



AGENDA

LICENSING SUPPLEMENTARY COMMITTEE

Date: THURSDAY, 19 MARCH 2020 at 7.15 pm

**Committee Room 3
Civic Suite
Catford Road
London SE6 4RU**

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This meeting is an open meeting and all items on the agenda may be audio recorded and/or filmed except for items numbered 6 on the Agenda. For legal reasons, those items will be considered in private with the press and public excluded.

MEMBERS

Councillors:

Councillor Eva Stamirowski (Chair)
Councillor Colin Elliott (Vice Chair)
Councillor Tauseef Anwar
Councillor Juliet Campbell
Councillor Alan Hall
Councillor Carl Handley
Councillor Sue Hordijkenko
Councillor Coral Howard
Councillor Kim Powell
Councillor Susan Wise

Members are summoned to attend this meeting

**Kim Wright
Chief Executive
Civic Suite
Catford
London SE6 4RU
Date: 11 March 2020**



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

The public are welcome to attend our committee meetings, however occasionally committees may have to consider some business in private. Copies of reports can be made available in additional formats on request.

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Licensing Supplementary Committee

Minutes

Date: 19 March 2020

Key decision: No

Class: Part 1

Ward(s) affected: All

Contributors: Chief Executive / Head of Business and Committee

Outline and recommendations

Members are asked to confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 27 August 2020.

Recommendation

That the Minutes of the meeting of the Licensing Supplementary Committee, which was open to the press and public, held on 27 August 2019 (copies circulated separately) be confirmed and signed.

Agenda Item 2



Licensing Supplementary Committee

Declaration of Interest

Date: 19 March 2020

Key decision: No

Class: Part 1

Ward(s) affected: All

Contributors: Chief Executive / Head of Business and Committee

Outline and recommendations

Members are asked to declare any personal interest they have in any item of the agenda

1 Personal interests

There are three types of personal interest referred to in the Council's Member Code of Conduct :-

- (1) Disclosable pecuniary interests
- (2) Other registerable interests
- (3) Non-registerable interests

2 Disclosable pecuniary interests are defined by regulation as:-

- (a) Employment, trade, profession or vocation of a relevant person* for profit or gain
- (b) Sponsorship –payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than by the Council) within the 12 months prior to giving notice for inclusion in the register in respect of expenses incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member or towards your election expenses (including payment or financial benefit from a Trade Union).
- (c) Undischarged contracts between a relevant person* (or a firm in which they are a partner or a body corporate in which they are a director, or in the securities of which they have a beneficial interest) and the Council for goods, services or works.

- (d) Beneficial interests in land in the borough.
- (e) Licence to occupy land in the borough for one month or more.
- (f) Corporate tenancies – any tenancy, where to the member’s knowledge, the Council is landlord and the tenant is a firm in which the relevant person* is a partner, a body corporate in which they are a director, or in the securities of which they have a beneficial interest.
- (g) Beneficial interest in securities of a body where:-
 - (a) that body to the member’s knowledge has a place of business or land in the borough; and
 - (b) either
 - (i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or 1/100 of the total issued share capital of that body; or
 - (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person* has a beneficial interest exceeds 1/100 of the total issued share capital of that class.

*A relevant person is the member, their spouse or civil partner, or a person with whom they live as spouse or civil partner.

(3) Other registerable interests

The Lewisham Member Code of Conduct requires members also to register the following interests:-

- (a) Membership or position of control or management in a body to which you were appointed or nominated by the Council
- (b) Any body exercising functions of a public nature or directed to charitable purposes , or whose principal purposes include the influence of public opinion or policy, including any political party
- (c) Any person from whom you have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25

(4) Non registerable interests

Occasions may arise when a matter under consideration would or would be likely to affect the wellbeing of a member, their family, friend or close associate more than it would affect the wellbeing of those in the local area generally, but which is not required to be registered in the Register of Members’ Interests (for example a matter concerning the closure of a school at which a Member’s child attends).

(5) Declaration and Impact of interest on members' participation

- (a) Where a member has any registerable interest in a matter and they are present at a meeting at which that matter is to be discussed, they must declare the nature of the interest at the earliest opportunity and in any event before the matter is considered. The declaration will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. If the matter is a disclosable pecuniary interest the member must take no part in consideration of the matter and withdraw from the room before it is considered. They must not seek improperly to influence the decision in any way. **Failure to declare such an interest which has not already been entered in the Register of Members' Interests, or participation where such an interest exists, is liable to prosecution and on conviction carries a fine of up to £5000**
- (b) Where a member has a registerable interest which falls short of a disclosable pecuniary interest they must still declare the nature of the interest to the meeting at the earliest opportunity and in any event before the matter is considered, but they may stay in the room, participate in consideration of the matter and vote on it unless paragraph (c) below applies.
- (c) Where a member has a registerable interest which falls short of a disclosable pecuniary interest, the member must consider whether a reasonable member of the public in possession of the facts would think that their interest is so significant that it would be likely to impair the member's judgement of the public interest. If so, the member must withdraw and take no part in consideration of the matter nor seek to influence the outcome improperly.
- (d) If a non-registerable interest arises which affects the wellbeing of a member, their, family, friend or close associate more than it would affect those in the local area generally, then the provisions relating to the declarations of interest and withdrawal apply as if it were a registerable interest.
- (e) Decisions relating to declarations of interests are for the member's personal judgement, though in cases of doubt they may wish to seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer.

(6) Sensitive information

There are special provisions relating to sensitive interests. These are interests the disclosure of which would be likely to expose the member to risk of violence or intimidation where the Monitoring Officer has agreed that such interest need not be registered. Members with such an interest are referred to the Code and advised to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer in advance.

(7) Exempt categories

There are exemptions to these provisions allowing members to participate in decisions notwithstanding interests that would otherwise prevent them doing so. These include:-

- (a) Housing – holding a tenancy or lease with the Council unless the matter relates to your particular tenancy or lease; (subject to arrears exception)
- (b) School meals, school transport and travelling expenses; if you are a parent or guardian of a child in full time education, or a school governor unless the matter relates particularly to the school your child attends or of which you are a governor;
- (c) Statutory sick pay; if you are in receipt
- (d) Allowances, payment or indemnity for members
- (e) Ceremonial honours for members
- (f) Setting Council Tax or precept (subject to arrears exception)



Licensing Supplementary Committee

Borough-wide Licensing: Fee proposals to introduce new licensing schemes

Date:	19 March 2020
Key decision:	Yes.
Class:	Part 1
Ward(s) affected:	All
Contributors:	Executive Director for Housing, Environment and Regeneration Head of Law Director of Financial Services Director of Corporate Policy and Governance Director of Public Protection and Safety

Outline and recommendations

The Licensing Supplementary Committee are asked to agree on the following recommendations in respect to the proposed Additional Licensing Scheme and the proposed Selective Licensing Scheme.

Proposed Additional Licensing Scheme

- 1.1. Approve the proposed Additional Licensing Scheme Fee for HMOs fees as outlined in paragraph 5 section Licensing fees for HMO.

Proposed Selective Licensing Scheme

- 1.2. Approve the proposed Selective Licensing Scheme Fee, as part of the application to the Secretary of State, as outlined in paragraph 6 section Licensing fees for Selective Licenses.

Timeline of engagement and decision-making

- 27 Feb 2019 Lewisham corporate strategy published with tackling the housing crisis stated as a key priority with a commitment to implement a full borough-wide licence scheme to crack down on rogue landlords.
- 06 Mar 2019 Housing Select Committee expressed its strong support for the submission to the Secretary of State for approval to implement such a scheme
- 24 Apr 2019 The Mayor and Cabinet agreed that:
- officers undertake a public consultation on the proposal for a new additional licensing scheme and for a selective licensing scheme (as split via the designations) which will require approval from the Secretary of State, and
 - if the new additional licensing scheme and the selective licensing schemes are agreed, the council will incur costs of up to £400,000 to introduce the schemes, which will be wholly recoverable from licencing fees
- 28 May 2019
– Public Consultation for revised additional licensing scheme and the new selective licensing scheme
- 21 Aug 2019
- 11 Mar 2020 Mayor and Cabinet decision on the borough wide licensing report.

1. Summary

- 1.1. Lewisham's citizens want to live their best possible lives. One of the fundamental requirements to living well and enjoying a successful life is having a secure safe and affordable home. The Mayor of Lewisham and the Council share this ambition for our citizens and we have set out how we will work with our communities to deliver the best possible lives for citizens in our forward-looking and progressive "Corporate Strategy 2018-2022".
- 1.2. One of the priorities of the strategy is "Tackling the Housing Crisis" and ensuring that everyone has a decent home that is secure and affordable. The Council is committed to delivering this by improving standards across all housing sectors. This report sets out how the Council will deliver this commitment through seeking approval from the Mayor to deliver an additional licensing scheme for all Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and seeking permission to apply to the Secretary of State for approval to introduce a Selective Licensing scheme.
- 1.3. The implementation of the two proposed licensing schemes will result in better property standards and better property management practices within the private rented sector (PRS) across Lewisham. The schemes will also result in a lower rate of antisocial behaviour and crime associated with the licensed properties
- 1.4. To assist the Licensing Supplementary Committee in making their decision, this report:
 - Provides the policy context and the history of licencing within the borough, its achievements and the limitations of the existing schemes;
 - Summarises the statutory consultation conducted on the licensing proposals, the responses received, and the amendments made to the proposed schemes;
 - Outlines the proposals for both new licensing schemes, including the proposed license fee and scheme costs;

2. Recommendations

The Licensing Supplementary Committee are asked to agree on the following recommendations in respect to the proposed Additional Licensing Scheme and the proposed Selective Licensing Scheme. Recommendations:

Additional Licensing Scheme

- 2.1.1. Approve the proposed Additional Licensing Scheme Fee for HMOs fees as outlined in paragraph 5 section Licensing fees for HMO.

Proposed Selective Licensing Scheme

- 2.1.2. Approve the proposed Selective Licensing Scheme Fee, as part of the application to the Secretary of State, as outlined in paragraph 6 section Licensing fees for Selective Licenses.

3. Policy Context

- 3.1. The implementation of the Additional and Selective licencing schemes directly supports a number of our corporate strategies and policies. A more detailed analysis of the strategic fit is outlined within the 'Strategic Context' section of Appendix O – Evidence Base: Borough Wide Licensing Consultation.
- 3.2. A summary of how the two licensing schemes support our key strategies is set out below:-
 - *The Corporate Strategy 2018-2022*: Tackling the housing crisis so that everyone has a decent home that is secure and affordable; Improved standards across all housing sectors; Building safer communities so that every resident feels safe and secure living

here as we work together towards a borough free from crime

- *The Housing Strategies* (both 2015-20 and draft 2020-26 currently out for public consultation): Greater security and quality for private renters (current Housing Strategy); Promoting health and wellbeing by improving our residents' homes (current Housing Strategy); Improving the quality, standard and safety of housing (draft 2020-26 strategy);
- *Safer Lewisham Plan*: reduction in harm and vulnerability is identified as a critical part of an overall prevention, intervention and enforcement approaches.
- *MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2017-21*: The safer Lewisham Partnership has committed to working to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) Police and Crime Plan. This advocates a multi-disciplinary and problem solving approach between the council and the police, using all the powers and resources at our disposal to tackle and prevent antisocial behaviour (ASB).
- *Sustainable community strategy 2008-20*: being a safer borough, where people feel safe and live free from crime, antisocial behaviour and abuse.

4. Background

Housing and The Private Rented Sector

England

- 4.1. In 2016/17, the private rented sector accounted for 21% of households in England. The size of the private rented sector has increased from 2.6 million households in 2006/07 to 4.7 million households in 2016/17 ([English Housing Survey](#)).
- 4.2. In 2016/17, household reference persons (HRP) in the private rented sector in England were, on average, younger than social renters and owner-occupiers, with a mean age of 40 years (compared with 52 years for social renters and 57 years for owner-occupiers). Whilst this is broadly unchanged over the past ten years, the distribution of the sector across age bands has shifted ([English Housing Survey](#)) increasing the likelihood of longer tenures.
- 4.3. Over the past 20 years, the biggest change has been in the proportion of 35- to 44-year-olds living in the private rented sector, increasing from 16% in 1996/97 to 24% in 2017/18. There were more than three times as many 35- to 44-year-olds renting privately in 2016/17 than 20 years ago, an increase from 331,000 households in 1996/97 to 1.1 million in 2016/17. The single largest group of private renter HRPs remains the 25 to 34 years age band, which represents 33% of the sector with 1.5 million households.
- 4.4. The PRS is predicted to increase in size from 24% in 2017/18 to 35% nationally by 2032. If the current trend continues the number of households renting privately could double again over the next twenty years.

London Borough of Lewisham

- 4.5. The Private Rented Sector (PRS) is an important part of Lewisham's housing market, accounting for approximately 32,000 properties within the borough. It is estimated that in 2019, one in four households in Lewisham rent from a private landlord – this is double the number in 2004 and this trend is expected to continue.
- 4.6. Looking ahead into the future, the private rented sector will be the sector in which our residents build their lives and for many it will be from cradle to grave the only sector that they will spend their lives, providing a home for them as young adults starting out, providing a home for them to raise their families in and providing a home for them after their families have grown up and left home. This shift in the type of households that are living in the PRS within Lewisham Borough has happened over the last decade and now

more households aged 25-34 now rent in the PRS (44%) rather than owning their own home, up from 28% in 2007-08.

Why we are applying for the additional and selective licensing

- 4.7. “Housing insecurity means buying a home is a distant dream for most. The new norm is paying private landlords on insecure contracts, leaving you with no idea of how much you’ll be paying or where you will be living from one year to the next.”¹ Ensuring that residents in the PRS live in high-quality homes and security of tenure is a priority that is jointly shared by both the Mayor of Lewisham, the Council and Government. In Lewisham, we know that the vast majority of landlords take their responsibilities to their tenants seriously and provide decent, well-maintained and well-managed homes.
- 4.8. However, it is also the case that there are widespread issues of poor housing conditions, housing hazards, disrepair and incidences of antisocial behaviour within the PRS. In addition, there are a small number of criminal landlords who rent out accommodation that is not safe.
- 4.9. Our extensive and comprehensive Borough Wide Licensing Consultation (see Appendix C – Evidence Base: Borough Wide Licensing Consultation) has given us evidence that the PRS in Lewisham is affected by issues relating to poor property condition, antisocial behaviour and crime. So we now know that:-
- HMOs account for 20%. of the 32,000 PRS properties in Lewisham
 - Survey results have shown Category 1 hazards² in 18.4% of homes in the PRS and Category 2 hazards in 38% of homes in the PRS.
 - Antisocial behaviour (ASB) incidents are higher in wards with more privately rented homes.
 - 36% of homes in the PRS and 46% of HMOs have experienced multiple incidents of environmental ASB in close proximity to the property.
 - The wards with the highest levels of privately rented homes also have the highest levels of crime across the borough.
- 4.10. Based on this evidence and following public consultation we are seeking approval to implement both a selective and additional licensing scheme which will enable us to do more than we are currently able. These licensing schemes will enable us to;
- Simplify enforcement by bringing all properties in the PRS under licensing and by clearly defining unlicensed properties as an offence.
 - Providing a channel for effective engagement between landlords and the Council thereby enabling us to better raise landlord awareness of their responsibilities
 - Directly targeting the Council’s resources on areas of concern and being able to generate sufficient revenue to cover the costs of our activities
 - Provide a proactive approach to inspection, as there will no longer be the need to issue a 24-hour notice for access in circumstances where failure to licence and breaches in licence conditions are suspected
 - Improve our ability to identify unlicensed properties and in targeting priority properties, through effective intelligence gathering mechanisms
 - Develop and publish clear targets and metrics to measure progress and success.

¹ Lewisham Mayor’s AGM 4th April 2019.

² Please refer to glossary

Current PRS Licensing in Lewisham

4.11. The Council currently operates the following licensing schemes:

- Mandatory scheme, operational since 2006, relating to all Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMO) where five people across two or more households (families) live in the same property and share facilities such as a kitchen or bathroom. This is a national scheme. Since its introduction, the council's licensing and enforcement capabilities have developed considerably, with significant issues being addressed through the licensing process.
- Additional licensing, operational since February 2017, relating to HMOs above commercial premises where at least three people are living in two or more households, or poorly converted privately rented self-contained flats. This Lewisham specific scheme was implemented as data gathered during the implementation of the mandatory scheme highlighted poor standards, conditions and hazards found in shared accommodation and particularly within flats over commercial properties.

Achievements of the current schemes

4.12. Since the introduction of additional licensing in 2017 and the extension of mandatory licensing in 2018:

- There have been 10 successful prosecutions of landlords and agents with sentences ranging from fines to suspended custodial sentences:
 - five of these were convicted of offences relating to harassment and unlawful eviction, and
 - the remaining five convicted of Housing Act 2004 and Environmental Protection Act 1990 offences
- Officers have on average tackled 15 cases of illegal eviction and 15 cases of tenant harassment per month, helping tenants back into their homes once it is safe to do so.
- In 2018, we tackled 391 complaints on disrepairs on a combination licenses and non-licensed properties using statutory enforcement tools (HHSRS Part 1 Housing Act 2004).
- In Oct 2018, two-storey five-person HMOs became mandatory licensable. We have since doubled the number of licensed HMOs. We have seen a reduction in stand-alone disrepair complaints to 231 as more high-risk properties were brought into mandatory licensing. Of these only two were complaints from the premises that had come to our attention in 2018.

Rationale for new schemes

4.13. However, our current schemes have not been the panacea for our ills. The current schemes are severely limiting in coverage as only 10% of all HMOs and less than 2% of all properties in the PRS are covered by the current scheme.

4.14. A borough-wide licensing scheme in Lewisham would make all properties in the PRS licensable. The new licensing schemes will complement existing council powers as detailed in Appendix M – New schemes complementing existing powers. A summary of the benefits of the new scheme:

- The proposed licensing conditions under the new schemes will:
 - empower PRS tenants with knowledge of their rights and responsibilities,
 - bring a wider range of conditions outside of HHSRS within scope,
 - ensure all PRS landlords complete a fit and proper test, and,
 - provide a level playing field for all landlords in Lewisham and will force criminal landlord out of the PRS

- Licensing will standardise all accommodation within the borough irrespective of who procures it, and this is likely to increase the number of homes available to Lewisham to meet our housing needs.
 - Licensing will provide forums for landlords to work with the council in improving property standards across the borough and in driving rogue landlords out of the borough.
 - Licensing will provide forums for tenants to raise their concerns, improve their understanding of the rights and responsibilities, and can support a PRS Union when one is established.
- 4.15. “Licence to Rent” a report of joint research project commissioned by the Chartered Institute of Housing and the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health³ found that the introduction of selective licensing schemes greatly improved housing conditions in the area and landlords became more willing to do required works on their properties once the selective licensing was introduced.

Public Consultation for New Schemes

- 4.16. A public consultation considering both the additional and selective licensing schemes was run over a 12 week period from 28th May to 21st August 2019.
- 4.17. 1,831 people responded to the consultation. In comparison to similar consultations by 21 other boroughs, this is significantly higher than the average response of 910 and it is the fifth-highest response overall (Newham, Waltham Forest and Croydon received 4,080, 2,400 and 2,309 respectively, although these boroughs were renewing their schemes; Hammersmith and Fulham received 2,018). Of these responses:
- 88% (1,619) of respondents live in Lewisham borough;
 - 26% (473) were private housing tenants;
 - 22% (411) were private landlords of one or more Lewisham properties.
- 4.18. Analysis of the responses shows there is general support for Lewisham’s proposals to extend additional HMO licensing and introduce borough-wide selective licensing. There were a range of responses to the fee levels, these are summarised in the following sections: 5.3, 5.4, 6.3 and 6.4.
- 4.19. 50% of all respondents found the licensing conditions to be clear and understandable, compared with 18% who did not and 32% who did not respond.
- 37% of landlords and 55% of tenants found them to be clear and understandable.
- 4.20. Following the extensive consultation, amendments to the proposed extension to Additional Licensing, and introduction of Selective licensing have been made:
- A flat fee before discounts will apply to selective licences, regardless of what council tax band the property is in.
 - A commitment to working in partnership with other agencies to mitigate the impact of extending additional licensing and introducing Selective licensing in the borough.
 - A commitment to training tenants on sustaining tenancies and tenants' responsibilities and rights, in collaboration with local and national property management and estate agents.
 - A commitment to developing a mediation service to support landlords and tenants in the resolution of disputes and to help both parties reach an amicable solution.
- 4.21. The detailed consultation report can be found in Appendix A – Consultation report.

³ [Report commissioned by CIH and CIEH](#), Jan 2019.

Scheme specific findings are summarised in the main body of the report under the proposed scheme headings.

5. Proposed Additional HMO scheme

5.1. The proposed extension to the Additional HMO Scheme will make it a requirement for all privately rented HMOs, as defined in Section 254 of the Housing Act 2004, in Lewisham to be licensed by the Council.

- Additional licensing will apply to smaller houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) that are not covered by the mandatory HMO or selective licence schemes.
- Unless an exemption⁴ applies, additional licensing will apply to flats or houses
 - that are occupied by three or four unrelated people
 - which form two or more households
 - are under one or more tenancies
 - which share amenities such as kitchens or bathrooms
- The current additional HMO scheme will be subsumed by the new proposed additional licensing scheme.

Summary of Consultation Response Report

5.2. The table below shows the support for the proposals grouped by the respondent category and as a percentage of the total number of responses.

Category	Respondents	Support the proposal	Do not support the proposal	No stated preference
All	1,831	1111 (60.7%)	379 (20.7%)	341 (18.6%)
Landlords	411 (22.4%)	108 (5.9%)	195 (10.6%)	108 (5.9%)
<i>HMO Landlords</i>	<i>88 (4.8%)</i>	<i>9 (10.3%)</i>	<i>56 (63.6%)</i>	<i>23 (26.1%)</i>
Not Landlords	1,420 (77.6%)	1003 (54.8%)	184 (10.0%)	233 (12.7%)

5.3. In addition, 43% of respondents thought the proposed fee levels for the proposed extension to the HMO scheme to be 'about right', or 'too low'. 32% thought the fees were 'too high' or that 'the Council should not be charging this fee at all', and the remainder had no stated preference.

5.4. The majority of respondents thought the proposed early bird discount, the HMO fees based on lettable units and offering reductions to landlords who are part of an accreditation scheme to be fair.

HMO licensing conditions

5.5. The proposed Additional scheme will run alongside the national Mandatory Scheme. Licences are typically valid for five years. A shorter licence period can be considered where representations are made. This might arise where an owners/landlord's interest in a property is limited – for example, the PSHA have granted yearly licences to property guardians where a property guardian company has a time-limited interest in protecting a dwelling.

5.6. Detailed licensing conditions for HMOs can be found in Appendix J – HMO Licence

⁴ Housing Act 2004 Schedule 14

Conditions.

Licensing fees for HMO

- 5.7. Mandatory and Additional HMO licence applications will follow the same fee structure. It is proposed that the fee for an Additional or Mandatory HMO licence remains £500 per **lettable unit** before applying discounts. The proposed fees have been set to make the scheme cost neutral, taking into account the cost of inspections and compliance checks, and the discounts available to landlords.
- 5.8. The cost of the fees is a valid business expense for tax purposes. VAT is not applied to licence fees.
- 5.9. The fees being proposed have been benchmarked with those charged by neighbouring boroughs mandatory and/or additional HMO licensing schemes. The fee is based on the Council's experience in operating its previous licensing schemes and has been in force 2016/17.

Council	HMO Fee
Croydon	£250 applies per room up to a maximum of £5000
Southwark	£268 per bedroom for the first 10 bedrooms £161 for each bedroom in excess of 10 rooms
Lewisham (proposed)	£500 per lettable unit
Lambeth (Mandatory HMO only)	New applications - £276 per lettable room / bedsit up to a maximum of £4464 Renewal - £174 per lettable unit, max £2784 Max units / lets – 16
Greenwich	Ranges from £ 315 to £520 per unit <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enhanced fee where application is due to council identifying the HMO - £520 per unitStandard fee for a new application - £400 per unitStandard rate for renewals - £315 per unit

- 5.10. We set our licensing fees with reference to our actual costs in administering and enforcing the schemes, in compliance with the Housing Act 2004. The primary purpose of licensing properties is to ensure they are safe to occupy. Lewisham takes this duty seriously, and the effort we intend to undertake is reflected in the level of the fees being charged.
- 5.11. We will inspect and fully assess every licensable HMO property as part of the licensing process. We will provide the proposed licence holder with a full schedule of works necessary to tackle any category 1 hazards present and to bring the property up to licensable standards. We will inspect every licensed HMO at least once during the period of the five year licence, as well as attend all properties in the Borough where there are complaints of disrepair and/or dangerous housing conditions.
- 5.12. Paragraph **Error! Reference source not found.** details the scheme costs, and Appendix H explains how the fees will be calculated and discounts applied.

6. Proposed Selective Licensing Scheme

- 6.1. If we are successful with the application to the Secretary of State for a borough-wide licensing scheme, private properties which are let to a single household or two unrelated people in the borough of Lewisham must apply for a selective licence, unless an

exemption⁵ applies.

Summary of consultation response report

- 6.2. The table below shows the support for the proposals group by the respondent category and as a percentage of the total number of responses.

Category	Respondents	Support the proposal	Do not support the proposal	No stated preference
All	1,831	962 (53%)	558 (30%)	311 (17%)
Landlords	411 (22.4%)	43 (2.3%)	308 (16.8%)	60 (3.3%)
Not Landlords	1,420 (77.6%)	919 (50.2%)	251 (13.7%)	250 (13.6%)

- 6.3. In response to the proposed selective scheme, 40% believe 'the Council should not be charging this fee at all' or that the fee is 'too high'. 39% thought the fee to be 'about right' or 'too low'.
- 6.4. Whilst many respondents (39%) think the selective licensing fee proposal is fair, there was a notable number (29%) who think basing the selective licensing fees on council tax bands is not fair. The Council has therefore reconsidered the fee structure based on comments received and now proposes the use of a fixed fee for all selective licences.

Selective licensing conditions

- 6.5. Licences are typically valid for 5 years. A shorter licence period can be considered where representations are made. This might arise where an owners/landlord's interest in a property is limited – for example, the PSHA have granted yearly licences to property guardians where a property guardian company has a time-limited interest in protecting a dwelling.
- 6.6. Detailed licensing conditions for privately rented properties falling under the selective scheme can be found in Appendix I – Selective Licence Conditions.

Licensing fees for selective

- 6.7. It is proposed that the fee for a selective licence is £640 per **property** before applying discounts. This fee has been set to make the scheme cost neutral, taking into account the cost of inspections and compliance checks, and the discounts available to landlords.
- 6.8. The cost of the fees is a valid business expense for tax purposes. VAT is not applied to licence fees.
- 6.9. The fees being proposed have been benchmarked with those charged by other London boroughs that have Selective licensing schemes.

Local Authority	Selective Fee per property
Croydon	£750
Southwark	£500
Lewisham (proposed)	£640
Waltham Forest	£700
Newham	£750

- 6.10. We set our licensing fees with reference to our actual costs in administering and

⁵ Housing Act 2004 Schedule 14

enforcing the schemes, in compliance with the Housing Act 2004. The primary purpose of licensing properties is to ensure they are safe to occupy. Lewisham takes this duty seriously, and the effort we intend to undertake is reflected in the level of the fee.

- 6.11. We will inspect and fully assess every licensable property as part of the licensing process. We will provide the proposed licence holder with a full schedule of works necessary to tackle any category 1 hazards present and to bring the property up to licensable standards. We will inspect every licensed property at least once during the period of the five year licence, as well as attend all properties in the borough where there are complaints of disrepair and/or dangerous housing conditions.
- 6.12. Paragraph **Error! Reference source not found.** details the scheme costs, and Appendix H explains how the fees will be calculated and discounts applied.

7. Objectives and Key Outcomes

Objectives

- 7.1. Our citizens have been telling us that they want to live in homes that are safe and secure, on estates and streets that are well maintained and presentable, and in a thriving communities free from crime and antisocial behaviour. The Council's strategy sets a vision for providing our citizens the opportunity to live their best life, protecting the individual identities of our neighbourhoods and making Lewisham a place our citizens love to live in. Better and safer housing conditions are a key component of this vision and we propose the borough-wide licensing scheme will aim to:

- Improve property conditions and management standards in the PRS,
- Reduce antisocial behaviour (ASB), and,
- Tackle crime

Improving property conditions and management standards in the PRS

- 7.2. Ensure that all licensable properties in the borough conform to [Lewisham's licensing standards](#).
- All HMOs will be inspected prior to determining a licence application.
 - All private rented properties covered by the selective scheme will be inspected at least once during the duration of the licence.
 - The housing directorate will use data analytics and risk modelling tools to identify unlicensed properties.
- 7.3. Achieve less than 10% repeat complaints on housing standards through a combination of informal and formal actions, including:
- Incentivising landlord accreditations through schemes that promote a professional standard of property management
 - Landlord training on licence conditions and standards will be made available independently and in partnership with the London Landlord Accreditation Scheme
 - Use of the data analytics and risk modelling tools to support the identification of properties that are likely to be operating unlawfully or are likely to be high risk, especially HMOs
 - Serving of notices and orders under relevant legislation e.g. Housing Act 2004 and other Public Health related legislations
 - Undertaking joint enforcement with our statutory partners
 - Engaging and upskilling tenants through regular and comprehensive tenant outreach programs to ensure all our citizens who are renting their homes are aware of their

rights as well as their own responsibilities

Tackling ASB in the PRS Sector

- 7.4. Achieve less than 15% instances of repeat ASB linked to licensed properties over the life of the scheme. This will be delivered through:
- tenant and landlords outreach programs and training,
 - joint enforcement with partners such as such as Crime Enforcement and Regulation, Planning, Building Control, Adult and Children's/young people's social services, Community Mental Health, the Fire Brigade and others

Tackling crime in the designated areas

- 7.5. Achieve less than 10% instances of repeat crime linked to licensed properties over the life of the scheme, through:
- tenant and landlords outreach programs and training,
 - joint enforcement with partners such as CER and the Police

8. Options and alternatives considered

- 8.1. The consultation report included as Appendix A of this report details a number of alternative options to borough-wide selective and additional licensing that the Council has already considered and these are listed below:

- *Maintaining current licensing arrangements*

This would leave only mandatory HMO licensing and the current additional scheme as the means for enforcing housing management of properties that are HMOs.

- *Introducing borough-wide additional licensing for HMOs*

This would have the effect of excluding citizens who rent homes in small HMOs and single houses from being licensed and therefore this would not be as comprehensive a scheme as we would like for our citizens

- *Introducing selective licensing to less than 20% of the borough*

This would have the effect of leaving small HMOs and properties let to a single household across 80% of the borough exempt from licensing, therefore, meaning the majority of our citizens living in the private rented sector will not enjoy the benefits of the licensing schemes

- *Voluntary accreditation*

This requires landlord engagement, and rogue operators are unlikely to attend/engage. There has been a low take-up of the voluntary accreditation scheme prior to the implementation of our current licensing scheme.

- 8.2. In addition to the options included in the licensing scheme consultation last year, officers have undertaken a review of whether the Council could still achieve the vision and ambitions of our Corporate Strategy through using existing tools and the existing licensing schemes to tackle poor housing management and conditions in the private rented sector. The options that were reviewed and the reason why they were rejected are set out below:-

- *Using the enforcement powers already granted by the Housing and Planning Act 2016, Housing Act 2004, and the Tenant Fees Act 2019*

Officers have experienced a significant amount of resistance from landlords who dispute that their properties fall within the requirements of either the existing mandatory or additional licensing schemes. This has meant the process to license properties to date has been very labour-intensive, focusing on proving the case, sometimes through

court, rather than tackling disrepair and poor landlord practice.

- *Use of prosecutions and civil penalty notices as a disincentive to keeping properties in poor conditions*

The absence of large-scale licensing significantly reduces the scope of the Council's ability to impose civil penalties in respect of identified housing breaches. Successful prosecutions, or the imposition of civil penalties, do not in themselves improved property conditions. In all cases, harm caused due to these conditions have already occurred.

- *Use of improvement grants to subsidise improvement works, improving standards and deriving benefits for both landlords and tenants*

There are limited grants available and these would only fund improvements that the landlord should, in any event, be carrying out to meet their legal obligations. Any grant scheme would be discretionary and would rely on voluntary landlord engagement.

- *Use of ASB powers to issue formal notices on individual properties to tackle ASB*

In these situations, ASB action is generally taken against the tenant in occupation. There is no obligation on landlords to be proactive in managing their properties to prevent or reduce the likelihood of ASB occurring.

- 8.3. We have concluded that none of the above options, either individually or collectively, are capable of achieving the jointly shared objectives and commitments of the Mayor of Lewisham, the Council and our strategic partners to our citizens that have been set out in our Corporate Strategy, Housing Strategy and partner strategies. Implementing Additional Licensing and a Selective Licensing schemes will ensure safety and security for all our citizens who are currently living in the private rented sector and provide support for all our landlords who provide accommodation for our citizens.

9. Costing the Scheme

Scheme Costs

- 9.1. It is our intention that the two schemes are self-financing over the five-year period they are in force. With this in mind, the licence fees have been set at a level which will cover the estimated costs staffing costs and other running costs. The cost of running the two schemes is estimated to be £21.07 million. Section Expanding the team, details the expected growth in staffing.
- 9.2. The cost of running the two schemes is comparable to successful schemes in other London boroughs. The cost of the schemes compares favourably with Newham⁶ cost of £21m (2017) for 39,000 properties.
- 9.3. Included in the running costs is a £400k start-up fund to secure office space, provide for a consultation period, deliver a digital platform, and publicise the two schemes. This is included scheme costs and will be recovered from the fee income.

Activities included in Costing

- 9.4. The following activity costs were included when calculating the fee on a cost recovery basis:
- **Development, determination and production of licensing policies** – the cost of consultation and publishing policies can be fully recovered.
 - **Application processing** – this would cover basic office administration to process the licence application, such as resources, photocopying, postage or the cost of handling fees through the accounts department. This could also include the costs of specialist

⁶ Para 9 - [Newham Cabinet Report 2017](#)

licensing software to maintain an effective database, and printing licences. All HMO licenses will include a schedule of works required to bring the property up to standard.

- **Initial visit/s** – this would cover the average cost of officer time if a premises visit is required as part of the authorisation process including travel. We intend to visit and inspect all HMOs before they are licensed. This includes new Additional properties, as well as existing Additional and Mandatory properties. All Selective properties will have at least one inspection.
- **Follow up visit/s** – this would cover the average cost of officer time if a premises visit is required as part of the enforcement process including travel. On average there will be two follow up visits for an HMO. This would include the cost of inspections following complaints (over and above the initial visit and the one inspection during the licence period above), the cost associated with preparing any correspondence, notices or other communications, the cost of dealing with landlords and tenants face to face and the cost of either preparing a case for review by our legal colleagues or preparing the case for CPN
- **Liaison with partners** – engaging with responsible authorities and other stakeholders will incur a cost in both time and resources.
- **On costs** – including any recharges for payroll, accommodation, including heating and lighting, and supplies and services connected with the licensing functions. Charges for the application to be reviewed by a management board or licensing committee have been included as on costs. This also includes the cost of reviewing and redeveloping processes and standard documents as the scheme rolls out as well as recruitment and training costs
- **Digital platform build**– the EU Services Directive requires that applications, and the associated guidance, can be made online and councils should effectively budget for this work.
- **Advice and guidance** – this includes advice in person or by phone or by email, production of leaflets or promotional tools, and online advice. This also includes the cost of establishing, running and accommodating landlords forums

Expanding the team

- 9.5. The current team will be expanded to both handle the increase as well as taking on more responsibilities.
- 9.6. The existing licensing team consists of 22 posts, including licensing and housing enforcement officers, licensing application coordinators, and rogue landlord officers. We expect this to grow to 29 to support the new additional HMO scheme.
- 9.7. Currently, we do not license single household properties in the PRS sector within Lewisham. The proposed selective scheme will require hiring and training additional staff to administer the scheme. We expect this to further increase the size of the team by an additional 29 posts primarily in the licensing and housing enforcement, and licensing application coordinator teams.
- 9.8. The council will employ 11 landlord liaison and partnership officers to work with landlords to help them to address issues in their properties and to reinforce the view that actively managing their properties and dealing with complaints of ASB and Crime is a key part of being a landlord. This team will also support our partners with the additional workload expected with assistance from a data intelligence officer to manage the intelligence operating model.
- 9.9. Recruitment for these additional posts will aim to attract local talent and improve skills and knowledge within the borough. A majority of the posts will be fixed-term contracts that will discontinue at the end of the scheme.

Discounts and Two-Part Payments

- 9.10. Applicants are eligible for the following discounts
- To encourage early applications, a 20% “early bird” discount will be offered to applications made before the designation comes into force.
 - Once the designation comes into force, to encourage professionalism and development in the sector a 20% discount will be offered where the applicant, or their agent, is a member of an accreditation scheme recognised by the licensing and enforcement team at Lewisham Council.
 - A special discount of 50% will be given to non-profit registered charities that are not registered social housing providers, and that follows a Government approved code⁷.
- 9.11. The licensing fee will be charged in two parts; an administration fee, payable on application for a licence, and an enforcement fee, payable before the licence is issued.
- For an Additional Licence, the administration element will be £250 per lettable unit. For a Selective Licence, it will be £160 per property.
 - The enforcement element will account for the remainder of the fees and will be charged on the issuance “Notice of Intent to Grant a Licence”. Discounts will be calculated on the total cost of the license and will be applied to the enforcement element of the fee.
 - No refunds are provided if the application is refused for any reason or if the property reverts to a property that no longer needs a licence before the term of the existing licence is complete. A partial refund may be provided if an application is withdrawn before a decision has been made, dependent on the costs incurred by the council.

Risks and Mitigations

- 9.12. Every effort will be made to ensure the overall budget will break-even over a full 5 year period. If significant deficits were emerging, staffing levels will be flexed to bring the scheme back into balance. Regular reviews of the scheme, its implementation and resourcing will be undertaken to ensure that the financial performance is within the scope outlined in this report. Any proposed changes will be agreed with the Executive Director and the relevant portfolio holder.
- 9.13. These estimates are based on our assessment that there are 6000 HMO and 26,000 single household dwelling currently operating in Lewisham. Based on the experience of other councils implementing the scheme, as well as experience from the extension to Lewisham’s additional licensing in October 2018, the following risks have been taken into account while creating the financial plan:
- In the event, not all landlords apply for licences, the council will need to spend additional resources to identify these properties. The cost of this additional work has been taken into account. The licence holder will be expected to pay the full licence fee for the period they were required to be under licence. This will limit the impact on the overall revenue but will have an impact on the cash-flow.
 - An estimated 50% of applications may be eligible for a discount. This has been taken into account when calculating the projected income from the schemes.
 - With the statutory requirement to split the fee in two parts, there is a risk that a small proportion of the fee income could become uncollectable. As part of the costing, we have an estimated £0.30 million as a contingency to cover this. This accounts for 1.5% of the overall costs. In addition, we will take every action available to us to ensure applicants pay the enforcement fee prior to considering outstanding amounts as bad debt
 - The final licence will not be issued until the full fee has been paid.

⁷ As set out in the [Housing Act 2004 s233](#).

- The licence applicant will be required to acknowledge their commitment to pay the enforcement fees. They will have the option of paying the enforcement fees in monthly instalments.
- Landlord training to include our practices regarding outstanding payments. We will register a local land charge limiting the ability for the landlord to sell / dispose of the dwelling. We will also use the 1925 Law of Property Act to seek to gain title of the dwelling through Court Court Judgements.

Scheme Launch

- 9.14. We propose to launch the revised additional HMO scheme within three months of obtaining approval from the Mayor and Cabinet. Based on current plans, an early-bird discount for the new additional HMO licensing schemes will start in the first quarter of financial year 2020/21, with the scheme launching after the early-bird period.
- 9.15. The new Selective Scheme will be launched no earlier than three months of obtaining Secretary of State – MHCLG approval. An early-bird discount will run as part of the scheme pre-launch marketing, with the scheme launching after the early bird period.
- 9.16. We have developed a communication strategy and plan to ensure details of the scheme are communicated effectively to tenants, landlords and property management agents.
 - The communications for each of the schemes will start with seven days of the scheme being approved and will continue throughout the scheme.
 - Clear guidance will be published on the council’s website regarding the schemes, the fees applicable, the discounts available, the licensing standards and the application process.
 - Landlords, and their agents, will be given a minimum of three months from the date the scheme is approved before it comes into effect. An early-bird discount will be made available to landlords who apply for a scheme during this grace period.
- 9.17. The council acknowledges that there may be unexpected delays in the processing of applications. Applications once submitted will be deemed as “submitted applications” and the landlords, and their agents, will not be penalised if their applications have been submitted with the relevant documents.

10. Financial implications

- 10.1. This report seeks the Licensing Committee's approval for the proposed Additional Licensing Scheme Fee for HMOs as outlined in section 5 and the proposed Selective Licensing Scheme Fee, as part of the application to the Secretary of State, as outlined in section 6.
- 10.2. The Council's current budget includes an allocation of £0.89m for licensing and environmental health in the strategic housing division. This includes the additional budget allocation given as part of the 2016/17 expansion of the service for the additional licencing scheme project.
- 10.3. As outlined in section **Error! Reference source not found.** – Scheme Costs, there are significant staffing and operational costs associated with the implementation of an additional HMO and selective borough-wide licencing scheme. These costs, currently estimated at £21.07m, will need to be fully covered by the implementation of a licencing fee to ensure full cost recovery.
- 10.4. A comprehensive financial model has been developed to assess the resourcing implications of the expanded HMO scheme and new selective licencing scheme over the five-year licencing period. Based on current assumptions within the financial modelling undertaken, a fee basis of £500, as set out at 5.7, for licencing HMO's and £640, as set out at 6.7, for selective licencing would be sufficient to recover costs incurred.
- 10.5. Whilst the financial modelling is robust, it does rely on assumptions of the number of licensable properties, both HMO and privately rented units within the borough. There is a risk that the numbers could have been over/under estimated resulting in additional costs or loss of income.
- 10.6. In addition, as there is a statutory requirement to split the fee into two parts, there is a risk that some of the fee income will remain outstanding and result in a requirement to set-up an impairment allowance (bad debt provision). As part of the financial forecasts an allowance of £0.30 million contingency has been allocated to cover this. This represents 1.5% of the overall costs. In addition, every effort will be made to ensure applicants pay the enforcement fee prior to putting forward any outstanding amounts for write-off action.
- 10.7. Mitigation against this and other risks outlined in this report are that staffing levels can be flexed to bring the scheme back into balance. In addition, quarterly reviews of the scheme, its implementation and resourcing will be undertaken to ensure that operational and financial performance is within the scope outlined in this report.
- 10.8. An initial budget of £400k is required as a start-up fund in order to secure office space, provide for a consultation period, and publicise the scheme prior to implementation. Funding for the additional £400k will need to be identified approximately three to six months prior to the official scheme start date. This cost will be recovered via the fee income.

11. Legal implications

Of significance for Lewisham, and the real purpose of this Report is for Members to note that whether an HMO is included in a scheme depends on the local authority designation. Also an 'additional' licensing scheme designation needs 'general approval', whilst a 'selective' licensing scheme requires the express approval of the Secretary of State ("SoS") for confirmation of the designation. Consultation for these different licensing schemes is necessary.

HMO Licensing Schemes

- 11.1. The Housing Act 2004 provides local authorities with the power to impose different types of licensing schemes for houses in multiple occupation, ("HMO"s). HMO's governed by Part 2 of the Housing Act 2004 are generally defined as premises which contain 5 or more people in 2 or more households and contain shared facilities. There is a statutory requirement for every licensable HMO to be licensed by a local authority. This is 'mandatory' licensing.

Part 2 of the Housing Act 2004, gives local authorities power to introduce licensing schemes for HMO's that are not covered by mandatory licensing schemes, and / or which go beyond the national mandatory regime. For each type of different statutory licensing scheme, the definition of an HMO is modified accordingly.

Designations require either 'General Approval' (for 'additional' licensing schemes) or the express approval of the Secretary of State by confirmation (for 'Selective' licensing schemes).

The Housing Act 2004: Licensing of Houses in Multiple Occupation and Selection of Other Residential Accommodation (England) General Approval 2015, revoked the former 2010 General Approval provisions, such that 'General Approval' is deemed to be granted for additional licensing schemes, subject only to confirmation by the local authority that it has consulted persons, likely to be affected by them, (s. 56(3)(a) of the 2004 Act,) for not less than 10 weeks.

Designations may last no longer than 5 years from the date on which they come into force.

Additional Licensing Schemes

- 11.2. An authority may, pursuant to s. 56 of Part 2 of the 2004 Act, designate either the whole of its area or a part of its area as subject to 'additional licensing' in relation to a description of HMO's specified in its express designation. When exercising power under s. 56, local authorities must ensure that exercise of their power is consistent with their overall housing strategy, seek to co-ordinate their approach to homelessness, empty properties, and to antisocial behaviour affecting the private rented sector, not make a designation unless they have considered whether there are other effective measures dealing with the problem, and consider that the designation will significantly assist them to deal with the problem.

Selective Licensing Schemes

- 11.3. Sections 79- 81 of Part 3 of the 2004 Act, provide local authorities with power to introduce selective licensing schemes for other houses falling outside of Part 2.

The types of houses to be licensed under a selective licensing scheme are defined within s. 79 (2) of the 2004 Act. Namely, it applies to a house "if (a) it is in an area that is for the time being designated under section 80 [for selective licensing], and (b) the whole of it is occupied either- (i) under a single tenancy or licence that is not an exempt tenancy, or (ii) under two or more tenancies or licences of different dwellings contained in it, none of which is an exempt tenancy or licence..."

Further statutory considerations for a local authority apply under Part 3 of the Housing Act 2004 for selective licensing schemes, pursuant to section 80 (2)(a) and (b). These

include conditions in relation to housing conditions, deprivation, migration and conditions in relation to crime.

11.4. Before making a decision to introduce selective licensing the local authority must:

- consult with those who are likely to be affected, including those who live, work or operate businesses in adjoining local authority areas where they will be affected
- consider whether there are other effective methods of achieving the intended objective

11.5. Approval by the Secretary of State is required for selective licensing schemes.

The Secretary of State will take into account when deciding whether to confirm a Scheme, the robustness of the proposed measures to ensure compliance. In particular, the Secretary of State will expect to be assured there are systems in place to monitor compliance and that there will be enforcement measures in place where there is non-compliance.

Approval of the Secretary of State will be required for a selective Licensing scheme as the proposed borough-wide scheme will:

- cover more than 20% of the authority's area, and / or,
- affect more than 20% of privately rented homes in the authority's area.

Selective licensing may come into force no earlier than three months after the designation has been approved (or it falls under the general approval).

11.6. When fixing fees, the local housing authority may, pursuant to s. 87 of the 2004 Housing Act (subject to any regulations made under subsection 5) take into account:

- all costs incurred by the authority in carrying out their functions under this Part, and,
- all costs incurred by them in carrying out their functions under Chapter 1 of Part 4 in relation to Part 3 houses (so far as they are not recoverable under or by virtue of any provision of that Chapter).

Commitment to Equality

11.7. The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

11.8. In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act,
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not,
- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not

11.9. It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. It is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve the goals listed above.

11.10. The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case and due regard is such regard as is appropriate in all the circumstances.

11.11. The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled “Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice”. The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at:

- [Equality Act - Codes of Practice](#)
- [Equality Act - Technical Guidance](#)

11.12. The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:

- [The essential guide to the public sector equality duty](#)
- [Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making](#)
- [Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities](#)
- [Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities](#)
- [Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities](#)

11.13. The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at:

- [Public Sector Equality Duty Guidance](#)

12. Equalities implications

- 12.1. With respect to the Council's Comprehensive Equalities Scheme 2016-20, the proposals described in this report make a clear contribution to the following equality objectives:
 - Tackling victimisation, discrimination and harassment
 - Improving access to services
 - Closing the gap in outcomes between citizens
 - Increasing mutual understanding and respect within and between communities
 - Increasing participation and engagement
- 12.2. Although socio-economic status is not a characteristic protected under the Equality Act 2010, it is part of the lived experience of all characteristics protected under the Equality Act. As such, the proposals described in this report will make a specific contribution to tackling socio-economic inequality; particularly as it affects low income households, people with learning disabilities, those who do not speak English as a first language and others whose circumstances increase their risk of vulnerability to exploitation.
- 12.3. Additional details of the equality implications of this report are set out the equality analysis assessment which is accessible at Appendix D – [Equality Analysis Assessment](#).

13. Climate change and environmental implications

- 13.1. The licensing schemes will identify climate and environmental issues not already known such as energy performance, fly-tipping and waste management issues directly linked to properties in the PRS.
- 13.2. A coordinated approach will be taken to engage with landlords. Inspections will focus on the eradication of category 1 and 2 hazards on cold and thermal efficiency, especially for vulnerable residents.
- 13.3. Inspections of these properties will be conducted on a risk basis including analysis of potential poor standards in the stock and will work to address poor standards including damp and cold.
- 13.4. Our officers will be trained to provide advice on potential issues relating to energy efficiency, root damage, subsidence and light.
- 13.5. Undertake targeted work with all landlords and using landlord forums to promote energy efficiency, including engaging with landlord accreditation schemes that promote energy efficiency.
- 13.6. Support a new PRS renters union across the sector to provide a forum for renters; allowing us to raise awareness of the Climate Emergency and measures to tackle it and the union to flag up specific concerns to be addressed
- 13.7. The licensing and enforcement team is committed in support Lewisham's climate change initiative by supporting the climate initiative team in
 - developing a programme to target high-risk streets and neighbourhoods with tailored advice including the publication and promotion of initiatives,
 - assessing the actions and investment needed to get all buildings in the PRS to an average of EPC B and in identifying energy inefficient properties,
 - exploring the potential to provide a discount on the licence fees based on their EPC rating

14. Crime and disorder implications

- 14.1. One of the objectives of the proposed schemes includes tackling ASB and crime. The scheme will identify crime and disorder issues as a result of inspections and investigation. This may result in an increase in anti social behaviour casework, which is investigated primarily by the Council's Crime, Enforcement & Regulation Service.
- 14.2. The Private Sector Housing Agency will tackle ASB and crime through active and robust enforcement working in partnership with a range of internal and external agencies including the Crime Enforcement and Regulation Service and Police.
- 14.3. The Council must ensure that the selective licensing scheme is consistent with the authority's overall Housing Strategy and must seek to continue to adopt a coordinated approach in dealing with Homelessness, ASB and empty properties. The Council in its Housing Strategy is committed to working in partnership with the landlords and tenants of the PRS which represent the second-highest tenure in the Borough.

15. Health and wellbeing implications

- 15.1. A key component of delivering the scheme outcomes is the promotion of careers in PRS housing to young people. We will create additional opportunities to promote careers in housing and environmental health to young people, to create a long-term pipeline of qualified officers.
- 15.2. A poorly managed private rented detracts from the look and feel of the street and this will put off residents of all sectors from remaining in the Lewisham, regardless of tenure. A good quality private rented offer will encourage residents to stay in the borough, in turn creating sustainable communities.
- 15.3. Housing has a huge influence on our mental health and wellbeing. Those who are vulnerable – elderly or young, isolated, without a support network, and adults with disabilities – are more likely to be affected. Poor housing conditions have a long-term impact on health, increasing the risk of severe ill-health or disability by up to 25 per cent during childhood and early adulthood. Children living in crowded homes are more likely to be stressed, anxious and depressed, have poorer physical health, and attain less well at school. An improvement in property conditions is expected to lead to a general improvement in residents living conditions and their health.

16. Background papers

Mayor and Cabinet Report – 11 March 2020

- 16.1. Appendix A – [Consultation report](#)
- 16.2. Appendix B – [Response to consultation representations](#)
- 16.3. Appendix C – [Evidence Base: Borough Wide Licensing Consultation](#)
- 16.4. Appendix D – [Equality Analysis Assessment](#)
- 16.5. Appendix E – [Selective Licensing Scheme Designation](#)
- 16.6. Appendix F – [Additional Licensing Scheme Designation](#)
- 16.7. Appendix G – [Licensing Scheme Objectives](#)
- 16.8. Appendix H – [Fee Structure for Licence Applications](#)
- 16.9. Appendix I – [Selective Licence Conditions](#)
- 16.10. Appendix J – [HMO Licence Conditions](#)
- 16.11. Appendix K – [Policy relating granting licences and the application process](#)
- 16.12. Appendix L – [Tenant Training - Moving into a rented property](#)
- 16.13. Appendix M – [New schemes complementing existing powers](#)

Public Consultation – Summer 2019

- 16.14. Appendix N – [Consultation Guide: Borough-wide licensing](#)
- 16.15. Appendix O – [Evidence Base: Borough Wide Licensing Consultation](#)

Mayor and Cabinet Report - 24 April 2019

- 16.16. Appendix P – [Borough-wide licensing consultation](#)
- 16.17. Appendix Q – [Equalities Analysis Assessment](#)
- 16.18. Appendix R – [Comments on borough wide selective licensing scheme](#)

Housing Select Committee – 6 March 2019

- 16.19. Appendix S – [Private sector licensing report](#)
- 16.20. Appendix T – [Selective licensing presentation](#)

17. Glossary

Term	Definition
Lettable Unit	A room that could be occupied as living accommodation by a household or part of a household that does not form part of the common parts of the property.
Fit and Proper Test	<p>A person is not fit and proper to hold a licence if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have an unspent conviction for a serious sexual, violent, dishonesty or drugs offence. <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have a history of discrimination against people with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have been convicted of or made subject to adverse findings contrary to housing or landlord and tenant law <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are currently subject to a banning order
HHSRS Hazard Levels	A hazard is defined as any risk of harm to the health or safety of an actual or potential occupier that arises from a deficiency. Hazards are given a rating using the Housing Health and Safety Rating System ranging from A-J. This is based upon the likelihood of an event occurring and the range of probable harm outcomes, with Level A having the highest likelihood of a harmful outcome occurring.
Category 1 Hazard	A category 1 hazard is one that scores A-C on the HHSRS Hazard Category Levels. This rating gives the Local Housing Authority the duty to act.
Category 2 Hazard	A category 2 hazard is one that scores D-J on the HHSRS Hazard Category Levels. This rating gives the Local Housing Authority the discretion to act.
Improvement Notice	A notice served by a Local Housing Authority on the person responsible for carrying out repairs that instructs them to undertake a specified schedule of work necessary to remedy a hazard or hazards within a set time frame. The responsible person must be informed of the inspection and assessment in advance and given a chance to attend.
Prohibition Order	An order made by the Local Housing Authority prohibiting the use of all or part of the premises. Can only be made if there are category 1 hazards present. The responsible person must be informed of the inspection and assessment in advance and given a chance to attend.
Emergency Prohibition Order	See Prohibition Order above. Can be made without notice to the person responsible for the property if there is an imminent risk of serious harm to occupiers.

Term	Definition
Exemptions to HMO licensing	<p>The following are not HMOs and fall outside licensing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings managed by public bodies (Local Authorities, Police Authorities, Hospitals etc.) • Buildings managed by Registered Social Landlords or Registered Providers of social housing. • Buildings managed by cooperatives • Student housing managed by educational establishments • Buildings occupied by religious communities • Buildings occupied by owners + 1 or 2 lodgers
Scope of selective licensing	<p>All properties within the designated area occupied under a single tenancy, two or more tenancies which are not exempted.</p>
Exemptions to selective licensing	<p>The following are exempted from selective licensing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered Social Landlords (Housing Associations) • Registered providers of Social Housing (Local Authorities and ALMOs) • Public bodies (health services, police and fire authorities) • Student accommodation managed by educational establishments • Tenancies of over 21 years where the tenancy is occupied by the original tenant, their successors or their family • Tenancies between family members where the person granting the tenancy is a freeholder or a leaseholder with 21+ years remaining on the lease. • Holiday lets • Lodgers sharing accommodation with the landlord or the landlord's family.

18. Report author and contact

18.1. For further information please contact Fenella Beckman (Private Sector Housing Agency Manager) on fenella.beckman@lewisham.gov.uk or 0208 314 8632.

Agenda Item 4



Licensing Supplementary Committee

Report title: Street Trading (Markets) Charges 2020

Date: 19 March 2020

Key decision: No

Class: Part 1

Ward(s) affected: All

Contributors: Commercial Services Income Manager, Head of Law

Outline and recommendations

The purpose of this report is to seek approval for proposed changes to street trading charges and fees to come into effect on 1st April 2020.

This report recommends;

1. Consider any representations received about the proposed changes
2. Approve the proposed changes to street trading charges [*proposed*]

Timeline of engagement and decision-making

1. The proposals have been advertised as public notices in the local press for 28 days prior to committee hearing
2. The proposals have been sent by post to all traders on or earlier than 28 days prior to committee hearing
3. Last year, an increase of 2.3% was agreed by the Licencing Supplementary Committee for 2019/20 fees & charges.

1. Summary

- 1.1. This report proposes an increase of 2.5% for Street Trading fees and charges for financial year 2020/21

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. Consider any representations received about the proposed changes
- 2.2. Approve the level of street trading charges proposed in Appendix A for **the** financial year 2020/21, taking effect from 1st April 2020 for the street trading in the borough specifically;
 - a) For Deptford markets
 - b) For Catford markets
 - c) For Lewisham six day market
 - d) For Lewisham Sunday market
 - e) For other miscellaneous market sites within the Borough
 - f) For street trading licence fees
 - g) For administrative charges for registration, licences and proposals to revoke licences on ground of charges arrears, replacement stall cards, licence variation and duplicate licences

3. Policy Context

- 3.1. The London Local Authorities Act 1990 (as amended) allows the Council to charge fees and charges in respect of street trading in order to recover '....reasonable administrative or other costs.....' in connection with their street trading functions. As well as administrative and enforcement costs, this includes the costs of street cleansing, refuse removal and disposal, utilities and general upkeep and maintenance as far as they are attributable to such trading.
- 3.2. The legislation requires the Council to advertise its proposals to set or change its streets trading charges and must allow 28 days from the date of publication of the proposals to enable receipt of written representations concerning the intended charges prior to a decision being made on the proposed charges.

- 3.3. The proposed charges have been calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act (i.e. they cover the cost of 'administering' and 'operating' street trading)
- 3.4. The continued administration and support of street trading contributes to two of the Council's priorities from the Corporate Strategy;
 - 1) 'Building an inclusive local economy' – Street trading supports employment of local people and provides opportunity for business start up. Encourages the use of the local economy, attracting footfall to the high street.
 - 2) 'Making Lewisham Greener' - Enables people to shop locally on foot instead of relying on vehicles to visit out of town shopping centres. Maintains refuse and recycling and cleansing functions in main shopping districts.

4. Background

- 4.1 Street market trading charges are set each year so as to recoup the Council's reasonable costs which are not otherwise recovered, for the running of the Borough's street trading using the legislation outlined above.
- 4.2 Fees & Charges increase for previous financial years as follows;
 - a) 2019/20 – 2.3% [*inflationary CPI index*] increase applied to all fees and charges
 - b) 2018/19- 2.5% [*inflationary CPI index*] increase applied to all fees and charges
 - c) 2017/18- 1% increase applied to all fees and charges.
 - d) 2016/17- Increase of 2% to traders in Deptford markets. No increase to Catford, Lewisham or any other sites. No increase in admin fees.
- 4.3 Key priorities for spend during 2019/20 have been;
 - a) Introduction of scarab- a cleansing machine specifically brought in to enable thorough street cleansing of market areas during fruiting season and to maintain high levels of cleansing, utilised across the three market sites.
 - b) Cleansing staff
 - c) Waste & Recycling collection and disposal.
 - d) Electrical maintenance works Deptford, Catford & Lewisham
- 4.3 Cross subsidy - Counsel advice confirmed that the longstanding approach in Lewisham of 'cross subsidy' not being applied should continue. To depart from this would expose the Council to a significant risk of successful legal challenge as to reasonableness. The only exception being that any surplus income generated by Lewisham Sunday market could be so applied. This is because one of its stated objectives when established in 2003, was that any such surpluses would be made available for the benefit of the borough's markets in general. It should be noted that whatever the legal position, 'cross subsidy' would only be an option if sufficient surplus income was available.
- 4.3 Spreading operating costs to the wider beneficiaries of the markets - this is not legally possible. Counsel advice stated that there is no legal basis for levying charges on (for example) adjacent shop owners as the operational costs of the markets can only be recovered from licence holders. Any such charge would be an attempt to pass on "market" costs to those who do not trade from the market and who do not receive the benefit of the specific services charged for. Such premises already pay for services such as cleansing and waste removal via business rates and trade waste agreements.

- 4.4 Cleansing cost- The Council has chosen to provide cleansing using in-house resources and under current legislation it is not required to market test this service. Any change would require a strategic decision from the Mayor to carry out a procurement process which would not guarantee any reduction in costs
- 4.6 Charge comparisons with other authorities – There are numerous differences between London borough markets in terms of number of trading days, types of licence, types of commodity sold, cleaning set up, size and location of market, viability and footfall etc. It is recognised that simple price comparison of 'price lists' does not give an at a glance comparison of charges.

5. Structure and effect of proposed charges

- 5.1. The proposed charges are attached to this report as Appendix A. Charges for all markets for permanent licences are based on a 2.5% rise, rounded to the nearest fifty pence and for temporary licences are based on a 2.5% rise rounded to the nearest fifty pence. The service needs to maintain charges levied on it due to inflationary rate rises for services it uses to facilitate street trading such as cleansing, waste disposal and utilities.
- 5.2. In keeping with the rest of the charges, it is proposed to increase the cost of administrative charges by 2.5% rounded up to the nearest fifty pence.

6. Market pitch occupancy and basis of charges

6.1. Lewisham High Street seven day market

Pitch occupancy in Lewisham High Street is full to capacity at 100% and the service holds a waiting list for both **temporary** and permanent traders. This far exceeds the national trend of 77% occupancy and is a positive indication of the public desire for the mix of commodities and traders on offer at this site. .

The ability and costs of maintaining levels of cleanliness during the spring/summer months continued to be challenging this year. As our in-house cleansing service was unable to undertake regular deep cleansing of market area during the time fresh berries are sold, a scarab has been leased for use across Lewisham, Deptford & Catford markets which will save costs and maintain acceptable levels of cleansing.

Lewisham High Street Sunday Market

Occupancy rates on the Sunday market is 57% which in real terms is 27 permanent pitches let and 20 available. A long standing trader surrendered his licence and a second trader surrendered a double pitch which impacted figures.

The revenue from this market is used to support less well performing markets as permitted and outlined above in 4.3

Catford Market

Catford market remains under-occupied with the majority of pitches being taken by **temporary** traders. 23% of traders occupying the 30 pitches are permanent and 43% casual. Currently two traders who hold seven day **temporary** trading licences will be issued permanent licences from March which will be positive for the market.

Maintenance work has been under taken to maintain electrical function as a number of pitches had witnessed electrical failures.

Deptford Markets

Occupancy rates have remained consistent since last year with some small increases in occupancy (particularly in casual trading) in the second hand market. However, the occupancy of all the markets in Deptford have remained below the national occupancy

average.

Deptford High Street's level of occupancy has remained unchanged since last year with Wednesdays having a 44% occupancy and Saturdays at 43% from total available pitches of 142/ 183 on Wednesdays- Saturdays respectively.

Douglas Way has seen some slight increase in occupancy levels of 57% on Wednesdays and 62% on Saturdays. The area received a much needed spotlight through a number of key events including the 'International Markets Conference' and 'Deptford Pride' both of which saw Deptford market being the central location and focus of these key events in Summer 2019.

Although some improvements have been gained through a waste reduction initiative and the reduction of cleansing in Douglas Way, this has meant that the area needs less subsidising from authorised areas of budget subsidy (i.e. Lewisham Sunday market).

7. Consultation and Representation

- 7.1. As required by law, the proposed charge increases have been advertised in a local newspaper (South London Press) and representations from licence holders invited prior to making a determination on the charges
- 7.2. Letters enclosing details have been sent to all trading licence holders showing the basis upon which proposed charge increases are decided and inviting their further comment.
- 7.3. A duty is placed on the Council to consider representations received before making a determination on the charges. Traders have been advised of the date of the committee meeting to consider charges and asked to submit any written views in advance so they can be given advance consideration by Members. Any further representations received will be verbally reported and circulated to the Committee. Written representations received by 10th March 2020 will be detailed at committee on March 19th

8. Financial implications

- 8.1. The running of the markets is a self-financing function of the Council. The proposed increase in charges for 2020/21 will act to help prevent deficit and fund the inflationary increases of costs to the service e.g. cleansing, waste collection and disposal, utilities etc.
- 8.2. The proposed increase to all fees and charges is 2.5% rise rounded up to the nearest fifty pence. Rounding up to the nearest fifty pence does mean some marginal increase or decrease in the % but is done for ease of administration

9. Legal implications

- 9.1 The Council is able to recover its "reasonable administrative or other costs" of operating street trading, under Section 32 of the London Local Authorities Act 1990, as amended.
- 9.2 Reasonableness of the charges relate to the actual cost of providing services to the traders and is not merely limited to consideration of the level of charges. The object of the statutory provisions is for the Council to "break even" on its market account with the outcome that the costs of providing the service fall on the traders and not on the general account.
- 9.3 Those costs, which can be recovered from licence holders, are in accordance with section

32 (1) of the Act “which are not otherwise recovered” include:

- (a) the collection, removal and disposal of refuse or other services rendered to the stall holders; and
- (b) the cleansing of streets in which street trading takes place in so far as that cleansing is attributable to such trading; and
- (c) any reasonable administrative or other costs incurred in connection with the administration of street trading; and
- (d) the cost of enforcing the said statutory provisions relating to street trading.

9.4 Street trading licenses are deemed to be possessions for the purpose of Human Rights legislation. The London Local Authorities Act 1990 also provides safeguards to the exercise of the power to vary charges by requiring statutory consultation to be undertaken with traders prior to making a determination on any increased charges proposed.

9.5 Before determining the charges to be set, the Council pursuant to section 32(7) of the said Act must

- (a) give notice of the proposed charges to licence holders or to a body or bodies representing them; and
- (b) must publish notice of the proposed charges in a local newspaper circulating in the area in which the licensed street or where licence holders would be affected by the proposed charges.

9.6 A notice under (a) above shall be accompanied by a statement showing how the proposed charges have been computed; and any body representative of licence holders may request the borough Council to supply further information or explanation with the proposed charges as the body may reasonably require in order to ascertain whether the proposed charges are reasonable and have been computed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

9.7 Representations in writing may be submitted to the Council within a period of not less than 28 days following the date of publication of the Notice in the local newspaper.

9.8 An aggrieved party is entitled to challenge the level of charges which the Council sets, by appealing to the Magistrates Court under section 30A of the 1990 Act within a period of three months from the date the new charges and fees are notified to the licence holders or a body or bodies representative of them. On an appeal to a Magistrates court the court may make such order as it thinks fit.

9.9 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a new public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following nine protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

9.10 In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

9.11 The duty continues to be a “have regard duty”, and the weight to be attached to it is a matter for the Committee, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. It

is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity or foster good relations.

9.12 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled “Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice”. The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at: <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/legal-and-policy/equality-act/equality-act-codes-of-practice-and-technical-guidance/>

9.13 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:

1. The essential guide to the public sector equality duty
2. Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making
3. Engagement and the equality duty
4. Equality objectives and the equality duty
5. Equality information and the equality duty

9.14 The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at: <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty/guidance-on-the-equality-duty/>

10. Equalities implications

10.1. Consideration has been given to the public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act 2010 and there are specific equalities implications arising from this report. Street Trading is a popular choice of occupation for migrants and markets provide affordable food for individuals on low incomes.

11. Climate change and environmental implications

11.1. Markets should be valued because of their potential positive effects on the character and community of the surrounding area and can play a key role in the vibrancy and attractiveness of town centres. Their locations contribute to reduced carbon footprints and less waste in the packaging often associated with food retail.

12. Crime and disorder implications

12.1. There are no specific implications arising from the report although the continued existence of markets in the borough contributes to the vibrancy of town centres and may assist in reducing the fear of crime

13. Health and wellbeing implications

13.1. There are no specific health and wellbeing implications however the continued presence of markets in the borough encourages residents to purchase low cost fruit and vegetables. Also, markets are accessible on foot in the local area encouraging walking.

14. Background papers

14.1. None

15. Glossary

15.1. [Type here, Arial size 11]

15.2. See **Section 7 – “Glossary” in the guidance** for more information.

Term	Definition

16. Report author and contact

16.1. Kate Parkinson, Commercial Services Income Manager
Kate.parkinson@lewisham.gov.uk 020 8314 2247

Appendix A – Proposed Charges from 1/4/20 Street Markets – Previous & Current vs. Proposed Charges

	Actual Charges	Proposed Change	Change from Previous year	%age Increase
	2019/20	From 1/4/20	Previous year	Increase
	£	£	£	%
<u>Lewisham Market.</u>				
Permanent Licences.				
Six Day Trading	121.74	125.00	3.26	2.68%
Permanent Licence – per day	20.46	21.00	0.54	2.64%
Temporary Licence				
Monday-Wednesday – per day	27.00	28.00	1.00	3.70%
Thursday-Saturday – per day	27.00	28.00	1.00	3.70%
Six Day Trading (includes discount of 10%)	145.00	149.00	4.00	2.76%
<u>Focal Area - Business Promotion Events</u>				
Per day	145.00	149.00	4.00	2.76%
Per week	725.00	745.00	20.00	2.76%
Focal Area – Fast Food Units	145.00	149.00	4.00	2.76%
Focal Area – Event Rides	145.00	149.00	4.00	2.76%
Focal Area – Product Demonstrations	80.00	82.00	2.00	2.50%
Tables & Chairs (any location) per set (A set comprises 1 table & 4 chairs. A part set will be charged as a full set.)	6.65	6.70	0.05	0.75%
<u>Douglas Way Market.</u>				
Permanent Licences - Per Day.				
Monday-Wednesday	20.97	21.50	0.53	2.53%
Thursday-Friday	14.83	15.50	0.67	4.52%
Saturday	25.58	26.50	0.92	3.60%
Weekly (includes discount of 10%)	54.73	56.50	1.77	3.23%
Temporary Licence - Per Day.				
Weekday Monday-Wednesday	27.50	28.50	1.00	3.64%
Weekday Thursday-Friday	20.00	20.50	0.50	2.50%
Saturday	31.00	32.00	1.00	3.23%
<u>Giffin Street & Square</u>				
Permanent Licences - Per Day.				
Wednesday	23.53	24.50	0.97	4.12%
Friday	14.83	15.50	0.67	4.52%
Saturday	25.58	26.50	0.92	3.60%
Weekly - (includes discount of 10%)	56.78	58.50	1.72	3.03%
Temporary Licence – Per Day				
Wednesday	27.50	28.50	1.00	3.64%
Friday/Tuesday/Thursday	20.00	20.50	0.50	2.50%
Saturday	31.00	32.00	1.00	3.23%
Sunday	32.00	32.80	0.80	2.50%
<u>Deptford High Street Market.</u>				
Permanent Licences - Per Day.				
Wednesday	23.53	24.50	0.97	4.12%
Friday	14.83	15.50	0.67	4.52%
Saturday	25.58	26.50	0.92	3.60%
Weekly (includes discount of 10%)	56.78	58.50	1.72	3.03%
Temporary Licence – Per Day				
Wednesday	27.50	28.50	1.00	3.64%
Friday/Tuesday/Thursday	20.00	20.50	0.50	2.50%

	Actual Charges	Proposed Change	Change from Previous year	%age Increase
	2019/20	From 1/4/20	Previous year	Increase
	£	£	£	%
<u>Catford Market.</u>				
Permanent Licences - Per Day.				
Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday	15.35	16.00	0.65	4.23%
Thursday/Friday	16.88	17.50	0.62	3.67%
Saturday (10% discount for 3/4/5 day licence)	14.83	15.50	0.67	4.52%
Temporary Licence - Per Day.				
Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday	20.50	21.50	1.00	4.88%
Thursday/Friday	20.50	22.00	1.50	7.32%
Saturday	21.50	21.50	-	0.00%
<u>Lewisham Sunday Market</u>				
Permanent Licences - Per Day.				
	24.55	25.50	0.95	3.87%
Temporary Licence - Per Day.				
	31.00	32.00	1.00	3.23%
<u>Catford Sunday Market (temporary licence)</u>				
	23.00	23.60	0.60	2.61%
<u>Sydenham Saturday Market (temporary licence)</u>				
With stall supplied				
	38.00	39.00	1.00	2.63%
<u>Other Misc Trading Sites.</u>				
Single Day Trading - permanent.	16.00	16.40	0.40	2.50%
per week - permanent	88.00	90.20	2.20	2.50%
Single Day Trading - Casual	16.50	17.00	0.50	3.03%
per week - Casual	97.00	99.50	2.50	2.58%
<u>Christmas & other 'one off' street markets (5 pitches or more) –</u>				
Up to 14 pitches – per pitch	12.50	12.80	0.30	2.40%
15 pitches & over – per pitch	18.00	18.45	0.45	2.50%
<u>Other 'periodic' street markets</u>				
Week day – per pitch	16.50	17.00	0.50	3.03%
Saturday – per pitch	19.00	19.50	0.50	2.63%
Sunday – per pitch	21.50	22.00	0.50	2.33%
<u>Trading Licences</u>				
3 Year Trading Licence	15.35	16.00	0.65	4.23%
<u>Administrative Charges</u>				
Casual Trader (Temporary Licence) Registration	12.50	13.00	0.50	4.00%
Licence variation	25.58	26.50	0.92	3.60%
Duplicate licence	5.63	6.00	0.37	6.57%
Replacement stall card	5.63	6.00	0.37	6.57%
Licence revocation proposal - where related to arrears	115.60	118.50	2.90	2.51%
Stall storage	16.37	17.00	0.63	3.85%
Burton's Parking	85.69	88.00	2.31	2.70%

Saturday	31.00	32.00	1.00	3.23%
Sunday	32.00	32.80	0.80	2.50%



		CATFORD MARKET	DEPTFORD MARKET	LEWISHAM MARKET - Sunday	LEWISHAM MARKET	SYDENHAM MARKET	STREET MARKETS MANAGEMENT & ADMIN.	GRAND TOTAL
Staffing Costs	Apportioned Overheads/Training	7,700	25,000	6,400	23,100	1,900	0	64,100
	SALARIES	48,150	189,000	48,000	251,000	4,000		540,150
Staffing Costs Total		55,850	214,000	54,400	274,100	5,900	0	604,250
Misc Running Expenses	General Office Expenses-Printing/Stationery	350	500		500	50		1,400
	Legal Expenses							0
	Mobile Phones/Radios/Hot Line/CC line Rental							0
	Uniforms							0
Misc Running Expence Total		350	500	0	500	50	0	1,400
Generic	Cleaning/Sweeping of Market Area		130,000					130,000
	Disposal of Waste from Market Area				56,000			56,000
	Dust Cart/Fuel	0	60,000	0	62,000	0	0	122,000
	Electricity Supply - Bollards	3,500	3,000	0	4,000	0	0	10,500
	General Repairs/Imps to Market Area							0
	Rents		10,000					10,000
	Water Charges	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
Generic Total		3,500	203,000	0	123,000	0	0	329,500
Gross Expenditure		59,700	417,500	54,400	397,600	5,950	0	935,150
Income	Traders/Licence Fees	(44,000)	(374,000)	(66,000)	(374,000)	(5,950)	(51,000)	(914,950)
	Lewisham Utilities/SMM&A apportionment	(7,700)	(12,500)	11,600	(11,600)		20,200	0
	Events	(8,000)	(31,000)		(12,000)	0	51,000	0
Income		(59,700)	(417,500)	(54,400)	(397,600)	(5,950)	20,200	(914,950)
Net Expenditure		(0)	(0)	0	0	0	20,200	20,200
Prior Year Sruplus/Deficit		(7,621)	(12,680)	0	(109,230)	(22,616)	(84,951)	(237,097)
Grand Total		(7,621)	(12,680)	0	(109,230)	(22,616)	(64,751)	(216,897)



Licensing Supplementary Committee

Exclusion of the Press and Public

Date: 19 March 2020

Key decision: No

Class: Part 1

Ward(s) affected: All

Contributors: Chief Executive / Head of Business and Committee

Outline and recommendations

Members are asked to note items that will be considered in closed session

Recommendation

It is recommended that under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Part 1 of Schedule 12(A) of the Act, as amended by the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Access to Information) (Amendments) (England) Regulations 2006:-

6. London Local Authorities Act 1990, as Amended - Proposal to revoke a street trading licence.