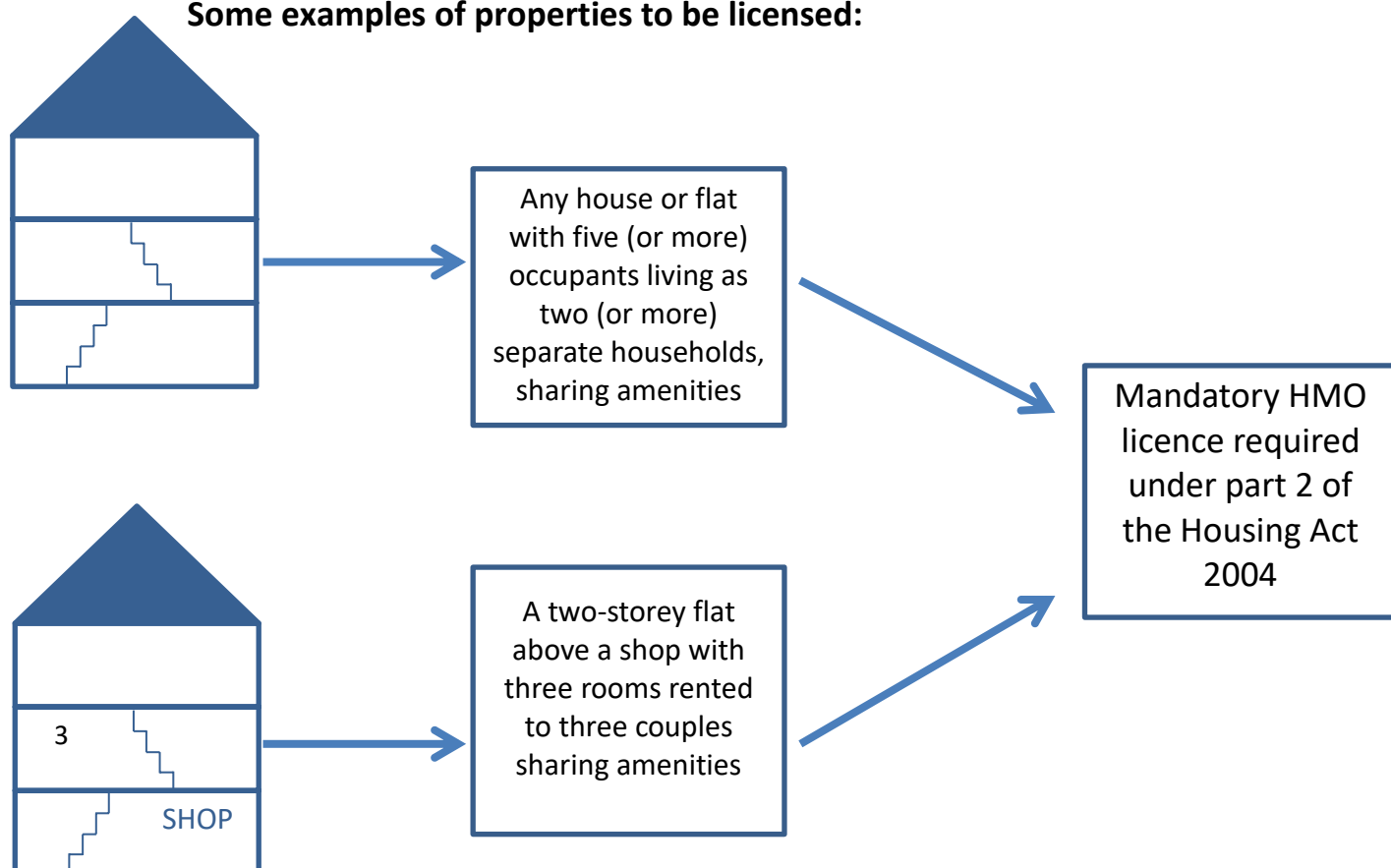
The next section provides general information on Mandatory and Additional licensing and the definition of a House in multiple Occupation(HMO). Information about Selective licensing and guidance on completing an application form is given later in this guide.

### Mandatory HMO Licence

Mandatory houses in multiple occupation (HMO) licensing under part 2 of the Housing Act 2004 **applies to all HMOs that are occupied by five or more persons living in two or more households.**

**If your property meets the criteria above, you should apply for a licence under part 2 of the Housing Act 2004 immediately. This applies to all areas of the borough.**

**Some examples of properties to be licensed:**



## Additional HMO Licence

The additional licensing scheme for houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) require all landlords who let a property that is occupied by 3 or 4 non-related occupiers that are sharing some basic facilities or amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom to have a licence.

The additional licensing scheme covers the whole of Havering from the 18<sup>th</sup> of March 2026.

**If your property meets the criteria above, you must apply for a licence.**

Some converted properties will also require an Additional licence. Converted Properties (known as 257 HMOs)

### **What is a Section 257 HMO?**

If the building is a house which has been converted entirely into self-contained flats the conversion will be regarded by local housing authorities as an HMO if:

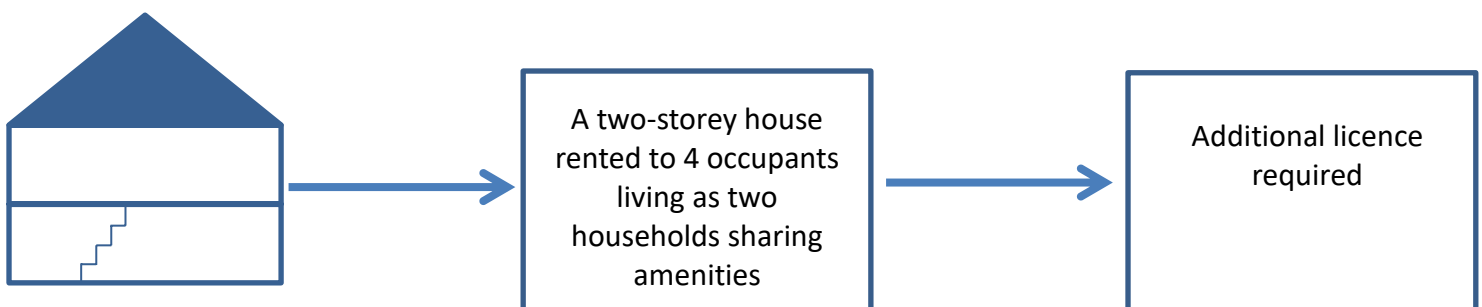
- it was converted before the 1991 Building Regulations came into force, and if it has not been subsequently improved to at least the 1991 Building Regulations standard, **and**
- more than one third of the flats are let out on shorthold tenancies.

In addition, the building will be a s 257 HMO if:

- the building was improperly converted without Building Regulations approval either before or after the 1991 Building Regulations deadline and it still does not comply with those standards.

One of the ways in which this can be determined is by checking the date on the building control certificate or the date that the leases were granted. If the date is before 1st June 1992, then it is reasonable to assume that the conversion works were carried out to the previous standard, not the 1991 standard.

### **An example of property to be licensed as an Additional HMO:**



## Selective Licence

A Selective Licence is required for any other privately rented home that is rented out to a single person or family (not a HMO) if the property is located within the following wards only: Beam Park; Harold Wood; Rainham & Wennington; Rush Green & Crowlands; St Alban's; St Edwards and Squirrel's Heath . Selective licensing in these wards came into operation on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2026. You must apply for a licence or risk enforcement action such as a financial penalty or prosecution.

## Exemptions

In some cases, properties maybe exempt from the requirements of licensing under part 2 of the Housing Act. The following list gives those exemptions.

- Buildings controlled or managed by a Local Housing Authority.
- Buildings controlled or managed by registered social landlords and housing providers.
- Buildings controlled or managed by Police.
- Buildings controlled or managed by fire brigade.
- Buildings controlled or managed by Health Service Body.
- Buildings regulated by other enactments.
- Certain university/college accommodation occupied by students.
- Buildings occupied by religious communities (except section 257 HMO's).
- Any building occupied by two persons who form two households (unless subject to Selective Licence)

If you think that your property is exempt from the requirement of licensing, please contact us.

## Planning Consent

For the property to be lawfully used as an HMO it must have the correct planning use class. You may be required to apply for the planning class of the property to be changed from C3 (dwelling house) to C4 (house in multiple occupation). **Please Note:** There is no guarantee that planning consent will be granted and the planning requirement remains separate to the property licensing requirement.

**You must apply for a licence even if you do not have the correct planning use. If you rent a property as an HMO without a licence you could be prosecuted or fined.** Please note that the licence application fee is not refundable if you are later refused planning permission for change of use.

## What is a HMO?

A house in multiple occupation (HMO) is a property that is occupied by 3 or more unrelated individuals/households who share facilities such as a kitchen or bathroom, or do not have exclusive occupation of the whole property.

For example, HMOs can commonly be occupied by a group of individuals sharing a house or flat, individuals living in bedsit accommodation, and some properties that have been converted into several flats.

Bed and breakfast and hostel accommodation occupied by individuals as their main and permanent address are also considered to be HMO.

A house in multiple occupation is defined by the Housing Act 2004. There are four tests that define what a HMO is:

- 1. The standard test:** Any building which consists of one or more units of accommodation which are not self-contained and where two or more households share one or more basic amenities, or where the accommodation is lacking basic amenities.
- 2. The self-contained flat test:** Any part of a building which is a self-contained flat, which consists of one or more units of accommodation, in which two or more households share one or more basic amenities or where the accommodation is lacking basic amenities.

- 3. The converted building test:** Any building, which has been converted and contains one or more units of accommodation which are not self-contained (whether or not the building also consists of some self-contained units).
- 4. Certain converted blocks of flats:** Any building which has been converted into and consists of self-contained flats only, and it does not comply with the 1991 Building Regulations and less than two thirds of the flats are owner occupied, (more than one third on short tenancies).

## FAQ Application Form

### Type of Application

Type of Application – unless you are renewing an existing property licence you should choose ‘new application’. If your current licence has passed its expiry date, you will also need to choose ‘new application’.

Please refer to the guidance above on the difference between a Mandatory HMO and Additional HMO

### Who can apply for a licence?

Anyone can apply for a property licence; usually the applicant will be the owner or manager employed by the owner. However, the licence holder must be the most appropriate person.

### Proposed Licence holder

The proposed licence holder needs to be the most appropriate person, namely the landlord, person in receipt of rent or in control of the property. If it is a limited company, please give the full company name and address of a UK registered office and listed director who will be the proposed licence holder. At the very least, the council expects the licence holder to have the power to:

- Let and terminate the tenancies.
- Access all parts of the premises to the same extent as the owner.

## **Interested Parties**

The council also requires details of all interested parties involved in the ownership or management of the property this must be provided at the time of application. Details of any mortgages on the property are also required as the Council will have to write to all mortgagees with details of the draft licence.

## **Licence Conditions**

The standard conditions to be attached to a property licence be found at the end of this document Appendix 1. Please read these conditions carefully and be aware that the licence holder may be prosecuted and fined or issued with a financial penalty for failing to comply with licence conditions

## **Fit and Proper Person**

Are you a fit and proper person?

To obtain a private rented property licence the applicant will need to demonstrate that they are a 'fit and proper' person. This will involve making a declaration to confirm their status with regards to criminal offences. In determining whether an applicant is 'fit and proper' the council must consider any evidence found that the person applying for a licence has:

- Committed any offence involving fraud or other dishonesty, violence, drugs and certain sexual offences.
- Practised unlawful discrimination on the ground of sex, colour, race, ethnic or national origins or disability in connection with any business.
- Contravened any provision of the law relating to housing or landlord and tenant law.

The applicant must also be able to demonstrate satisfactory management, and financial arrangements are in place for each rented property. Failure to meet the fit and proper person test may result in an application for a licence being refused or a reduced duration of a licence.

Further information on unspent convictions can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-guidance-on-the-rehabilitation-of-offenders-act-1974>



The London Borough of Havering offers a discount of £100 per Selective or Additional HMO licence if the licence holder is an accredited landlord. To qualify you must provide your accreditation number and the date you became accredited from at least one of the schemes listed.

### **Gas Safety Certificate**

A current gas safety certificate is one that is less than 12 months old. Landlord's must have a registered engineer perform this annual gas safety check.

### **Electrical Condition Report**

An electrical condition report relates to the fixed electrical installation in your property (fuseboard, sockets, light fixtures etc.) and is usually valid for five years. Landlord's must have a registered engineer perform the Electrical Installation Condition Report (EICR).

### **Number of Storeys in a property**

When counting the number of storeys in the building you need to include:

- Basement and attics if they are occupied or have been converted for occupation by residents or if they are in use in connection with the occupation of the HMO by residents.
- Any storeys which are occupied by you and your family if you are a resident landlord.
- All the storeys in residential occupation, even if they are self-contained.
- Any business premises or storage space on the ground floor or any upper floor.

## Households

‘Households’ for the purposes of the Housing Act 2004 includes members of the same family living together who are:

- Couples married to each other or living together as husband and wife (or in an equivalent relationship in the case of persons of the same sex).
- Relatives living together, including parents, grandparents, children (and stepchildren), grandchildren, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces or cousins.
- Half-relatives are treated as full relatives.
- A foster child living with his foster parents is treated as living in the same household as his foster parent.

## Habitable Rooms

How many habitable rooms are there and sizes?

This means rooms that are, or could be, used for sleeping accommodation. Not bathrooms, kitchens or undersized rooms.

The size of the rooms will determine how many people are permitted to occupy the property.

## Tenancies

The most common tenancies are Assured shorthold tenancies (ASTs)

A **regulated** tenancy is a long-term tenancy with a private landlord. The tenant may have a **regulated** tenancy if the tenancy started before 15 January 1989.

## Tenancy Deposit Schemes

A landlord must put a tenant’s deposit in a government-backed tenancy deposit scheme (TDP) if it is an assured shorthold tenancy that started after 6 April 2007. In England and Wales, the deposit can be registered with:

- Deposit Protection Service
- MyDeposits - including deposits that were held by Capita
- Tenancy Deposit Scheme

## How much will it cost

### Selective Licence Fee

The fee for a Selective licence is set out below. Part A fee will be collected at the time the application is made, and Part B will be payable once the Council has approved the licence application.

<b>Standard rate</b>	
<b>Part A</b>	<b>£570</b>
<b>Part B (without accreditation)</b>	<b>£380</b>

### Additional HMO Licence Fees

<b>Standard rate</b>	
<b>Part A</b>	<b>£550</b>
<b>Part B (without accreditation)</b>	<b>£350</b>

### Discounts for Selective and Additional HMOs

Discount Type	Description	Discount
<b>EPC rating C and above</b>	<b>Properties must have an EPC rating of C or above</b>	<b>£75 off Part B</b>
<b>Accredited landlord</b>	<b>Landlords accredited or members of specified schemes (see list below)</b>	<b>£100 off Part B</b>
<b>Multi-dwelling</b>	<b>Applicable where multiple properties are:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In common ownership and management control.</b></li> <li><b>Contiguous with each other in the same block or building</b></li> <li><b>All applications are made at the same time.</b></li> </ol>	<b>£100 off Part B*</b>  <b>Part B fee will be payable at the full rate for the first flat. Discount will be applied in respect of applications relating to the 2nd, 3rd properties etc.</b>

\* The multi-dwelling discount is intended to be taken from Part A, however this is not possible when paying through the online application system due to system restrictions. This discount will be applied to Part B unless, if for any reason the licence is not issued, a refund of the £100 will be issued upon refusal of the licence

## Accredited Landlords

If you are **accredited** under one of the following schemes, you may be entitled to a £100 discount (from Part B payment):

- London Landlord Accreditation Scheme (LLAS) <https://www.londonlandlords.org.uk/>
- National Residential Landlords Association (NRLA) [www.nrla.org.uk](http://www.nrla.org.uk)
- UK Association of Letting Agents (UKALA) <https://www.ukala.org.uk/>

If you are a member of one of the following schemes, you may be entitled to a £100 discount (from Part B payment):

- Association of Residential Letting Agents (ARLA) partnered with propertymark <https://www.propertymark.co.uk/>
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) <https://www.rics.org/>
- Safeagent - <https://safeagents.co.uk/>

All Discounts will be determined on receipt of full application and all supporting documents. Discounts will not be applicable where the Council has:

- made two requests for additional supporting documents, or
- served a warning letter for failure to license the property

## Mandatory HMO Licence Fees

There are no discounts available for Mandatory fees. The fees are set out in the table below;

Number of rooms	Application Fee Part A	Licensing Fee Part B
5 lettings	£1,063	£266
6 to 9 lettings	£1,224.30	£306
10 to 14 lettings	£1,404.20	£351
15 to 19 lettings	£1,553	£388.10
20 lettings and above	£1,704	£426

## Licence term

The Council aims to work with landlords to licence their properties within a timely manner. Licences will usually last for 5 years. Where the Council has determined that there is cause for concern regarding premises or management arrangements, or requests to apply for licensing have not been responded to in a timely manner, or there are significant council tax arrears (where the landlord is the liable person) the Council may determine that the licence should be granted for a shorter period.

Any application requiring to be renewed or a re-application as a result of the Council revoking the licence will be dealt with as a new application and will be charged at the standard rate.

## How to Apply for a Licence

Tacit consent does not apply to applications made for a property licence.

In order to improve efficiency and reduce costs all applications must be made electronically, other than in exceptional circumstances. Please visit our website to make an online application:

[www.havering.gov.uk/propertylicensing](http://www.havering.gov.uk/propertylicensing)

If you are unable to make an online application or if you need assistance please contact us in the first instance **by telephone on 01708 432777 or by email: [propertylicensing@havering.gov.uk](mailto:propertylicensing@havering.gov.uk)** so we can discuss other ways in which you can apply.

Please note the Council may charge an additional fee for paper applications.

## Right of Appeal

The Private Sector Housing Team will work hard to support applicants throughout the application process and to assist you in the meeting the criteria to qualify for a licence.

If a landlord feels that the Council has made a decision that is unfair, in the first instance we would request that they contact us by telephone or email so that we can explain the reasons for our decision and hopefully resolve the problem. If, however, the landlord still feels that the Council has acted unfairly by:

1. Refusing to grant a licence.
2. Imposing certain conditions on a licence.
3. A decision to vary a licence.
4. A decision to revoke a licence.

The landlord can appeal to the Residential Property Tribunal (RPT). The RPT is an expert independent tribunal that act in the same way as the County Court to confirm, vary or overturn the Council's decision.

Contact: First Tier Tribunal Service (Property Chamber) 10 Alfred Place, London, WC1E 7LR Tel: 020 7446 7700 Fax: 020 7637 1250

For more information: <https://www.gov.uk/courts-tribunals/first-tier-tribunal-property-chamber>

If you wish to make a complaint to the Council about the service, you have received you can visit the Council's website for details on how to make a corporate complaint.

# **Appendix 1:**

## **Licence Conditions**

# Licensing conditions

## Additional and Mandatory HMOs

### 1. Permitted occupation

1.1 A new resident must not be permitted to occupy the house or any part of the house if that occupation:

- exceeds the maximum permitted number of persons for the house as detailed in the schedule of permitted occupation below
- exceeds the maximum permitted number of households for the house as detailed in the schedule of permitted occupation below.
- exceeds the maximum permitted number of persons for any letting as detailed in the schedule of permitted occupation below

A new resident means a person who was not an occupier of the house and/or the specific room at the date of the issue of the licence.

[There will be a table here showing number of occupants etc]

1.2 The above shall apply UNLESS the room sizes are below the mandatory standards which are set out below

1.2.1 The licence holder must ensure the following minimum space standards are complied with:

- (a) the floor area of any room in the HMO used as sleeping accommodation by one person aged over 10 years is not less than 6.51 square metres;
- (b) the floor area of any room in the HMO used as sleeping accommodation by two persons aged over 10 years is not less than 10.22 square metres;
- (c) the floor area of any room in the HMO used as sleeping accommodation by one person aged under 10 years is not less than 4.64 square metres;
- (d) any room in the HMO with a floor area of less than 4.64 square metres is not used as sleeping accommodation.

1.2.2 The licence holder must ensure that—

- (a) where any room in the HMO is used as sleeping accommodation by persons aged over 10 years only, it is not used as such by more than the maximum number of persons aged over 10 years specified in the licence;



(b) where any room in the HMO is used as sleeping accommodation by persons aged under 10 years only, it is not used as such by more than the maximum number of persons aged under 10 years specified in the licence;

(c) where any room in the HMO is used as sleeping accommodation by persons aged over 10 years and persons aged under 10 years, it is not used as such by more than the maximum number of persons aged over 10 years specified in the licence and the maximum number of persons aged under 10 years so specified.

1.2.3 The licence holder must take the necessary steps to rectify any breaches within **18 months** of the date of notification.

(a) any of the conditions imposed above have been breached in relation to the HMO,

(b) the licence holder has not knowingly permitted the breach, and

(c) the local housing authority have notified the licence holder of the breach

1.2.4 the licence holder to notify the local housing authority of any room in the HMO with a floor area of less than 4.64 square metres.

## Notes

(i) a reference to a number of persons using a room in an HMO as sleeping accommodation does not include a person doing so as a visitor of an occupier of the HMO.

(ii) a room is used as sleeping accommodation if it is normally used as a bedroom, whether or not it is also used for other purposes.

(iii) Any part of the floor area of a room in relation to which the height of the ceiling is less than 1.5 metres is not to be taken into account in determining the floor area of that room for the purposes of this paragraph.

(iv) This does not apply to an HMO which is managed by a charity registered under the Charities Act 2011 and which—

(a) is a night shelter, or

(b) consists of temporary accommodation for persons suffering or recovering from drug or alcohol abuse or a mental disorder.

(v) This applies in relation to an HMO in England in respect of the first licence granted on or after 1st October 2018 in relation to the HMO, regardless of whether a licence was in force in relation to the HMO immediately before that date.

## **2 . Tenancy management**

### **2.1 2.1The licence holder:**

(a) shall supply the occupiers of the property with a written statement of the terms on which they occupy the property and details of the arrangements in place to deal with repair issues and emergency issues;

(b) must provide the Council with signed copies of the said terms that were provided to each occupier, within 7 days of any request to inspect them.

2.2 The licence holder shall protect any deposit taken under an assured short-hold tenancy by placing it in a statutory tenancy deposit scheme. The tenant must be given the prescribed information about the scheme being used within 30 days of the deposit being safeguarded in a statutory deposit scheme. This information must be provided to the council within 28 days on demand.

2.3 The licence holder whilst fully meeting his/her obligations; shall in combination with their tenancy agreement, develop and implement a fit for purpose tenancy management system that ensures tenants occupy the property in a 'Tenant-like manner.'

The following arrangements shall be implemented to fulfil the requirements of this condition. Copies of the documents and evidence must be provided to the council within 28 days on demand:

- provision of an emergency contact number (including out of hours response arrangements)
- formal arrangements for the disposal of rubbish and bulky waste
- schedule or details of the tenants' role and responsibility, including instructions for the heating systems and equipment.

2.4 The licence holder shall effectively address problems of antisocial behaviour resulting from the conduct on the part of occupiers of, or visitors to the premises by complying with the requirements of paragraphs (a) to (j) below.

a) The licence holder must not ignore or fail to take action within a reasonable timescale, if he has received complaints of anti-social behaviour (ASB) that concern the visitors to or occupiers of the premises.

b) Any letters, relating to anti-social behaviour, sent or received by the licence holder, or agent of the licence holder, must be kept for 3 years by the licence holder.

c) The licence holder must ensure that written notes are kept of any meetings or telephone conversations or investigations regarding anti-social behaviour for 3 years.

d) If a complaint is received, or anti-social behaviour is discovered, the licence holder must contact the tenant within 14 days. The tenant must be informed of the allegations of the anti-social behaviour in writing and of the consequences of its continuation.

e) The licence holder shall, from the date of receipt of the complaint of anti-social behaviour, monitor any allegations of anti-social behaviour.

f) Where the anti-social behaviour is continuing after 28 days from receipt of the complaint, the licence holder, or his agent must within 7 days visit the premises concerned with a warning letter about the consequences should the anti-social behaviour continue.

g) Where the licence holder or his agent has reason to believe that the anti-social behaviour involves criminal activity the licence holder shall ensure that the appropriate authorities are informed. For example, police, council, DWP, Home Office, etc.

h) If after 14 days of giving a warning letter the tenant has taken no steps to address the anti-social behaviour and the ASB is continuing the licence holder shall take formal steps under the written statement of terms for occupation, e.g. the tenancy agreement or licence and which shall include promptly taking any legal proceedings to address the anti-social behaviour.

i) Where the licence holder is specifically invited they shall attend any case conferences or multiagency meetings arranged by the council, police or any other agency.

j) The license holder is expected to co-operate fully and assist any agency that becomes involved in dealing with any matter relating to ASB.

Any correspondence, letters and records referred to in condition 2.4 above must be provided to the council within 28 days on demand.

### **3. Property management**

3.1 The licence holder must ensure all gas installations and appliances are in a safe condition at all times. The licence holder must have available a current valid gas safety certificate obtained within the last 12 months. This must be provided to the Council within 28 days on demand and copies must be provided to all tenants/occupiers at the start of their tenancy. All work on gas appliances must be carried out by gas safe certified operatives.

3.2 The licence holder must comply with the Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector Regulations (England) 2020 (or any successor legislation) ensuring that every electrical installation in the HMO is in proper working order and safe for continued use.

Landlords of privately rented accommodation must:

- Ensure national standards for electrical safety are met. These are set out in the 18th edition of the 'Wiring Regulations', (<https://electrical.theiet.org/bs-7671/>) which are published as British Standard 7671.
- Ensure the electrical installations in their rented properties are inspected and tested by a qualified and competent person at an interval of at least every 5 years.
- Obtain a report from the person conducting the inspection and test which gives the results and sets a date for the next inspection and test.
- Supply a copy of this report to the existing tenant within 28 days of the inspection and test.
- Supply a copy of this report to a new tenant before they occupy the premises.
- Supply a copy of this report to any prospective tenant within 28 days of receiving a request for the report.
- Supply the local authority with a copy of this report within 7 days of receiving a request for a copy.
- Retain a copy of the report to give to the inspector and tester who will undertake the next inspection and test.
- Where the report shows that remedial or further investigative work is necessary, complete this work within 28 days or any shorter period if specified as necessary in the report.
- Supply written confirmation of the completion of the remedial works from the electrician to the tenant and the local authority within 28 days of completion of the works.

(Note: The licence holder must ensure the EICR is supplied by a competent person, who is appropriately qualified to issue this report)

3.3 The licence holder must comply with any scheme which is provided by the local housing authority to the licence holder relating to the storage and disposal of household waste at the HMO pending collection. No refuse shall be kept in the front or rear garden other than in an approved storage container for that purpose.

3.4

3.4 Where the licence holder becomes aware of a pest problem or infestation at the property, he shall take steps to ensure that a treatment program is carried out to eradicate the pest infestation. Records shall be kept of such treatment programs and these must be provided to the council within 28 days on demand.

- 3.5 The licence holder must take general fire precautions to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, the safety of the people on the premises and in the immediate vicinity to include the carrying out of a fire risk assessment for the purpose of identifying the general fire precautions and other measures needed to comply with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.
- 3.6 The licence holder must install and maintain in good working order appropriate smoke alarms in the property and must submit to the council, upon request, a declaration by him as to the condition and positioning of such alarms, in accordance with the LACORS housing fire safety guidance. A copy of the LACORS housing fire safety guidance can be accessed online and downloaded free of charge at:
- [http://www.cieh.org/library/Knowledge/Housing/National\\_fire\\_safety\\_guidance\\_08.pdf](http://www.cieh.org/library/Knowledge/Housing/National_fire_safety_guidance_08.pdf)
- a) The licence holder must ensure that a smoke alarm is installed on each storey of the house on which there is a room used wholly or partly as living accommodation (A bathroom or lavatory situated on the landing/half landing which form part of a living accommodation is to be protected with the appropriate alarm system; the alarm system is to be sited away from direct contact with steam that is likely to interfere with the operation of the alarm).
- b) The licence holder must ensure each smoke alarm installed in any room in the house shall be kept in proper working order.
- c) The licence holder must submit to the council, within 28 days, a declaration by him as to the condition and positioning of any such smoke alarm.
- 3.7 The licence holder shall ensure that a carbon monoxide alarm is installed in any room in the house which is used wholly or partly as living accommodation and contains a solid fuel burning combustion appliance ("room" includes a hall or landing. A bathroom or lavatory is included as a room).
- a) The licence holder shall ensure any carbon monoxide alarm installed in any room in the house shall be kept in proper working order.
- b) The licence holder must supply the authority, on demand, a declaration by him as to the condition and positioning of any such carbon monoxide alarm.
- 3.8 The licence holder shall ensure that any fire-fighting equipment and fire alarms are maintained in good working order. The licence holder provide the council, within 28 days of any request to inspect the same, for their inspection, a copy of all periodical inspection report/test certificates for any fire detection or fire alarm system, emergency lighting and firefighting equipment provided in the property.
- 3.9 The licence holder must ensure that furniture made available in the property is in a safe condition. All upholstered furniture and covers and fillings of cushions and pillows should comply with current fire safety legislation. A

declaration as to the safety of such furniture must be provided to the Council within 28 days on demand.

Note: properties will be assessed on a case-by-case basis upon inspection and may require a standard over and above the minimum.

- 3.10 The license holder shall proactively inspect and identify any disrepairs or maintenance issues and address them as required.

The following arrangements shall be implemented to fulfil the requirements of this condition. Copies of the documents and evidence must be provided to the council within 28 days on demand.

- Updated log of property inspections for management, repair and maintenance purposes, at least once every 3 months. This should include, date of inspection and actions taken, or repairs carried out.
- Schedule of routine maintenance and cleaning programme including works undertaken.
- Schedule of monthly fire testing report including an evacuation plan.

#### **4. Documents to be displayed**

- 4.1 The licence holder must display a copy of the licence to which these conditions apply in the common parts of the property.
- 4.2 The licence holder must display a notice with the name, address and emergency contact number of the licence holder or managing agent in the common parts of the property.
- 4.3 The licence holder must display a copy of the current gas safety certificate in the common parts of the property.
- 4.4 If there have been new tenancies issued after 1 October 2008 for the premises, the licence holder must obtain a valid Energy Performance Certificate (EPC). Copies must be/have been made available to all tenants/occupiers at the start of their tenancy and provided to the council within 28 days on demand. Where individual rooms in a building are rented out and there are shared facilities (e.g. kitchen and/or bathroom), an EPC is not required.

#### **5. Financial management**

- 5.1 No person other than the licence holder or the agent named on the licence may collect and receive rental monies from the occupants of the property. The licence holder and/or agent may pass on the rental monies to any third parties as required.

- 5.2 Where rents are collected or received from occupants, the licence holder must ensure that the payment is recorded and that the occupants receive a receipt for the payment, unless the occupant is an assured shorthold tenant and pays their rent via bank standing order or direct debit. The licence holder must keep a copy of all such records and receipts and must provide the council with a copy of the same within 28 days of any request to inspect them.
- 5.3 With the exception of properties that have been converted into self-contained units that have been separately banded for council tax purposes, management of the council tax account for the property shall remain the liability of the licence holder and, if requested, the licence holder must, within 28 days, provide the council with written details of the arrangements made to pay and settle the annual council tax liability in respect of the property.

## **6. General Conditions**

- 6.1 The licence holder must advise the Council's Property Licensing Team, in writing of any proposed changes to the construction, layout or amenity provision of the house that would affect the licence or licence conditions. For planning and building regulation queries please refer to the relevant pages on the council's website.
- 6.2 The licence holder must arrange for access to be granted at any reasonable time and must not obstruct council officers carrying out their statutory duties including the surveying of the property to ensure compliance with licence conditions and any relevant legislation.
- 6.3 The licence holder must, if required by written notice provide the council with following particulars as may be specified in the notice with respect to the occupancy of the house:
- The names and numbers of individuals/households accommodated specifying the rooms they occupy within the property and
  - the number of individuals in each household. The particulars shall be provided to the Council within 28 days on demand.
- 6.4 The licence holder must inform the council of any change in address, ownership or management of the house.
- 6.5 The licence holder shall ensure that whilst any alteration or construction works are in progress, the work is carried out to ensure the safety to all persons occupying or visiting the premises.
- 6.6 The licence holder shall ensure that on completion of any works, the property shall be left in a clean tidy condition and free from builders' debris.

## **7. Limitations of Licence**

- 7.1 The property licence and conditions do not imply or grant by inference or otherwise any approval or permission for any other purposes including those for Building Control, Development Control and under The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. Conversely, compliance with any of those requirements does not confer or imply compliance with the requirements of the Housing Act 2004 including property licensing.
- 7.2 Planning Article 4 direction may apply and permission may be required for change of use of occupation from single family dwelling (C3) to small HMO (C4). Any HMO with more than six people will also require planning permission. Please contact the planning team [planning\\_enforcement@haverling.gov.uk](mailto:planning_enforcement@haverling.gov.uk) to clarify what planning permissions are already in place for the property and advice on the process. Please note that unlawful HMOs may be subject to planning enforcement action. The council do have powers of enforcement against breaches of planning control and that, upon summary conviction, continued failure to meet the council's enforcement requirements could ultimately result in an unlimited fine. For planning and building regulation queries, please refer to the planning pages on the council's website, [WWW.HAVERING.GOV.UK](http://WWW.HAVERING.GOV.UK).
- 7.3 Any requirements relating to the licence and conditions are without prejudice to assessments and appropriate actions including enforcement actions under the Housing Act 2004. This includes actions to deal with category 1 and category 2 hazards as may be identified under the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) and does not preclude such action.
- 7.4 **LICENCE TRANSFER**
- This licence is not transferable and may NOT be transferred to another person, organisation or property.
- 7.5 **REGISTERED COMPANIES**
- If the licence holder is a registered company and is dissolved while the licence is in force, the licence ceases to be in force on the date of dissolution.
- 7.6 **CONSUMER RIGHTS & UNFAIR PRACTICES**
- The licence holder must ensure that any tenancy agreement he or she uses is free from unfair terms and complies with all legal requirements under consumer law, including the Consumer Rights Act 2015. Licence holders should carefully read the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) 'Unfair Contract Terms Guidance' (CMA37) and follow this guidance when conducting their business, drawing up tenancies, contracts, or serving notices on tenants and/or agents.



It is also recommended that licence holders refer to the 'Guidance on Unfair Terms in Tenancy Agreements' (OFT356) which, though not up to date in terms of legal developments since publication in 2005, remains a useful guide to type of tenancy terms that are potentially 'unfair'.

The licence holder must act in good faith at all times and must not take any action, or omit to do anything, which might be considered a 'misleading action' or a 'misleading omission', as defined by the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008. The licence holder must provide prospective tenants with information about the same, including the details of this licence.

Licence holders must ensure that all goods supplied as part of a letting of furnished, residential accommodation are safe, including gas and electrical installations and appliances. Further advice on all the above requirements can be found at:

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/unfair-contract-terms-cma37>
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/unfair-terms-in-tenancy-agreements--2>
- <https://www.businesscompanion.info/en/quick-guides/fair-trading/protection-from-unfair-trading-consumers-rights-of-redress>
- <https://www.businesscompanion.info/en/quick-guides/product-safety/goods-in-rented-accommodation>

## 7.7 TERMS OF LEASE OR MORTGAGE AGREEMENTS:

Please note that whilst a licence is being granted for HMO purposes, you may be in breach of your lease or mortgage agreement. Please also be aware that your mortgage provider and/or Home Ownership Team have been notified of your licence application and may decide to take action in relation to such breaches for which you will be responsible for any costs incurred.

**It is not the responsibility of the London Borough of Havering's Property Licensing Team to ensure the property is compliant with the above limitations.**

8. The Following conditions only apply in cases where a short term (12 month) licence is to be issued (landlords of concern)
  - 8.1 The licence holder must, within 6 months of the date on which this licence is issued, if he or she has not already done so in the 5 years immediately before the licence is issued, attend training (to be specified in this condition) and become an Accredited Landlord unless they have appointed a regulated letting agent to manage the property on their behalf.
  - 8.2 If the licence holder is required by a condition of the licence to attend training and accreditation with the London Landlord Accreditation Scheme (LLAS) or

an equivalent, professionally-recognised organisation listed in condition 14, the licence holder must do this by:

(a) booking and completing the LLAS one-day training course or equivalent, professionally-recognised training course; and

(b) agreeing to comply with the UK Landlord Accreditation Partnership's Code of Conduct, or the equivalent, professionally-recognised code

To book the course and for more information about the requirements in conditions, visit <http://www.londonlandlords.org.uk> or call 020 7974 6975.

(c) The other equivalent, professionally-recognised qualifications may be acquired by, as the case requires:

- attending and passing the NRLA Foundation Course run by the National Residential Landlords Association ([www.nrla.org.uk](http://www.nrla.org.uk));
- becoming a member of the Association of Residential Letting Agents (ARLA) partnered with PropertyMark ([www.propertymark.co.uk](http://www.propertymark.co.uk));
- completing the Safeagent Accreditation Course run by Safeagent ([safeagents.co.uk](http://safeagents.co.uk));

(d) The licence holder must remain an accredited Landlord with LLAS or registered with the equivalent, professionally recognised scheme for the duration of this licence.

(e) The licence holder must:

(a) keep the accreditation certificate or documents issued by LLAS or the equivalent, professionally recognised scheme for the duration of the licence; and must

(b) provide the council with a copy within 28 days of any request to inspect them.

**Failure to comply with any licence condition may result in proceedings including unlimited fines per breach or financial penalty and loss of the licence.**

The property licence and conditions do not imply or grant by inference or otherwise any approval or permission for any other purposes including those for Building Control, Development Control and under The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. Conversely, compliance with any of those requirements does not confer or imply compliance with the requirements of the Housing Act 2004 including property licensing.

Any HMO for more than six people will also require planning permission. Please contact the planning team [planning\\_enforcement@havering.gov.uk](mailto:planning_enforcement@havering.gov.uk) to clarify what planning permissions are already in place for the property and advice on the process. Please note that unlawful HMOs may be subject to planning enforcement action. The council do have powers of enforcement against breaches of planning control and that, upon summary conviction, continued failure to meet the council's enforcement requirements could ultimately result in an unlimited fine.

For planning and building regulation queries, please refer to the planning pages on the council's website. [WWW.HAVERING.GOV.UK](http://WWW.HAVERING.GOV.UK)

Any requirements relating to the licence and conditions are without prejudice to assessments and appropriate actions including enforcement actions under the Housing Act 2004. This includes actions to deal with category 1 and category 2 hazards as may be identified under the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) and does not preclude such action.

## **Selective licences**

### **1. Permitted occupation**

[There will be a sentence here showing the maximum number of occupants allowed]

### **2. Tenancy management**

#### **2.1 The licence holder must:**

(a) supply the occupiers of the property with a written statement of the terms on which they occupy the property and details of the arrangements in place to deal with repair issues and emergency issues;

(b) must provide the Council with signed copies of the said terms that were provided to each occupier, within 28 days upon demand.

#### **2.2 The licence holder must ensure that only the landlord or the agent listed on this licence creates a new tenancy or licenses to occupy the property whilst this licence is in force and provides the council with a copy of the terms of any new tenancies and licences within 28 days of any request to inspect them.**

#### **. 2.3 The licence holder must not cause or permit any person, who has previously applied for a property licence in respect of the premises and has either a) been found not to be fit and proper b) been made subject to a banning order under the Housing and Planning Act 2016, to control or manage the premises, or to carry out or arrange any repair, improvement or other building works at the property.**

#### **2.4 The licence holder must demand references from persons who wish to occupy a letting in the property before entering into any tenancy, licence or other agreement with them to occupy the accommodation.**

#### **2.5 The licence holder must retain all references obtained for occupiers for the duration of this licence and provide copies to the council within 28 days on demand.**

#### **2. 6 The licence holder must protect any deposit taken under an assured short-hold tenancy by placing it in a statutory tenancy deposit scheme. The tenant must be given the prescribed information about the scheme being used within 30 days of the deposit being safeguarded in a statutory deposit scheme. This information must be provided to the council within 28 days on demand.**

#### **2.75 The licence holder must provide to the Council details in writing of the tenancy management arrangements that have been, or are to be, made to prevent or**

reduce anti-social behaviour by persons occupying or visiting the property. Copies of these must be provided to the Council within 28 days on demand.

2.8 The following arrangements shall be implemented to fulfil the requirements of this condition. Copies of the documents and evidence must be provided to the council within 28 days on demand:

- provision of an emergency contact number (including out of hours response arrangements)
  - formal arrangements for the disposal of rubbish and bulky waste
  - Update of written records of property inspections for management and repair issues at least once every 6 months
- 2.9 The licence holder must ensure that inspections of the property are carried out at least every six (6) months to identify any problems relating to the condition and management of the property. The records of such inspections must be kept for the duration of this licence. As a minimum requirement the records must contain a log of who carried out the inspection, date and time of inspection and issues found, and action (s) taken. Copies of these must be provided to the Council within 28 days on demand.

2.10 The licence holder shall effectively address problems of anti-social behaviour resulting from the conduct on the part of occupiers of, or visitors to the premises by complying with the requirements of paragraphs (a) to (k) below.

- (a) The licence holder must not ignore or fail to take action, if he has received complaints of anti-social behaviour (ASB) that concern the visitors to or occupiers of the premises.
- (b) If the licence holder is informed by the council, police or other organisation that any occupier or occupiers have entered into a Community Resolution, or an Acceptable Behaviour contract, or that court proceedings for a civil injunction have been issued against the occupier or occupiers, or that the occupier or occupiers have been prosecuted in the criminal courts for acts associated with ASB, the licence holder must visit the property within 7 days of being so informed.
- (c) During the visit the licence holder must provide the occupier with a warning letter explaining (amongst any other matters); why their behaviour is not acceptable; that they are responsible for the conduct of their visitors; the impact on any victims or the local community; and the consequences of the behaviour continuing.
- (d) Any letters, relating to anti-social behaviour, sent or received by the licence holder, or agent of the

- (e) The licence holder must ensure that written notes are kept of any meetings or telephone conversations or investigations regarding anti-social behaviour for 5 years.
- (f) If a complaint is received, or anti-social behaviour is discovered, the licence holder must contact the tenant within 14 days. The tenant must be informed of the allegations of the anti-social behaviour in writing and of the consequences of its continuation.
- (g) The licence holder shall from the date of receipt of the complaint of anti-social behaviour, monitor any allegations of anti-social behaviour.
- (h) Where the anti-social behaviour is continuing after 28 days from receipt of the complaint, the licence holder, or his agent must within 7 days visit the premises and provide the tenant with a warning letter advising them of the possibility of legal proceedings if their behaviour continues.
- (i) Where the licence holder or his agent has reason to believe that the anti-social behaviour involves criminal activity the licence holder shall ensure that the appropriate authorities are informed. For example, police, council, DWP, Home Office, etc.
- (j) If after 14 days of giving a warning letter the tenant has taken no steps to address the anti-social behaviour and the ASB is continuing the licence holder shall take formal steps under the written statement of terms for occupation, e.g. the tenancy agreement or licence and which shall include promptly taking any legal eviction proceedings to address the anti-social behaviour.
- (k) Where the licence holder is specifically invited they must attend any case conferences or multi-agency meetings arranged by the council, police or any other agency.

### **3. Property management**

- 3.1 The licence holder shall comply with the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 (or any successor legislation), In particular they must ensure that any gas installations and appliances are in a safe condition at all times. The licence holder must have available a current valid gas safety certificate obtained within the last 12 months. This must be provided to the council within 28 days on demand and copies must be provided to all tenants/occupiers at the start of their tenancy. All work on gas appliances must be carried out by gas safe certified operatives.

3.2 The licence holder must comply with the Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector Regulations (England) 2020 (or any successor legislation). In particular, they must ensure:

- National standards for electrical safety are met. These are set out in the 18th edition of the 'Wiring Regulations', (<https://electrical.theiet.org/bs-7671/>) which are published as British Standard 7671.
- The electrical installations in their rented properties are inspected and tested by a qualified and competent person at an interval of at least every 5 years.
- Obtain a report from the person conducting the inspection and test which gives the results and sets a date for the next inspection and test.
- Supply a copy of this report to the existing tenant within 28 days of the inspection and test.
- Supply a copy of this report to a new tenant before they occupy the premises.
- Supply a copy of this report to any prospective tenant within 28 days of receiving a request for the report.
- Supply the local authority with a copy of this report within 7 days of receiving a request for a copy.
- Retain a copy of the report to give to the inspector and tester who will undertake the next inspection and test.
- Where the report shows that remedial or further investigative work is necessary, complete this work within 28 days or any shorter period if specified as necessary in the report.
- Supply written confirmation of the completion of the remedial works from the electrician to the tenant and the local authority within 28 days of completion of the works.

(Note: The licence holder must ensure the EICR is supplied by a competent person, who is appropriately qualified to issue this report)

3.3 No refuse shall be kept in the front or rear garden other than in an approved storage container for that purpose.

3.4 Where the licence holder becomes aware of a pest problem or infestation at the property he must take steps to ensure that a treatment program is carried out to eradicate the pest infestation. Records shall be kept of such treatment programs and these must be provided to the council within 28 days on demand.

3.5 The licence holder must install and maintain in good working order appropriate smoke alarms in the property and must submit to the council, upon request, a declaration by him as to the condition and positioning of such alarms, in accordance with the LACORS housing fire safety guidance. A copy of the LACORS housing fire safety guidance can be accessed online and downloaded free of charge at:

- (a) The licence holder must ensure that a smoke alarm is installed on each storey of the house (which includes half landings) on which there is a room used wholly or partly as living accommodation (A bathroom or lavatory on a storey requires a smoke detector, it should be sited away from direct contact with steam that is likely to interfere with the operation of the alarm).
  - (b) The licence holder shall ensure each smoke alarm installed in any room in the house shall be kept in proper working order.
  - (c) The licence holder shall submit to the council, within 28 days, a declaration by him as to the condition and positioning of any such smoke alarm.
  - (d) The licence holder shall ensure that a carbon monoxide alarm is installed in any room in the house which is used wholly or partly as living accommodation and contains a solid fuel burning combustion appliance ("room" includes a hall or landing. A bathroom or lavatory is included as a room).
  - (e) The licence holder shall ensure each/any carbon monoxide alarm installed in any room in the house shall be kept in proper working order.
  - (f) The licence holder must supply the authority, on demand, a declaration by him as to the condition and positioning of any such carbon monoxide alarm.
- 3.6 The licence holder shall ensure that any firefighting equipment and fire alarms are maintained in good working order. The licence holder must submit to the council, for their inspection, a copy of all periodical inspection report/test certificates for any automatic fire alarm system, emergency lighting and fire fighting equipment provided in the property. These must be provided to the Council within 28 days.
- 3.7 The licence holder must ensure that furniture made available in the property is in a safe condition. All upholstered furniture and covers and fillings of cushions and pillows should comply with current fire safety legislation. A declaration as to the safety of such furniture must be provided to the council within 28 days on demand.

#### **4. Documents to be provided**

- 4.1 The licence holder must display a copy of the licence to which these conditions apply in the common parts of the property. Alternatively, copies must be provided to all tenants/occupiers at the start of their tenancy.
- 4.2 The licence holder must display a notice with the name, address and emergency contact number of the licence holder or managing agent in the



property. Alternatively, copies must be provided to all tenants/occupiers at the start of their tenancy and provided to the Council within 28 days on demand.

- 4.3 The licence holder must give a copy of the current gas safety certificate to the tenant(s) of the property. Alternatively, copies must be provided to all tenants/occupiers at the start of their tenancy and provided to the council within 28 days on demand.
- 4.4 If there have been new tenancies issued after 1 October 2008 for the premises, the licence holder shall comply with the Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations 2012, this means they must obtain a valid Energy Performance Certificate (EPC). Copies must be/have been made available to all tenants/occupiers at the start of their tenancy and provided to the council within 28 days on demand.

## **5. Financial management**

- 5.1 No person other than the licence holder or the agent named on the licence may collect and receive rental monies from the occupants of the property. The licence holder and/or agent may pass on the rental monies to any third parties as required.
- 5.2 Where rents are collected or received from occupants, the licence holder must ensure that the payment is recorded and that the occupants receive a receipt for the payment, unless the occupant is an assured shorthold tenant and pays their rent via bank standing order or direct debit. The licence holder must keep a copy of all such records and receipts and must provide the council with a copy of the same within 28 days of any request to inspect them.

## **6. General Conditions**

- 6.1 The licence holder must advise the council's property licensing team in writing of any proposed changes to the construction, layout or amenity provision of the house that would affect the licence or licence conditions.  
[propertylicensing@haverling.gov.uk](mailto:propertylicensing@haverling.gov.uk)
- 6.2 The licence holder must arrange for access to be granted at any reasonable time and must not obstruct council officers carrying out their statutory duties including the surveying of the property to ensure compliance with licence conditions and any relevant legislation.

- 6.3 The licence holder must if required by written notice provide the council with following particulars as may be specified in the notice with respect to the occupancy of the house:
- the names and numbers of individuals/households accommodated specifying the rooms they occupy within the property
  - number of individuals in each household.
- The particulars shall be provided to the council within 28 days on demand.
- 6.4 The licence holder shall inform the council of any change in address, ownership or management of the house.
- 6.5 The licence holder must ensure that whilst any alteration or construction works are in progress, the work is carried out to ensure the safety to all persons occupying or visiting the premises.
- 6.6 The licence holder must ensure that on completion of any works, the property shall be left in a clean tidy condition and free from builders' debris.

## **7. Limitations of Licence**

- 7.1 **LICENCE TRANSFER** This licence is not transferable and may NOT be transferred to another person, organisation or property. The licence holder must advise the council's property licensing team in writing of any proposed changes to the construction, layout or amenity provision of the house that would affect the licence or licence conditions.
- 7.2 **REGISTERED COMPANIES** If the licence holder is a registered company and is dissolved while the licence is in force, the licence ceases to be in force on the date of dissolution. The licence holder must arrange for access to be granted at any reasonable time and must not obstruct council officers carrying out their statutory duties including the surveying of the property to ensure compliance with licence conditions and any relevant legislation.
- 7.3 **PLANNING PERMISSIONS** This licence does NOT grant any planning approvals, consents or permissions under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or any related planning legislation, retrospectively or otherwise. This licence does not offer any protection against or excuse for enforcement action taken by the Planning Department. If you are unclear about the matters outlined above, you should seek professional planning advice.

- 7.4 **BUILDING CONTROL** This licence does NOT grant any Building Regulations approvals, certification, consent or permissions, retrospectively or otherwise. This licence does not offer any protection against or excuse for enforcement action taken by the Building Control Department.
- 7.5 **PROPERTY CONDITION** This licence is NOT proof that the property is safe and free from hazards and defects. The licence does not prevent legal action being taken against the licence holder, or anyone else with an interest in the property, in the criminal and/or civil courts if any hazards or nuisances are found, or any other problems discovered in relation to the condition of the property. It is not the responsibility of the London Borough of Havering's Property Licensing Team to ensure the property is compliant with the above limitations.
- 7.6 **PROSECUTION/ CONTRAVENTIONS CONSEQUENCES** Please note that any prosecution or enforcement action, or legal action taken against the licence holder or anyone associated with licence holder, or the management of the property, may affect the licence holder's status as a 'fit and proper' person to hold a licence. The council can revoke or vary the licence at any time, giving proper statutory notice.
- 7.7 **CONSUMER RIGHTS & UNFAIR PRACTICES** The licence holder must ensure that any tenancy agreement he or she uses is free from unfair terms and complies with all legal requirements under consumer law, including the Consumer Rights Act 2015. Licence holders should carefully read the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) 'Unfair Contract Terms Guidance' (CMA37) and follow this guidance when conducting their business, drawing up tenancies, contracts, or serving notices on tenants and/or agents.

It is also recommended that licence holders refer to the 'Guidance on Unfair Terms in Tenancy Agreements' (OFT356) which, though not up to date in terms of legal developments since publication in 2005, remains a useful guide to type of tenancy terms that are potentially 'unfair'.

The licence holder must act in good faith at all times and must not take any action, or omit to do anything, which might be considered a 'misleading action' or a 'misleading omission', as defined by the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008. The licence holder must provide prospective tenants with information about the same, including the details of this licence.

Licence holders must ensure that all goods supplied as part of a letting of furnished, residential accommodation are safe, including gas and electrical installations and appliances.

Further advice on all the above requirements can be found at:

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/unfair-contract-terms-cma37>
- <https://www.businesscompanion.info/en/quick-guides/fair-trading/protection-from-unfair-trading-consumers-rights-of-redress>
- <https://www.businesscompanion.info/en/quick-guides/product-safety/goods-in-rented-accommodation>

7.8 TERMS OF LEASE OR MORTGAGE AGREEMENTS: Please note that whilst a licence is being granted for rental purposes, you may be in breach of your lease or mortgage agreement. Please also be aware that your mortgage provider and/or Home Ownership Team have been notified of your licence application and may decide to take action in relation to such breaches for which you will be responsible for any costs incurred.

For planning and building regulation queries, please refer to the relevant pages on the council's website. [WWW.HAVERING.GOV.UK](http://WWW.HAVERING.GOV.UK)

**Failure to comply with any licence condition may result in proceedings including unlimited fines or financial penalty and loss of the licence.**

The property licence and conditions do not imply or grant by inference or otherwise any approval or permission for any other purposes including those for Building Control, Development Control and under The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. Conversely, compliance with any of those requirements does not confer or imply compliance with the requirements of the Housing Act 2004 including property licensing.

Any requirements relating to the licence and conditions are without prejudice to assessments and appropriate actions including enforcement actions under the Housing Act 2004. This includes actions to deal with category 1 and category 2 hazards as may be identified under the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) and does not preclude such action.