

Housing Advice & Information

Tenancy Agreements



A tenancy agreement is a contract between you and a landlord and sometimes the managing agent. It gives certain rights to both you and your landlord. For example your right to occupy the accommodation and your landlord's right to receive rent for letting the accommodation. It also sets out the legal terms and conditions of your tenancy.



Tenancy agreements
(web page)

Assured Periodic Tenancy

- The most common form of tenancy and most new tenancies are automatically this type
- Runs month-by-month with no end date
- Also known as an APT or contract
- Landlord can only evict you with a court order
- The tenant must give 2 months' notice to end it.

Licenses

- Typically used when the owner lives in the property
- You are named as excluded occupier, not a tenant
- Your only right is to stay until your landlord asks you to go or for as long as your agreement says
- The landlord can evict you by giving reasonable notice, including verbally, and without a court order.

Common Law Tenancy

- Used by Purpose Built Student Accommodation (private halls) who are members of the National Code
- A type of fixed term contract - there is an end date
- The accommodation provider is exempt from the Renters' Rights Act (2026).



The National Code
(web page)

Individual tenancy agreements

Each tenant signs a separate contract with the landlord.

- Contract only has your name on, as the tenant and should specify which bedroom you have exclusive occupancy of
- You are only responsible for paying your own rent
- Responsible for damage in your own room and a share of damage in communal areas
- If another tenant moves out, you have no say over who replaces them.
- If you wish to move out before the end of your tenancy, the landlord may agree to release you. You can find a replacement or give 2 months' notice.

Joint tenancy agreements

All tenants are listed on one contract.

- Tenants are jointly and individually responsible for paying the rent and for any damage
- If one tenant doesn't pay the rent then the other tenants may have to pay what is owing
- If no rent is paid by any tenants, the landlord can ask any of the tenants to pay the full amount
- If a tenant moves out before the end of the contract, it is up to the tenants to find a replacement (all tenants must agree who) or pay the extra rent
- Landlords cannot evict one tenant without evicting all the other tenants.
- If one tenant gives notice to quit, it brings the tenancy to an end for all.

FREE contract checking service

- FREE contract checking service for students living in private accommodation in Liverpool, that is accredited with LSH.
- Bring it to us before you sign and we can make sure there are no unfair terms and explain anything you are unsure of.
- Pop in to the office or email it to us LSH@liverpool.ac.uk.

Tenancy agreements & guarantors

What is a guarantor?



Your accommodation provider may ask you to supply them with the contact details of someone you know (with money), who owns property in the UK.

This person must agree to be your guarantor and they become responsible for paying any rent that you owe or for damage to the property, should you not be able to pay.

Don't have a guarantor?

If you do not know anyone to be your guarantor, the accommodation provider may ask you to pay a large amount of rent upfront, if they are exempt from the Renters Rights Act 2026 or you can offer to pay.

There are companies who offer guarantor services for a fee. You can search for these online.

What does the guarantor need to do?

There are 2 ways to become a guarantor:

- On the tenancy agreement there may be a section for guarantors which they can sign.
- A separate form for the guarantor to sign called a Special Deed of Guarantee. The tenancy agreement should be given to the guarantor too.

Joint tenancies & guarantors

In a joint tenancy each housemate is responsible for the rent for the whole property and the condition of the whole property. This is also highly likely to be true for their guarantors.

Some guarantors may think they are only responsible for money owed by the person they are guarantor for, but on a joint contract they are highly likely to be responsible for money owed by ANY of the tenants. Check the wording of the Guarantor agreement and ask the accommodation provider if they are willing to limit the Guarantee to the appropriate portion.

Top tips

- **Get a copy of the signed tenancy agreement** from your landlord/agent. It must include their signature too. If it's a joint contract, all tenants should receive a copy.
- **Don't sign two tenancy agreements** for the same time period as they are legally binding and you will need to pay both rents. In these circumstances you will need to find another tenant to replace you in one of the agreements or give 2 months' notice to end one (if not a Common Law tenancy).

Tenancy agreement check list

- ✓ **Landlord name and address** - Required by law, even if you do not have a written tenancy agreement.
- ✓ **Names of the tenants** - Just your name on an individual tenancy agreement or all tenants names on a joint tenancy agreement.
- ✓ **Property address** - The property that is being let.
- ✓ **Start date of the tenancy** - For periodic agreements. and also an end date if a Common Law Tenancy or License Agreement.
- ✓ **If an individual tenancy** - The room you have sole use of and which communal rooms you have access to.
- ✓ **Rent** - How much the rent is and when it should be paid. Also, how often it can be increased.
- ✓ **What's included in the rent** - If the utilities are included ie. gas, electric, water and internet, check if there is an annual cap. You will have to pay for any additional bills if you exceed the cap.
- ✓ **Deposit details** - The amount of deposit to be paid and the deposit protection scheme chosen by the landlord.
- ✓ **Additional services** - That the landlord will provide and the cost. for example laundry, cleaning of communal areas or meals.

