- Subject: Decisions to evict council tenants where a possession order has been granted
- Report to: Housing & Neighbourhoods Committee, 8th December 2016

Report by: Chris Skinner, Monitoring Officer

SUBJECT MATTER/RECOMMENDATIONS

This report details the decision making process when considering an eviction of a council tenant.

1. INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

1.1 This report follows on from a discussion at the previous committee when members queried the decision making process for evictions.

2. EVICTION PROCEDURE

2.1 The decision to apply to the court for a possession order for a council house or flat let on a secure tenancy is delegated to officers. Applications are made when there are rent arrears, breach of tenancy conditions or neighbour nuisance. It is quite usual for a court to grant a suspended possession order. In these cases the tenant can continue in occupation provided they comply with the terms of the court order. This might require the payment of the rent arrears in instalments or it might include the cessation of activities causing a nuisance. In some cases the possession order will not be suspended. Obtaining a possession order does not of itself result in the eviction of the tenant. To obtain possession of the property the Council must apply to the Court for a warrant of possession. This decision is delegated to officers. Even at this stage the tenant can apply to the Court for a suspension of the warrant.

2.2 Under the delegation scheme approved by the Council, and contained in the Constitution, possession and eviction decisions are delegated to officers. This has been the case for at least 14 years and is the position in nearly all housing authorities. Officers take into account the Council's general policies including the GYCH Rent Income & Arrears Policy, GYCH Introductory Tenancy Policy & the GYCH Anti-Social Behaviour Policy. The individual circumstances of tenants and their families, and the decisions made in other cases are also considered. This ensures consistency of decision making. The Court also has a wide discretion in whether to grant a suspended possession order and whether to suspend a warrant of possession. Clearly this provides an independent review of the decisions made by officers.

2.3 When considering the eviction of introductory tenants, there is scope for tenants to appeal to the Council (given their appeal to the courts is limited to procedural issues). Any appeal would need to be to person senior to the decision maker which would not be possible in a non-delegated model. Under the current policy, an appeal is usually heard by the Group Manager for Housing Services.

2.4 There was a time when eviction decisions were taken by a housing management committee. This led to inconsistent decisions, with special pleading by members on behalf of individual tenants influencing a decision. Furthermore decisions were slower, having to take into account meeting dates of the committee.

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS None

4. RISK IMPLICATIONS None

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 If the Committee considers that evictions should in fact be a member decision, the matter will have to be considered by the full Council

6. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

6.1 Your officers would not recommend a change in the Council's policy.

7. BACKGROUND PAPERS

GYCH Rent Income & Arrears Policy, GYCH Introductory Tenancy Policy GYCH Anti-Social Behaviour Policy

Areas of consideration: e.g. does this report raise any of the following issues and if so how have these been considered/mitigated against?

Area for consideration	Comment
Monitoring Officer Consultation:	MO report
Section 151 Officer Consultation:	N/A
Existing Council Policies:	GYCH Rent Income & Arrears Policy,
	GYCH Introductory Tenancy Policy

	GYCH Anti-Social Behaviour Policy
Financial Implications:	N/A
Legal Implications (including	Amendment of constitution required
human rights):	
Risk Implications:	N/A
Equality Issues/EQIA	N/A
assessment:	
Crime & Disorder:	N/A
Every Child Matters:	N/A