

Assured and assured shorthold tenancies

a guide for landlords



housing

Assured and assured shorthold tenancies

Who should read this booklet?

You probably need to read this booklet if you are letting, or thinking of letting, a domestic property and the letting began on or after 15 January 1989. However, if you are sharing or are going to share part of your home, you should read our separate booklets called “Letting Rooms in Your Home: A Guide for Resident Landlords” and “Renting Rooms in Someone’s Home: A Guide for People Renting from Resident Landlords”.

These booklets do not deal with agricultural lettings, or lettings by housing associations, local authorities or other social landlords.

The booklets explain the most important features of landlords’ and tenants’ rights and responsibilities but they are only a general guide.

This booklet does not provide an authoritative interpretation of the law; only the courts can do that. Nor does it cover every case. If you are in doubt about your legal rights or obligations you would be well advised to seek information from a Citizens Advice Bureau or to consult a solicitor. Help with all or part of the cost of legal advice may be available under the Legal Aid Scheme.

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1. Introduction to assured and shorthold tenancies

1.1 What are assured and shorthold tenancies?

These are the names of the commonest forms of arrangement for the letting of houses and flats by private landlords. In their current form, they were introduced by the Housing Act 1988 but important changes were made by the Housing Act 1996 with effect from 28 February 1997.

In the legislation, the term “assured tenancy” covers both assured tenancies (sometimes called “full” or “ordinary” assured tenancies by landlords) and assured shorthold tenancies. For clarity, this leaflet will refer to *assured* tenancies and *shorthold* tenancies to highlight the important differences between the two.

An **assured** or **shorthold tenancy** is the usual form of letting if:

- you are a private landlord and your tenant is a private tenant;
- the tenancy began on or after 15 January 1989;
- the house or flat is let as separate accommodation and is the tenant’s main home.

A tenancy will **not** be an assured or shorthold tenancy if:

- the tenancy began before 15 January 1989;
- it is a business or holiday let;
- no rent or a very low or very high rent is charged;
- you are a “resident landlord” (see section 1.2).

Appendix A gives a more detailed list of tenancies or agreements which cannot be assured or shorthold tenancies.

Assured and shorthold tenancies were introduced to encourage lettings by allowing landlords to charge a full market rent, unlike previous forms of tenancy. Shorthold tenancies also allow landlords to let their property for a short period only and to get it back if they wish after 6 months.

The changes in the 1996 Act make it easier to set up a shorthold tenancy and quicker and simpler to evict tenants who fail to pay their rent or cause a nuisance and annoyance to other local people. These are the most important changes. A summary of all the changes is at Appendix B.

1.2 If the tenant does not have exclusive use of the accommodation or I let part of my home, am I covered by the law on assured and shorthold tenancies?

Different rules apply if the tenant does not have exclusive use of the accommodation or you let part of the house or flat you live in to someone.

If you agree to let accommodation for a period at a rent and the occupier will have exclusive use of the accommodation, the agreement will almost certainly be an assured or shorthold tenancy. If the occupier does not have exclusive use of any part of the accommodation, he or she is likely to have a **licence** to occupy, not an assured or shorthold tenancy. The agreement will probably be a licence where you have specified that you require unrestricted access to the occupant's room to provide services such as cleaning.

If you grant a tenancy but are a "resident landlord", then the tenancy will not be an assured or shorthold tenancy. This rule generally applies to converted houses. So if your only or main home is a flat in a building which has been converted into flats and you then let another flat in that same building, the arrangement will not be an assured or shorthold tenancy. You do not need to share any accommodation with the occupier to be held to be a resident landlord. It is enough that you live in the same building.

However, if you live in a purpose built block of flats and you let one of the other flats in the same block, you will not be a resident landlord and the tenant will be an assured or shorthold tenant. If you live in a purpose built block, you will only be a resident landlord if you let a part of a flat which you yourself occupy as your home.

If the tenant has exclusive use of part of the accommodation but can also use another part of the accommodation, such as a communal living room or kitchen, with someone other than you, he or she is likely to have an assured or shorthold tenancy.

It is important to establish whether an agreement is a tenancy or a licence as this will affect your rights and responsibilities and those of the tenant or licensee. For further details, read the Department's booklets "Letting Rooms in Your Home: A Guide for Resident Landlords" and "Renting Rooms in Someone's Home: A Guide for People Renting from Resident Landlords", listed at the end of this booklet.

If you are in any doubt about what sort of agreement you have, you should seek advice from a solicitor or Citizens Advice Bureau.

1.3 Where can I get more information?

The Department produces a range of booklets, free of charge, to help you. They are listed at the end of this booklet with an address and phone number for ordering copies.



2. The differences between an assured and a shorthold tenancy

2.1 What are the main differences between an assured and a shorthold tenancy?

If you let on a **shorthold tenancy**, you **can regain possession of your property 6 months after the beginning of the tenancy**, provided that you give 2 months' notice that you require possession. Sections 6.1 to 6.12 explain how to get possession of a shorthold tenancy.

If you let on an **assured tenancy**, **your tenant has the right to remain in the property** unless you can prove to the court that you have grounds for possession. You do not have an automatic right to repossess the property when the tenancy comes to an end. Sections 6.7 to 6.12 explain how to get possession of an assured tenancy.

You can charge a full market rent for an assured or a shorthold tenancy.

2.2 Should I choose an assured or a shorthold tenancy?

If you think you may need to regain possession of your property at some time, you should consider a shorthold tenancy. If you have a mortgage, your lender may require the tenancy to be a shorthold tenancy. If you are sure that you want to let the property indefinitely, you should consider an assured tenancy. If you are unsure which type of tenancy to offer, you should seek legal advice.

2.3 Are there any tenancies which cannot be shorthold tenancies?

If you already have an existing assured tenant, you cannot replace his or her tenancy with a shorthold tenancy. Appendix A gives a list of tenancies which cannot be shorthold tenancies. You should seek legal advice if you are in any doubt whether the tenancy can be a shorthold tenancy.



3. How to set up a tenancy

3.1 How do the procedures for setting up assured and shorthold tenancies differ?

An important change was made in the Housing Act 1996. The change means that tenancies starting on or after 28 February 1997 are automatically shorthold tenancies unless special steps are taken to set up an assured tenancy. Tenancies which started or were agreed before 28 February were automatically assured tenancies unless a special procedure was followed to set up a shorthold tenancy.

3.2 How do I set up a shorthold tenancy?

For tenancies starting on or after 28 February 1997

There is **no special procedure** for creating a shorthold tenancy. A tenancy will automatically be a shorthold tenancy. If you wish to set up an assured tenancy, follow the procedure described in section 3.3.

For tenancies which started or were agreed before 28 February 1997

A tenancy will be a shorthold tenancy only if you informed the tenant before the tenancy began, using a **special form – a Section 20 notice** – that the tenancy was to be a shorthold tenancy.

If you are replacing an existing tenant's shorthold tenancy, see sections 5.1 and 5.2.

3.3 How do I set up an assured tenancy?

For tenancies starting on or after 28 February 1997

You must either **give the tenant a notice** which says that the tenancy is not a shorthold tenancy before the beginning of the tenancy, **or include a simple declaration in the tenancy agreement** to this effect. If you decide after the tenancy has started that it should be on assured terms, you can serve the notice after the tenancy has started. There is no special form for giving this notice – you simply need to state clearly that the tenancy will not be a shorthold tenancy.

For tenancies which started or were agreed before 28 February 1997

If the tenancy began, or was agreed in a contract before this date and you did not serve a Section 20 notice before the tenancy started, then the tenancy is **automatically** an assured tenancy in law even if you had an oral agreement with the tenant that it was a shorthold tenancy.

If you are replacing your existing tenant's assured tenancy, see sections 5.4 to 5.6.

3.4 Does a tenancy have to run for a set period or can it run indefinitely?

An assured or shorthold tenancy may either:

- last for a fixed number of weeks, months or years – called a **fixed term tenancy**; or
- run indefinitely from one rent period to the next – called a **contractual periodic tenancy**.

If you agree a fixed term tenancy, you will only be able to seek possession during the fixed term if one of grounds for possession 2, 8, 10 to 15 or 17 in Appendix C apply and if the terms of the tenancy make provision for it to be ended on any of these grounds. If you agree a periodic tenancy, you can seek possession at any time on any of the grounds in Appendix C. Furthermore, if you agree a shorthold tenancy on a periodic basis, you have an automatic right to possession at any time after the first 6 months, provided you have given 2 months' notice that you require possession. You cannot seek possession from an assured tenant without grounds when the fixed term ends. Section 6 explains in detail the procedures for seeking possession of a tenancy.

Shorthold tenancies which started or were agreed before 28 February 1997 had to have an initial fixed term of at least 6 months. Shorthold tenancies starting on or after 28 February do not.

3.5 Does the initial period of a shorthold tenancy have to run for a fixed period?

Important changes were made in the Housing Act 1996.

For tenancies starting on or after 28 February 1997

You do not have to agree an initial fixed term although you may do so if you wish. You may agree a fixed term for less than six months if the tenant agrees. Or the tenancy can be set up as a periodic tenancy from the outset.

However, the tenant has a right to stay in the property for a minimum period of 6 months. This means that even if you agree a fixed term of less than 6 months or a periodic tenancy from the outset, you do not have a guaranteed right to possession if the tenant refuses to leave during the first 6 months of the tenancy. However, you can seek possession during this period on one of the grounds for possession set out in Appendix C.

For tenancies which started or were agreed before 28 February 1997

These had to have an initial fixed term of at least 6 months. You can only seek possession of the property during the fixed term of the tenancy if one of the following grounds for possession in Appendix C apply – 2, 8, 10 to 15 or 17 – and the terms of the tenancy make provision for it to be ended on any of these grounds.

3.6 Can I let my property if I have a mortgage or if I hold the property on a long lease?

It is essential to get your mortgage lender's agreement to let the property before you do so. You must check the terms of your lease to ensure that you can let the property and get your landlord's agreement if necessary first. You should also check first with your insurers whether your building insurance policy will provide cover if the property is let and make arrangements to extend the cover if it does not.

3.7 Does the tenancy agreement have to be in writing?

This is only required by law for fixed-term tenancies of greater than 3 years. However you are strongly advised to have a written tenancy agreement as it will make it easier to sort out any disagreements which may arise later, and if necessary, to evict the tenant. You cannot use the accelerated possession procedure operated by the county courts (see section 6.4) without a written tenancy agreement. Tenancies for a fixed term which is greater than 7 years should be registered with the local Land Registry. This is the responsibility of the tenant.

A tenant with a shorthold tenancy starting on or after 28 February 1997

who does not have a written agreement has a right to ask for a written statement of any of the following main terms of the tenancy – the date the tenancy began, the amount of rent payable and the dates on which it should be paid, any rent review arrangements, and the length of any fixed term which has been agreed. The tenant must apply in writing for this statement. You must provide it within 28 days of receiving the tenant's request. If you fail to do so, without a reasonable excuse, you will be liable to a fine.

If you have only an oral agreement with the tenant, you and the tenant are bound automatically by the legislation applying to shorthold tenancies if the tenancy started on or after 28 February 1997 and by the legislation applying to assured tenancies if the tenancy started or was agreed before 28 February 1997, even if you agreed with the tenant that it was a different form of tenancy.

3.8 Is there a standard tenancy agreement?

You may draw up your own agreement but you must make sure that the terms are fair and do not conflict with the duties on landlords imposed by legislation which will automatically override what you agree with your tenant. If you do decide to draw up your own agreement you are strongly advised to seek legal advice. For this reason it may be better to use standard tenancy agreements which are available from law stationers, the larger general stationery stores and some local authority housing advice centres.

3.9 Do I need to consider the Office of Fair Trading's Guidance on unfair terms in tenancy agreements?

Yes. This guidance, which is backed up by legislation, says that landlords and agents should deal fairly and equitably with tenants, respecting their legitimate interests and deal with them in good faith. A copy of the guidance can be ordered (free of charge) from EC Logistics, Swallowfield Way, Hayes, Middlesex, UB3 1DQ. Tel: 0870 60 60 321 or can be downloaded from the Office of Fair Trading's website at www.offt.gov.uk

3.10 What does this Guidance mean in practice?

The guidance says that tenants are entitled to have tenancy agreements that strike a fair balance between themselves and landlords and contain fair terms in plain, intelligible language. The Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 protect tenants from one-sided contracts favouring landlords. Under these Regulations a tenant is not bound by a standard term in a contract with a landlord if that term is unfair. The only exception to this is for price setting terms such as the rent and those which give details of the property and the length of the tenancy, but these must still be in plain and intelligible language.

3.11 What should I do to ensure my standard agreement complies with the Regulations?

You should review any standard tenancy agreement that you use to ensure that its terms are not balanced against the tenant, do not reduce the tenant's legal rights and are jargon free. If you are in any doubt, check with the company that supplied the tenancy agreement and if necessary ask them to supply their latest version that complies with the OFT's guidance.

3.12 Do I need to agree the proposed terms with my tenant?

Prospective tenants should be given every opportunity to read and understand terms of the tenancy, and any other agreement, before becoming bound by them.

3.13 Do I have to pay Stamp Duty?

Prior to 1 December 2003 a tenancy agreement was a stampable document and should have been sent or taken to the Stamp Office for stamping in order for it to have validity if it was subsequently used in court.

Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT) was introduced on 1 December 2003 to replace Stamp Duty. Details are in the Inland Revenue leaflet SD3: a guide to leases. This is available at www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk, or by Orderline 0845 302 1472.

You can also ask for more advice about Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT) by ringing the Inland Revenue Helpline on 0845 603 0135.

3.14 What if I don't want to let the property or manage the tenants myself?

Letting agents and some estate agents will find tenants for you and start up the tenancy. Some will also collect the rent and provide a full management service so that you will not have to deal directly with the tenants yourself at all. They will charge a fee for their services. Agents who are members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, the Association of Residential Letting Agents, the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers, and the National Association of Estate Agents are required to operate to standards recognised by their organisations.

The principles of the Unfair Contract Terms legislation, referred to in section 3.9 regarding tenancy agreements, apply to *any* contract between a trader and a consumer, including the contract you may enter into with a letting agent. The OFT's general guidance document "Unfair Contract Terms Guidance", available from the address in section 3.9, may be useful reference. If you are concerned about terms in the contract between yourself as landlord and a letting agent, you should contact your local authority Trading Standards Department.

Some housing associations will lease property from you for a period of at least 2 years or manage the property for you, for people in housing need.

They will charge a fee to cover their management costs or deduct the costs from the rental income. They may be able to provide a grant towards the cost of repairs to bring the property up to standard for letting. Your local authority may have an Empty Property Officer who will be able to give you advice on these matters.

3.15 Can I charge a deposit?

You may ask the tenant to pay a deposit before moving into your property to act as security in case he or she leaves the property owing rent or to pay for any damage or unpaid household bills at the end of the tenancy. You should negotiate the amount with the tenant. However, if you charge a deposit of more than 2 months' rent, it could be regarded as a premium which may give the tenant a right to give the tenancy to someone else or sublet (see section 8.3).

You should state clearly in the tenancy agreement the circumstances under which part or all of the deposit may be withheld at the end of the tenancy. It is advisable to keep the deposit in a separate bank account so that it can be returned at the end of the tenancy unless the conditions for withholding it are met. It is advisable to agree a list of furniture, kitchen equipment and other items in the property with the tenant at the outset of the tenancy.

If the tenant cannot afford the deposit, you can check with your local authority's Housing Department or Housing Advice Centre whether there is a rent or deposit guarantee scheme in the area which would guarantee rent or the costs of damage for a specified period.

3.16 Should I provide a rent book?

You are only legally obliged to provide a rent book if the rent is payable on a weekly basis. This must by law contain certain information; you can obtain standard rent books for assured and assured shorthold tenancies from law stationers' and larger general stationers'. However, you should keep a record of rent payments or provide receipts for rent paid for all tenancies to avoid any disagreements later.



4. Landlord and tenant responsibilities and rights

4.1 What is the landlord responsible for?

Repairs

Unless the tenancy has a fixed term of more than 7 years, you are responsible under the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985 for repairs to:

- the structure and exterior of the property;
- baths, sinks, basins and other sanitary installations;
- heating and hot water installations;
- if you are renting a flat or maisonette, other parts of the building or installations in it which you own or control and whose disrepair would affect your tenant.

Responsibility for other repairs depends on what you agree with the tenant. You are not responsible for repairing damage caused by him or her.

The rent you can charge can include a sum to cover the cost of repairs but you cannot pass the costs on to the tenant in the form of a separate service charge.

For further details, read the Department's booklet "Repairs" listed at the end of this booklet.

Safety of gas and electrical appliances

You are required by the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) **Regulations 1998** to ensure that all gas appliances are maintained in good order and that an annual safety check is carried out by a tradesman who is registered with CORGI (Council for Registered Gas Installers). You must keep a record of the safety checks and issue it to the tenant within 28 days of each annual check. You are not responsible for maintaining gas appliances which the tenant is entitled to take with him or her at the end of the letting. Further guidance is contained in the leaflet "Gas appliances – get them checked, keep them safe", available, free of

charge, from Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 2WA, telephone 0800 300 363.

You should ensure that the electrical system and any electrical appliances that you supply such as cookers, kettles, toasters, washing machines and immersion heaters are safe to use.

Fire safety of furniture and furnishings

You must ensure that any furniture and furnishings you supply meet the fire resistance requirements in the Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988, unless you are letting on a temporary basis whilst, for example, working away from home. The Regulations apply if the let is for a longer period or for a series of lets, where the property is regarded primarily as a source of income rather than your home. If you are not sure whether the regulations apply to you, seek advice from the Trading Standards Department of your local authority.

The regulations set levels of fire resistance for domestic upholstered furniture. All new and second hand furniture provided in accommodation that is let for the first time, or replacement furniture in existing let accommodation, must meet the fire resistance requirements unless it was made before 1950. Most furniture will have a manufacturer's label on it saying if it meets the requirements. Further guidance is contained in the booklet "A Guide to the Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations". This can be downloaded from www.dti.gov.uk.

Other

A tenancy is a contractual agreement, even if there is no written agreement, so you must supply whatever you agreed to supply.

4.2 What is the tenant responsible for?

Council Tax

The tenant will normally be responsible for paying Council Tax. However, if the property is a house in multiple occupation, you will be responsible for paying it although you can include the cost in the rent. A house in multiple occupation, for Council Tax purposes, is a property which is constructed or adapted for occupation by individuals who do not form a single household or who have separate tenancies or who pay rent for only part of the property. If you are in any doubt as to who will be liable to pay Council Tax, contact your local authority. To avoid confusion, the tenancy agreement should set out who is responsible for paying Council Tax.

Water and sewerage charges

The tenant will normally be responsible for paying water and sewerage charges if the accommodation is self-contained. If you are in any doubt as to who will be liable for these charges, contact the water utility company for the area. The tenancy agreement should set out who is responsible for payment. If you pay the charges, you can include the cost in the rent.

Other bills

You should agree who is responsible for the payment of other bills (gas, electricity, telephone etc) with the tenant and state this clearly in the tenancy agreement.

Other

The tenant has a duty to take proper care of the property and use it in a responsible way, pay the rent as agreed and keep to the terms of the tenancy agreement, unless the terms are in contravention of his or her rights in law.

4.3 What rights does the landlord have?

Access

You, or your agent, have the legal right to enter the property at reasonable times of day to carry out the repairs for which you are responsible and to inspect the condition and state of repair of the property. You must give 24 hours' notice in writing of an inspection. It is also helpful to set out the arrangements for access and procedures for getting repairs done in the tenancy agreement.

You should seek legal advice if the tenant will not give you access.

4.4 What rights does the tenant have?

Quiet enjoyment

The tenant has the legal right to live in the property as his or her home. You must ask the tenant's permission before you enter the premises.

You cannot evict the tenant without a possession order from the court.

If you sell the freehold of the property, the tenant will retain any rights he or she has to remain in the property, as the tenancy will be binding on any purchaser.

Matters such as whether the tenant can keep pets and so on, should be negotiated and included in the terms of the tenancy agreement.

4.5 Should these responsibilities and rights be included in the tenancy agreement?

Statutory responsibilities and rights will apply to you and the tenant even if they are not included in the tenancy agreement. However, it is useful to include them in the tenancy agreement to prevent misunderstandings later.



5. What to do when a tenancy ends

5.1 What happens when a shorthold tenancy comes to the end of a fixed term?

When a shorthold tenancy comes to the end of the fixed term, any replacement tenancy you agree will automatically be on shorthold terms unless you choose to set up a replacement tenancy on an assured basis. To do this you should follow the new procedure for setting up an assured tenancy from 28 February 1997, outlined in section 3.3. If you do nothing, the tenancy will automatically run on from one rent period to the next on the same terms as the preceding fixed term shorthold tenancy – called a **statutory periodic tenancy**. The tenancy will continue to run on this basis until you replace it, the tenant leaves or you seek possession from the tenant.

5.2 How do the changes in the Housing Act 1996 affect shorthold tenants whose tenancies started or were agreed before 28 February 1997?

Any replacement tenancy which you agree with a shorthold tenant whose tenancy started or was agreed before 28 February 1997 will automatically be on shorthold terms – you do not have to serve a new Section 20 notice before the start of the replacement tenancy.

5.3 What do I have to do when a shorthold tenancy ends?

You can:

- (i) agree a replacement fixed term shorthold tenancy;
- (ii) agree a replacement shorthold tenancy on a periodic basis – called a contractual periodic tenancy;
- (iii) agree a replacement assured tenancy, provided you give written notice or state clearly in the tenancy agreement that the tenancy will not be a shorthold tenancy;
- (iv) do nothing and allow the shorthold tenancy to run on with the same rent and terms – called a statutory periodic tenancy;
- (v) end the tenancy – but you must have given 2 months' notice that you require possession (see sections 6.1 to 6.5).

If you think you may need to regain possession of the property at short notice, you should consider options (ii) or (iv) which will allow you to regain possession after giving the tenant 2 months' notice. Option (iv) is useful if you and the tenant agree that he or she should move out a few weeks after the fixed term has ended. If you choose option (i), you will only be able to regain possession during the fixed term on one of grounds for possession 2, 8, 10 to 15 or 17 in Appendix C. Once the fixed term has ended, you will be able to regain possession after giving the tenant 2 months' notice. If you choose option (iii), you will not have an automatic right to regain possession at the end of the fixed term. Sections 6.1 to 6.12 explain in detail how to end a shorthold tenancy using the possession procedure.

5.4 What happens when an assured tenancy comes to the end of a fixed term?

Any replacement tenancy you agree with an existing assured tenant will automatically be on assured terms whatever the tenancy agreement says. However, to avoid any misunderstanding with the tenant, it is helpful to state in the replacement tenancy agreement that the tenancy is not a shorthold tenancy. If you do nothing, the tenancy will automatically run on from one rent period to the next on the same terms as the preceding fixed term assured tenancy. The tenancy is called a **statutory periodic tenancy**. It will continue to run on this basis until you replace it, the tenant leaves or you seek possession from the tenant on one of the grounds in Appendix C.

5.5 How do the changes in the Housing Act 1996 affect assured tenants whose tenancies started or were agreed before 28 February 1997?

Any replacement tenancy you agree with an existing assured tenant on or after 28 February 1997 will automatically be on assured terms whatever the tenancy agreement says. However, to avoid any misunderstandings with the tenant, it is helpful to state in the replacement tenancy agreement that the tenancy is not a shorthold tenancy.

5.6 What do I have to do when an assured tenancy ends?

You can:

- (i) agree a replacement fixed term shorthold tenancy;
- (ii) agree a replacement assured tenancy on a periodic basis – called a contractual periodic tenancy;
- (iii) do nothing and allow the assured tenancy to run on with the same rent and terms – called a statutory periodic tenancy.

If you choose option (i), you will only be able to regain possession during the fixed term on one of grounds for possession 2, 8, 10 to 15 or 17 in Appendix C although after the fixed term has ended, possession may be applied for on of the grounds in Appendix C. Sections 6.7 to 6.12 explain in detail how to end an assured tenancy using the possession procedure. You do not have an automatic right to regain possession of an assured tenancy at the end of a fixed term.

5.7 Can the tenant leave during the tenancy?

If the tenant has a fixed term tenancy but wants to move out before the end of the term, he or she can only do so if you agree or if this is allowed for by a “break clause” in the tenancy agreement and the tenant has followed any requirements for giving notice specified in the tenancy agreement. If the agreement does not allow the tenant to leave early and you do not agree that he or she can break the agreement, the tenant will be contractually obliged to pay you the rent for the entire length of the fixed term.

If the tenancy has no fixed term, the tenant must give you notice in writing of his or her intention to leave. He or she must give at least 4 weeks’ notice where rent is paid on a weekly basis and at least a month’s notice where rent is paid on a monthly basis.



6. How to end a tenancy

6.1 Can I get my property back when the fixed term of a shorthold tenancy has ended?

If the tenancy started on or after 28 February 1997

You have a right to regain possession without giving any grounds for possession at any time after any fixed term which you agreed with the tenant comes to an end or at any time during a contractual or statutory periodic tenancy, provided it is at least 6 months since the start of the original tenancy. For example, if you initially agreed a tenancy of 4 months, and subsequently issued a replacement tenancy to follow it, you cannot regain possession until 2 months after the start of the replacement tenancy. However, if the original tenancy was for more than 6 months, you can regain possession at any time during the replacement tenancy.

If the tenancy started or was agreed before 28 February 1997

When the initial fixed term (which must have been for at least 6 months) or any subsequent fixed term ends, or if the tenancy is on a contractual periodic or statutory periodic basis, you can regain possession at any time without giving any grounds for possession.

6.2 How do I get my property back when the fixed term of a shorthold tenancy has ended?

You must give the tenant **at least 2 months' notice that you require possession**. You can give the notice at any time during the fixed term, but the date you state you require possession cannot be before the end of the fixed term. If the tenancy is on a contractual periodic or statutory periodic basis, the date on which the notice expires must be the last day of a tenancy period, and the notice must state that possession is required under section 21 of the Housing Act 1988.

If you give notice on or after 28 February 1997 that you require possession, the notice must be in writing. You do not have to use a special form for this.

6.3 Can I evict a shorthold tenant if he or she does not move out when the notice requiring possession expires?

If the tenant refuses to leave, you cannot evict him or her without a possession order from the court. You can apply to the court to start possession proceedings as soon as the notice requiring possession expires. You will not have to give any grounds for possession. You should consider using the accelerated possession procedure.

6.4 What is the accelerated possession procedure?

This is a straightforward and inexpensive procedure for getting possession of your property without a court hearing. The court will make its decision by looking at the documents which you and the tenant provide, unless it considers that a hearing is required. You can only use this procedure if you have a written tenancy agreement (or, if the tenancy has lapsed into a statutory periodic tenancy, there was a written agreement for the original tenancy) and you have given the tenant the required notice in writing that you are seeking possession.

You should apply to the county court for accelerated possession proceedings. For more information, you can get from the court the court Service's leaflet "*Landlords leaflet – Assured shorthold tenancies – An assured shorthold tenancy – There is a quicker possession procedure you can use*".

6.5 Can I evict the tenant as soon as I have a possession order?

The tenant should leave the property on the date specified in the court order. However, if the tenant still refuses to leave, you cannot evict him or her yourself. You must apply for a warrant for eviction from the court. The court will arrange for bailiffs to evict the tenant.

6.6 Can I get my property back during the fixed term of a shorthold tenancy?

You can only seek possession during a fixed term of the tenancy if one of the following grounds for possession in Appendix C apply – grounds 2, 8, 10 to 15 or 17 – and the terms of the tenancy make provision for it to be ended on any of these grounds. It is for the court to decide whether one or more of the grounds for possession apply.

6.7 Can I get my property back from an assured tenant?

You can only seek possession during a fixed term of the tenancy if one of the following grounds for possession in Appendix C apply – grounds 2, 8, 10 to 15 or 17 – and the terms of the tenancy make provision for it to be ended on any of these grounds. Once the fixed term of the tenancy has ended, you can seek possession from the tenant if one or more of the 17 grounds for possession in Appendix C apply. It is for the court to decide whether one or more of the grounds for possession apply.

6.8 What are the grounds for possession?

The reasons or “grounds” for possession cover, for example, cases where the tenant has not paid his or her rent, or has broken another term of the tenancy agreement. Some are **mandatory** which means that if you can prove that the ground applies, the court must grant you a possession order. The others are **discretionary** which means the court will only grant you a possession order if it thinks it reasonable to do so, based on all the facts of the case.

Grounds 1 to 5 are **prior notice** grounds which means they can usually only be used if you notified the tenant in writing **before the tenancy started** that you intended one day to ask for the property back on one of these grounds. However, the court may grant possession on grounds 1 and 2 without the prior notice if it considers that there were good reasons for not serving the notice.

6.9 If I think I have grounds for possession, what do I do?

You must first give written notice to the tenant that you intend to go to court to seek possession. The period of notice is usually 2 weeks or 2 months, depending on which ground for possession you are using. The notice periods for each ground are given in Appendix C. You must give notice on a special form called “*Notice seeking possession of a property let on an Assured Tenancy or an Assured Agricultural Occupancy*”, available from law stationers and rent assessment panel offices (see addresses at Appendix D). You should also use this form if the tenancy is a shorthold tenancy and you are relying on one of the grounds for possession. The form asks you to state which of the grounds for possession you are using, and you should write each as it appears in the legislation.

You can apply to the court to start court proceedings as soon as the notice expires. You will usually have to wait at least a month for a court hearing. The tenant does not have to leave until there is a court order requiring him or her to do so.

The tenant does not have to leave the property until there is a court order requiring him or her to leave.

6.10 Can I evict the tenant as soon as I have a possession order?

If the court orders possession on one of the mandatory grounds, the tenant will have to leave on the date specified in the court order – this is called an **absolute possession order**. If the court orders possession on one of the discretionary grounds, it can either grant an absolute possession order or it may allow the tenant to stay on in the property provided he or she meets certain conditions – for example, paying back an amount of rent arrears each week. This is called a **suspended possession order** and the tenant cannot be evicted provided that he or she meets the conditions.

You cannot evict the tenant yourself. If he or she still refuses to leave after the date specified in the order, you must seek a warrant for eviction from the court. The court will arrange for bailiffs to evict the tenant.

6.11 What happens if the tenant breaches the conditions of a suspended possession order?

You may apply to the court for an absolute possession order or a warrant for possession, depending on the terms of the suspended order.

6.12 Can I ask the tenant to pay rent after I have served a notice seeking possession?

You can ask the tenant to pay rent until the date of possession granted by the court. If the tenant refuses to leave after the date in the court possession order and you ask him or her to pay rent, there is a danger that the court could rule that a new tenancy has arisen. However the tenant is liable to pay you damages for continued occupation of the property (known as mesne profits). You should seek legal advice in these circumstances.

6.13 Can the court order the tenant to pay back all the rent he or she owes?

If possession is ordered on the grounds of rent arrears, the court will normally order the tenant to pay back the rent owed at a rate appropriate to his or her circumstances. If asked to consider it, the court may also award a sum to cover interest on the outstanding rent.

6.14 What can I do if the tenant owes me money?

If the amount of money the tenant owes is £3,000 or less, you could make a claim through the Small Claims Court which is cheaper than claiming formally through the main court. If the tenant does not contest the claim, there will be no need for a court hearing. If he or she does, there will be an arbitration hearing unless your case is too difficult to be dealt with under the small claims procedure in which case it will be transferred to the open court. You should apply to the county court to make an application for Small Claims Court proceedings.



7. Increasing the rent and varying the terms of a tenancy

7.1 How frequently can I put up the rent?

You should agree with the tenant the rent and arrangements for paying it and, if you wish, arrangements for reviewing it, before the tenancy begins and include the details in the tenancy agreement.

If the tenancy is for a **fixed term**, the agreement should say either that the rent will be fixed for the length of the term or that it will be reviewed at regular intervals and how it will be reviewed.

If the tenancy is a **contractual periodic tenancy**, the tenancy agreement should say how often the rent will be reviewed and how it will be reviewed.

7.2 Can I put the rent up by more than I agreed in the tenancy agreement?

Only if the tenant agrees.

7.3 What happens if the tenancy agreement does not say when the rent will go up?

If the tenancy is a **fixed term** tenancy, you can only put the rent up if the tenant agrees. If he or she does not agree, you will have to wait until the fixed term ends before you can raise the rent.

If the tenancy is a **contractual periodic tenancy**, you can agree a rent increase with the tenant. You should do so in writing. Alternatively you can use a formal procedure in the Housing Act 1988 to propose a rent increase to be payable a year after the tenancy began. You can then propose further increases at yearly intervals after the first increase.

When a fixed term tenancy ends and the tenancy lapses into a **statutory periodic tenancy**, you can agree a rent increase with the tenant. Alternatively you can use a formal procedure in the Housing Act 1988 to propose a rent increase to be payable as soon as the statutory tenancy starts. You can then propose further increases at yearly intervals after the first increase.

7.4 What is the formal procedure for proposing a rent increase for contractual or statutory periodic tenancies where this is not covered in the tenancy agreement?

You must notify the tenant on one of two special forms called “*Landlord’s notice proposing a new rent under an Assured Periodic Tenancy of premises situated in England*” or “*Landlord’s notice proposing a new rent under an Assured Periodic Tenancy of premises situated in Wales*”, which can be obtained from a law stationers or downloaded respectively from the Department for Communities and Local Government or National Assembly for Wales Websites. The forms can be used for assured or assured shorthold tenancies.

You must give at least a month’s notice of the proposed increase if the rent is paid on a weekly or monthly basis (more if the rent period is longer). More details are in Appendix E.

If the tenant agrees with the proposed rent increase, he or she should simply pay it from the date given in the notice.

If the tenant does not agree with the proposed increase, he or she must apply to a rent assessment committee to decide what the rent should be. The tenant must do so before the date on which the new rent would be due.

7.5 What is a rent assessment committee?

Rent assessment committees are made up of 2 or 3 people – usually a lawyer, a property valuer and a lay person. They are drawn from rent

assessment panels – bodies of people with appropriate expertise appointed by Government Ministers. There are 6 rent assessment panels in England and Wales. Their addresses are given in Appendix D. The committees are independent of both central and local government. There is no appeal against a committee’s decision except on a point of law.

The committee may make a decision by considering the relevant papers although you or the tenant can ask for an informal hearing, which you may both attend. There is no charge for a committee decision.

7.6 When can assured and shorthold tenants apply to a rent assessment committee for a decision on the rent?

Assured and shorthold tenants can ask a committee to set a rent under a contractual periodic or statutory periodic tenancy if you have given notice of an increase (see section 7.3).

Shorthold tenants can ask a committee to set a rent at the beginning of a shorthold tenancy if they feel the rent is significantly higher than rents for comparable tenancies (see section 7.9).

7.7 How does the rent assessment committee decide on a rent for a contractual periodic or statutory periodic tenancy?

When settling disputes on rent, the committee decides what rent you could reasonably expect for the property if you were letting it on the open market under a new tenancy on the same terms. It does not take into account any increase in the value of the property due to voluntary improvements by the tenant or any reduction in the value of the property caused by the tenant not looking after the property. The committee may agree the proposed rent or set a higher or lower rent.

The rent fixed by the committee is the legal maximum you can charge. The new rent will be payable from the date specified in your notice unless the committee considers this would cause the tenant undue hardship in which case it may specify a later date.

7.8 Can I propose a further rent increase after the committee has made a decision?

You can propose that the rent is increased a year after the date on which the rent decided by the committee was payable (but see Appendix E), unless the tenant agrees that you can put the rent up earlier. The tenant must apply to a rent assessment committee to decide what the rent should be if he or she does not agree with the proposed increase.

7.9 What additional rights do shorthold tenants have to apply to a rent assessment committee for a decision on the rent?

A shorthold tenant can also apply to a rent assessment committee at the beginning of the tenancy for a decision on the rent if he or she considers the rent to be significantly higher than the rent for comparable tenancies. The Housing Act 1996 made important changes to the deadline for applications.

For tenancies starting on or after 28 February 1997

The tenant may only apply to the committee once within 6 months of the beginning of the original tenancy. An application cannot be made if the original tenancy has ended and been replaced and more than 6 months have elapsed since the date the original tenancy started.

For tenancies which started or were agreed before 28 February 1997

The tenant may apply to the committee once during the initial fixed term of the original tenancy. The original fixed term had to be for 6 months but may be for longer.

7.10 How does the committee decide on a rent for a shorthold tenancy?

The committee will only fix a rent if it considers the rent to be significantly high compared with rents for similar properties let on assured or shorthold tenancies in the local area. It will not make a decision if there are not enough comparable properties. It will decide the amount of rent you could reasonably expect to get for the shorthold tenancy, taking into account those other rents.

The rent fixed by the committee is the legal maximum you can charge. The new rent will be payable from the date specified by the committee which cannot be earlier than the date the tenant applied to it for a decision.

7.11 Can a shorthold tenant refer the rent a second time to the committee?

Not under the procedure described in sections 7.9 to 7.10.

7.12 What if I want to change the terms of an assured or a shorthold tenancy?

If the tenancy is a fixed term or contractual periodic tenancy, you can only change the terms of the tenancy if the tenant agrees. It is best to agree any changes in writing.

However, if the fixed term of an assured or a shorthold tenancy has ended and the tenancy has automatically run on as a statutory periodic tenancy, it will continue on the same terms unless you, or the tenant, propose new terms. You or the tenant may propose new terms, and any consequent change to the rent, within a year of the statutory periodic tenancy starting, using a special procedure under the Housing Act 1988. You both have the right to apply for an independent decision by a rent assessment committee if you cannot agree new terms.

7.13 How does this procedure work?

You, or the tenant, must propose the new terms, and any consequent change to the rent, on a special form called “*Notice proposing different terms for a Statutory Periodic Tenancy*”, available from law stationers or rent assessment panels (see Appendix D). If you both agree the new terms, they can be included in the agreement.

If the terms are not agreed, you or the tenant must apply to a rent assessment committee to settle the terms and any consequent change to the rent. You, or the landlord, must apply to the committee within 3 months of receiving the notice proposing changes, using a special form. The form is called “*Application referring a notice proposing different terms for a Statutory Periodic Tenancy to a Rent Assessment Committee*” obtainable from law stationers or rent assessment panel offices (see Appendix D).

7.14 How does the committee fix the terms?

The committee decides whether the proposed new terms are reasonable for the tenancy or whether other terms are more appropriate. The committee may adjust the rent up or down to reflect the new terms, whether or not you or the tenant proposed a new rent to match the new terms. The new terms and the new rent, if the committee decides that the rent should be changed, will apply from the date stated by the committee, but the committee cannot apply the new rent before the date proposed in the notice.

7.15 If the committee sets new terms, can I propose further changes?

You can only make further changes to the terms of the statutory periodic tenancy if the tenant agrees. You can, of course, propose a new fixed term tenancy or a contractual periodic tenancy on new terms at any time.



8. Succession rights, joint tenancies, subletting

8.1 Can joint tenancies be agreed with assured and shorthold tenants?

Joint tenancies can be agreed with two or more people from the outset of the tenancy. Each tenant is then responsible jointly and individually for meeting the terms of the tenancy in full, including paying the rent. So if one joint tenant leaves the property before the end of the tenancy without your agreement and you cannot recover the rent due from him or her, the remaining tenant will be responsible for paying the full rent. Under a joint tenancy, all tenants have equal rights under the tenancy.

8.2 Can a member of an assured or shorthold tenant's household succeed to the tenancy?

If a tenant dies and the tenancy is a joint tenancy, the remaining joint tenant or tenants have an automatic right to stay on in the property.

If the tenant was a sole tenant, the right to succession will depend on whether the tenant had a fixed term tenancy or a periodic tenancy. If he or she had a fixed term tenancy and the fixed term has not expired, his or her executors will arrange for it to be passed onto whoever the tenancy has been left to in the tenant's will. If it was a contractual periodic tenancy or a statutory periodic tenancy, the tenant's husband or wife or a person who lived with the tenant as husband or wife, has an automatic right to succeed to a periodic tenancy unless the tenant who died was already a successor to the tenancy. Only one succession is allowed. No one else in the family has an automatic right to succession.

If the tenancy was a contractual periodic tenancy or if it was or becomes a statutory periodic tenancy and there is someone living in the property who does not have a right to succeed to the tenancy, you have a right to possession under ground 7 in Appendix C, provided that you start possession proceedings within a year of the death of the original tenant.

If the tenancy is a shorthold tenancy, you have an automatic right to repossess the property at the end of any fixed term, even if the tenant had a right to succession, provided that you give 2 months' notice that you require possession.

8.3 Can the tenant give the tenancy or sublet to someone else?

If the tenancy is a fixed term tenancy, you should agree with the tenant whether or not he or she can sublet the tenancy. If you do not want the tenant to sublet, you should state this clearly in the tenancy agreement.

If the tenancy is a contractual periodic tenancy, or a statutory periodic tenancy which has arisen at the end of a fixed term, the tenant cannot by law give the tenancy or sublet to someone else unless you agree that he or she can. However if the tenant has paid a premium for the property (a sum which is additional to rent or a sum paid as a deposit which is greater than 2 months' rent), he or she will be able to do so unless there is a term in the tenancy agreement preventing this.



9. Housing benefit

9.1 Can the tenant get housing benefit to help with the rent?

If the tenant is on a low wage or claiming other benefits, he or she may be able to get housing benefit from the local authority to cover part or all of the rent.

The amount of benefit payable by the local authority will depend on both the tenant's income and savings and a rent officer's assessment of the rent you are charging compared with rents for properties of the same size in your locality. Since January 1996, housing benefit is generally only paid in full to new claimants and claimants who move, for rents which are at or below the average level of rent for accommodation of the same size in the same locality. If the rent officer finds that the accommodation is larger than is reasonable for the claimant's needs, the rent is restricted to the average level of rent for accommodation of an appropriate size. If the claimant is a single person, benefit may be restricted to the average level of rent in the locality for a non-self contained room without board.

The rules on housing benefit are complicated. This is only a very general outline of the rules. If you want to know more about how housing benefit payments are calculated and paid, your local authority's Housing Benefit Department will be able to provide leaflets and advice.

9.2 Can housing benefit be paid direct to me?

The local authority can arrange for benefit to be paid direct to you if you and the tenant agree this. Direct payments are also made in some other circumstances – for example, if the tenant is in rent arrears. You should make sure that you understand the rules and procedures for recovering overpayments of benefit before you arrange to receive benefit direct.

9.3 Can I find out how much rent will be covered by housing benefit before I sign the tenancy agreement with the tenant?

You can apply with the tenant to the local authority's Housing Benefit Department for a Pre-Tenancy Determination. The local authority will ask a rent officer to make an assessment for you and the tenant of the maximum amount of rent which will be met by housing benefit. The actual amount of benefit payable will depend on the claimant's financial circumstances.



10. Tax on rental income

10.1 Will I have to pay tax on the rental income I receive?

You will normally be charged tax if you receive rent from letting property. However you can set against the rent for tax purposes most business expenses arising from renting out your property such as legal and professional costs, the cost of renewing fixtures in the property and, if the property is let furnished, the cost of replacing furniture and furnishings. Your local tax office or an accountant can give you detailed advice on your tax position. Advice leaflets are available from your local Tax Office.



11. Getting advice

11.1 How can I get further advice on things like getting insurance cover, dealing with difficult tenants?

You can get advice on legal issues from a solicitor or Citizens Advice Bureau.

You could consider joining a landlords' association which will be able to give you advice on a wide range of issues. Some associations can help landlords to obtain lower insurance premiums through block arrangements they have negotiated with insurance companies.

Your local authority's Housing Advice Centre or Housing Department may be able to tell you how to contact the landlord's association in your area and should be able to give you some advice or tell you where you can get advice on letting issues.

Appendix A

Tenancies which cannot be assured or shorthold tenancies

The following tenancies cannot be assured or shorthold tenancies:

- a tenancy which began, or which was agreed, before 15 January 1989;
- a tenancy for which the rent is more than £25,000 a year;
- a tenancy which is rent free or for which the rent is £250 or less a year (£1,000 or less in Greater London);
- a business tenancy or tenancy of licensed premises (where alcohol is sold or consumed);
- a tenancy of a property let with more than two acres of agricultural land or a tenancy of an agricultural holding;
- a tenancy granted to a student by an educational body such as a university or college;
- a holiday let;
- a letting by a resident landlord – see section 1.2;
- a tenancy where the property is owned by the Crown or a Government Department: however, lettings by the Crown Estates Commissioners, the Duchy of Cornwall or the Duchy of Lancaster may be assured tenancies;
- a tenancy where the landlord is a local authority, a new town, a development corporation, a housing action trust, or a fully mutual housing association.

Tenancies which can be assured but not shorthold tenancies

The following tenancies cannot be shorthold tenancies:

- a tenancy replacing an earlier assured tenancy with the same tenant which has come to an end or a statutory periodic tenancy arising automatically when the fixed term of an assured tenancy ends;
- an assured tenancy which the tenant has succeeded to on the death of the previous regulated (pre-1989) tenant;
- an assured tenancy following a secure tenancy as a result of the transfer of the tenancy from a public sector landlord to a private landlord;
- an assured tenancy arising automatically when a long leasehold tenancy expires.

Appendix B

Summary of changes introduced by the Housing Act 1996

The Housing Act 1996 made the following changes to the Housing Act 1988 from 28 February 1997:

- to set up a shorthold tenancy with a new tenant on or after 28 February 1997, you no longer need to serve a Section 20 notice on your tenant before the tenancy starts saying that it will be on shorthold terms. All tenancies are automatically shorthold tenancies unless you follow the procedure for setting up an assured tenancy (see section 3.2);
- to set up an assured tenancy with a new tenant on or after 28 February 1997 you must either serve a notice on your tenant saying that the tenancy is not a shorthold tenancy or include a statement to that effect in the tenancy agreement. The notice does not have to be given on a special form (see section 3.3);
- a shorthold tenancy set up on or after 28 February 1997 no longer has to have an initial fixed term. The tenancy can be on a contractual periodic basis from the outset. However, shorthold tenants retain the right to stay in the property for an initial 6 months (see section 3.5);
- tenants with shorthold tenancies starting on or after 28 February 1997 have a right to ask you to provide a written statement of the main details of the tenancy agreement if they have no existing written agreement or statement (see section 3.7);
- if you serve notice on or after 28 February 1997 requiring possession of a shorthold tenancy at the end of the fixed term, the notice must be in writing. It does not need to be on a special form (see section 6.2).
- tenants with shorthold tenancies starting on or after 28 February 1997 can only refer their rent to a rent assessment committee within 6 months of the beginning of the original tenancy. Tenants with shorthold tenancies which started or were agreed before 28 February 1997 can still refer to a committee at any time during the initial fixed term of the tenancy which may be for longer than 6 months (see section 7.9);

The following changes to the grounds for possession apply from 28 February 1997 to all assured and shorthold tenancies regardless of when they started:

- you can now seek possession under ground 8 if the tenant has at least 2 months' rent arrears (rather than 3 months) if the rent is paid monthly or 8 weeks' rent arrears (rather than 13 weeks) if the rent is paid weekly;
- ground 14 has been strengthened so you can now seek possession where the tenant, or someone living in or visiting the property:
 - has caused, or is likely to cause, a nuisance or annoyance to someone living in or visiting the locality;
 - has been convicted of using the property, or allowing it to be used, for immoral or illegal purposes, or an arrestable offence committed in the property or the locality;
- you can start court proceedings as soon as you have served notice that you intend to seek possession under ground 14;
- a new ground, ground 17, allows you to seek possession if you were persuaded to grant the tenancy on the basis of a false statement by the tenant or someone acting at the tenant's instigation.

See Appendix C for full details of the grounds for possession.

Appendix C

Grounds for possession

This appendix provides a **summary** of the grounds for possessing an assured or shorthold tenancy. During the fixed term of an assured or shorthold tenancy, you can only seek possession if one of grounds 2, 8, 10 to 15 or 17 apply and the terms of the tenancy make provision for it to be ended on any of these grounds. When the fixed term of an assured tenancy ends, you can seek possession on any of the grounds. When the fixed term of a shorthold tenancy ends, you do not have to give any grounds for possession (see section 6.1).

Mandatory grounds on which the court must order possession

(A prior notice ground means that you must have notified the tenant in writing before the tenancy started that you might seek possession on this ground – see section 6.8).

Ground 1: a prior notice ground You used to live in the property as your only or main home. Or, so long as you or someone before you did not buy the property after the tenancy started, you or your spouse require it to live in as your main home.

Ground 2: a prior notice ground The property is subject to a mortgage which was granted before the tenancy started and the lender, usually a bank or building society, wants to sell it, normally to pay off mortgage arrears.

Ground 3: a prior notice ground The tenancy is for a fixed term of not more than 8 months and at some time during the 12 months before the tenancy started, the property was let for a holiday.

Ground 4: a prior notice ground The tenancy is for a fixed term of not more than 12 months and at some time during the 12 months before the tenancy started, the property was let to students by an educational establishment such as a university or college.

Ground 5: a prior notice ground The property is held for use for a minister of religion and is now needed for that purpose.

Ground 6 You intend to substantially redevelop the property and cannot do so with the tenant there. This ground cannot be used where you, or someone before you, bought the property with an existing tenant, or where the work could be carried out without the tenant having to move. The tenant's removal expenses will have to be paid.

Ground 7 The former tenant, who must have had a contractual periodic tenancy or statutory periodic tenancy, has died in the 12 months before possession proceedings started and there is no one living there who has a right to succeed to the tenancy.

Ground 8 The tenant owed at least 2 months' rent if the tenancy is on a monthly basis or 8 weeks' rent if it is on a weekly basis, both when you gave notice seeking possession and at the date of the court hearing.

Note: This ground was amended by the Housing Act 1996 and applies from 28 February 1997.

Discretionary grounds on which the court may order possession

Ground 9 Suitable alternative accommodation is available for the tenant, or will be when the court order takes effect. The tenant's removal expenses will have to be paid.

Ground 10 The tenant was behind with his or her rent both when you served notice seeking possession and when you began court proceedings.

Ground 11 Even if the tenant was not behind with his or her rent when you started possession proceedings, he or she has been persistently late in paying the rent.

Ground 12 The tenant has broken one or more of the terms of the tenancy agreement, except the obligation to pay rent.

Ground 13 The condition of the property has got worse because of the behaviour of the tenant or any other person living there.

Ground 14 The tenant, or someone living in or visiting the property:

- has caused, or is likely to cause, a nuisance or annoyance to someone living in or visiting the locality;

or

- has been convicted of using the property, or allowing it to be used, for immoral or illegal purposes, or an arrestable offence committed in the property or in the locality.

Note: This ground was amended by the Housing Act 1996 and applies from 28 February 1997.

Ground 15 The condition of the furniture in the property has got worse because it has been ill treated by the tenant or any other person living there.

Ground 16 The tenancy was granted because the tenant was employed by you, or a former landlord, but he or she is no longer employed by you.

Ground 17 You were persuaded to grant the tenancy on the basis of a false statement knowingly or recklessly made by the tenant, or a person acting at the tenant's instigation.

Note: This is a new ground added by the Housing Act 1996 and applies from 28 February 1997.

Notice periods

You must serve notice seeking possession of the property on the tenant before you start court proceedings. You must give the following amount of notice:

- for grounds 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 or 17 – **at least 2 weeks**
- for grounds 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 16 – **at least 2 months**. If the tenancy is on a contractual periodic or statutory periodic basis, the notice period must end on the last day of a tenancy period. The notice period must also be at least as long as the period of the tenancy, so that 3 months' notice must be given if it is a quarterly tenancy.
- for ground 14 – you can start proceedings as soon as you have served notice.

Appendix D

Addresses of rent assessment panels and areas covered

London

10 Alfred Place
London WC1E 7LR
020 7446 7700

All London Boroughs

Eastern

Great Eastern House
Tenison Road
Cambridge CB1 2TR
0845 100 2616

Bedfordshire
Berkshire
Buckinghamshire
Cambridgeshire
Hertfordshire
Oxfordshire
Suffolk
Norfolk
Northamptonshire
Luton
Milton Keynes
Peterborough
Southend-on-Sea
Thurrock and Essex

Midland

2nd Floor East Wing
Ladywood House
45-46 Stephenson Street
Birmingham B2 4DH
0845 100 2615

Northern

20th Floor
Sunley Tower
Picadilly Plaza
Manchester M1 4BF
0845 100 2614

Staffordshire
Shropshire
Herefordshire
Worcestershire
West Midlands
Warwickshire
Leicestershire
Derbyshire
Nottinghamshire
Rutland
Stoke-on-Trent
The Wrekin

Blackburn
Blackpool
Cheshire
Cumbria
Darlington
Durham
East Riding of Yorkshire
Greater Manchester
Halton
Hartlepool
Kingston-upon-Hull
Lancashire
Lincolnshire
Merseyside
Middlesborough
North East Lincolnshire
North Lincolnshire
North Yorkshire
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Appendix E

Rules on timing of rent increases under the formal procedure in the Housing Act 1988

There are 3 rules on the timing of rent increases under this formal notice procedure:

1. The first rule, which applies in all cases, is that a minimum period of notice must be given before the proposed new rent can take effect. That period is:
 - one month for a tenancy which is monthly or for a lesser period, for instance weekly or fortnightly;
 - six months for a yearly tenancy;
 - in all other cases, a period equal to the length of the period of the tenancy – for example, three months in the case of a quarterly tenancy.
2. The second rule applies in most cases:
 - the starting date for the proposed new rent must not be earlier than 52 weeks after the date on which the rent was last increased using this statutory notice procedure or, if the tenancy is new, the date on which it started, unless
 - that would result in an increase date falling one week or more before the anniversary of the date in the notice, in which case the starting date must not be earlier than 53 weeks from the date on which the rent was last increased.

This allows rent increases to take effect on a fixed day each year where the period of a tenancy is less than one month. For example, the rent for a weekly tenancy could be increased on, say, the first Monday in April.

Where the period of a tenancy is monthly, quarterly, six monthly or yearly, rent increases can take effect on a fixed date, for example, 1st April.

The two exceptions to the second requirement, which apply where a statutory tenancy has followed on from an earlier tenancy, are:

- where the tenancy was originally for a fixed term (for instance, 6 months) but continues on a periodic basis (for instance, monthly) after the term ends; and
- where the tenancy came into existence on the death of the previous tenant who had a regulated tenancy under the Rent Act 1977 (see booklet “Regulated Tenancies”).

In these cases the landlord may propose a new rent at once. However, the first and third requirements must still be observed.

3. The third rule, which applies in all cases, is that the proposed new rent must start at the beginning of a period of the tenancy. For instance, if the tenancy is monthly, and started on the 20th of the month, rent will be payable on that day of the month, and a new rent must begin then, not on any other day of the month. If the tenancy is weekly, and started, for instance, on a Monday, the new rent must begin on a Monday.

Other booklets on landlord and tenant legislation

The following booklets are available, free of charge:

Renting Rooms in Someone's Home: A guide for people renting from resident landlords

Letting Rooms in Your Home: A Guide for Resident Landlords

Regulated Tenancies

Repairs – a guide for landlords and tenants

Notice that you must leave – a brief guide for landlords and tenants

My landlord wants me out – protection against harassment and illegal eviction

These leaflets, and further copies of this leaflet, can be obtained from:

Communities and Local Government Publications

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Textphone: 0870 1207 405

E-mail: communities@twoten.com

– or via the Communities and Local Government website:

www.communities.gov.uk

The Welsh Assembly Government

Crown Buildings

Cathays Park

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Tel: 029 2082 3761

Fax: 029 2082 5391

They are also available from many Citizens Advice Bureaux, Law Centres, and Housing Advice Centres.



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