

Factsheet 67

Home improvements and repairs

March 2026

About this factsheet

This factsheet provides information about the help you can get if your home is in a poor condition or unsuitable for your needs.

It includes information on the financial assistance and practical support available to help you make improvements, as well as rights to repairs in rented housing.

The following Age UK factsheets may also be of use to you:

- FS63 *Finding private rented accommodation*
- FS8 *Council and housing association housing*
- FS64 *Specialist housing for older people*

The information in this factsheet is correct for the period March 2026 to February 2027. However, rules and guidance can sometimes change during the year.

The information in this factsheet is applicable in England. If you are in Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland, please contact Age Cymru, Age Scotland or Age NI for information. Contact details can be found at the back of the factsheet.

Contact details for any organisation mentioned in this factsheet can be found in the *Useful organisations* section.

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1 Recent developments

The first phase of the *Renters Rights Act 2025* will be implemented on 1 May 2026. Assured shorthold tenancies and no-fault evictions will be abolished. This puts private tenants in a stronger position to pursue improvements and repairs with their landlord without risking a retaliatory eviction. See section 5.5.4 for more information.

2 Local authority help

This covers help available whether you own or rent your home, although local authorities may target some assistance towards specific groups.

2.1 Grants and loans

2.1.1 Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG)

This grant is provided by local authorities to pay for adaptations to a disabled person's home. This includes people with physical or mental health difficulties, hearing, sight, and speech impediments. DFGs are available for different purposes, including:

- facilitating access to and from the home
- making the home safe for you or other people living with you
- facilitating access to a room used as the main family room or for sleeping
- providing a lavatory or washing facilities, or making it possible for you to access or use a lavatory or washing facilities
- making it possible for food to be prepared or cooked
- improving the property's heating system so it meets your needs or providing a suitable heating system
- facilitating access to and from a garden or enabling safe access.

A local authority must provide a DFG if certain conditions are met. The disabled person must intend to live in the property as their only or main home for at least five years after the works are completed (the '*grant condition period*') unless special circumstances apply. The grant must be requested for a specific purpose, including those set out above.

Homeowners and tenants can apply for DFGs, as well as some park homeowners and occupiers of houseboats. The applicant does not have to be the disabled person for whose benefit the works are required, so a landlord can apply to have a property adapted for a disabled tenant.

The applicant must provide the authority with a certificate stating the disabled occupant will live in the property as their only or main home throughout the grant condition period. If the disabled occupant is a tenant, the authority requires a certificate from the landlord (if different from the applicant) to verify this.

The local authority must be satisfied the following apply:

- the works are necessary and appropriate to meet the needs of the disabled occupant, and
- it is reasonable and practicable to carry out the works having regard to the age and condition of the property.

Successful applications made by, or on behalf of, a disabled adult are subject to a means test, unless the application is made by a landlord on behalf of a disabled tenant. This means you may be expected to contribute to the cost of the works.

The maximum amount of grant is £30,000. The cost of carrying out works to a suitable standard may exceed the maximum amount. Local authorities can provide discretionary top-up grants or loans in such cases. A local authority may decide to give discretionary financial assistance in addition to, or instead of, a DFG as part of its housing renewal assistance powers.

Local authorities must decide a grant application '*as soon as is reasonably practicable*' and certainly within six months of the date of application. Notice of the decision must be in writing and you are entitled to a statement of reasons if turned down. A refusal can be challenged through the local authority complaints procedure and then the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman.

Tenants

If you have a disability, your landlord is not required to make changes to your property involving the removal of a physical feature.

However, they must make certain '*reasonable adjustments*' if you are being put at a '*substantial disadvantage*.'

These include providing signs or notices, replacing, providing, or adapting the doorbell or door entry system, or changing the colour of any surface. A reasonable adjustment your landlord should make is changing a tenancy term if that prevents you carrying out adaptations yourself.

However, there may be other considerations for a tenant, including:

- **getting your landlord's consent** – even if a term in your tenancy agreement prohibiting alterations is changed, you are likely to have to get your landlord's consent before carrying out any adaptations. Consent should not be withheld unreasonably.
- **if you are a social tenant, disputes over who should pay for works** – local authorities sometimes refuse to consider DFG applications from social tenants, saying the landlord should pay. This is inappropriate as DFGs are supposed to be tenure-neutral, meaning any tenant can apply. Authorities may have agreements with social landlords about funding adaptations, but not if this results in a worse service for social tenants.

- if **you are a social tenant, disputes over rehousing** – social landlords sometimes recommend rehousing as an alternative to adapting a tenant's existing home. However, recent case law suggests a DFG application should not be turned down on this basis alone. In *McKeown v Islington*, the High Court determined that the appropriateness of works must be judged with respect to the specific needs they are designed to address, e.g. is a stair lift necessary and appropriate to meet the tenant's access needs? Authorities should not take the wider suitability of the property (including, arguably, whether it is under-occupied) into account.
- **difficulties getting a landlord's certificate** – government guidance states that a tenant's application should be accompanied by a landlord certificate, unless the local authority thinks it is unreasonable to require such a certificate in the circumstances.

Seek advice if you are in any of these positions. It may be possible to challenge a negative decision. Alternatively, if your home is no longer meeting your needs, you could ask to join your local authority social housing waiting list ('*housing register*') to seek a more suitable property. See Age UK factsheet 8, *Council and housing association housing* for more information.

Foundations, the national body for DFGs, has a self-assessment tool, which can give an indication of eligibility for a DFG. For the tool, see: wwwFOUNDATIONS.UK.COM/how-we-help/adapt-my-home

More information on DFGs and the means test

For more information on the means test, see section 3.5 of Age UK factsheet 42, *Disability equipment and home adaptations*.

2.1.2 Housing Renewal Assistance

Your local authority may provide other housing-related grants, loans, or services. These may be used to top up a DFG, speed up the delivery of adaptations, or improve the home in other ways. In law, this help is called '*housing renewal assistance*,' but your local authority may use a different name, so ask what they provide.

Housing renewal assistance is for help with:

- repairs, improvements, and adaptations
- the demolition of accommodation and rebuilding costs
- securing new accommodation - if the authority buys your current home (through compulsory purchase or otherwise), or decides it is not economically viable to adapt or improve it and doing this will provide similar benefit to carrying out work on the existing accommodation

Help can be provided '*in any form*,' so you may be able to get grants, loans, labour, discounted materials, or temporary accommodation. Help may be provided by a third party, such as a Home Improvement Agency.

It may be provided unconditionally, or subject to certain conditions such as repaying all, or part, of a loan, or making a contribution towards the costs. Loans may be provided as part of an equity-release style scheme.

Local authorities must have a formal policy in place before providing this help and can only provide help in line with the policy. Not all authorities have a policy. A full version should be available for inspection at their main office if they do. You can ask for a summary to be sent by post, for which a reasonable charge can be made. This should tell you:

- the type of assistance available
- whether you are eligible to apply
- how to make an enquiry or application
- any conditions attached and terms of repayment if these apply
- target timescales for operating different parts of the process
- advice and assistance from a local Home Improvement Agency.

When providing help, the local authority must:

- set out in writing the terms and conditions under which it is being given
- ensure you receive appropriate advice or information about the extent and nature of any obligations (financial or otherwise) you are taking on
- take account of your ability to make any repayments.

Most local authorities have a complaints procedure if you are unhappy with the way your application is treated. If you are unhappy with the authority's response to your complaint, you can complain to the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman.

2.2 Help from social services

Minor adaptations and equipment

Local authorities are not allowed to charge for aids and minor adaptations that are provided to assist with nursing at home or to aid daily living. An adaptation is minor if it costs £1,000 or less to make.

If you need equipment to help you manage better at home or your home would better meet your needs if adapted, contact the local authority social services department for a needs assessment.

If the adaptation required is not classed as minor, you may get help through a DFG.

For more information on minor adaptations, see section 2.2 of Age UK factsheet 42, *Disability Equipment and home adaptations*.

2.3 Help from Environmental Health

The local authority is responsible for dealing with health and safety risks in the local area. It is usually the Environmental Health team that does this. They have powers and duties under two separate Acts.

Under the *Environmental Protection Act 1990*, the authority has a duty to investigate complaints about ‘*statutory nuisances*’. Your home may be classed as a statutory nuisance if its condition is affecting your health or causing a nuisance. The following neighbourhood issues may be similarly classed as statutory nuisances:

- excessive noise from a neighbouring premises
- smoke, fumes, dust, smells, or artificial light from neighbouring premises
- a waste accumulation or deposit.

If you complain about a potential statutory nuisance, the authority has a duty to take such steps as are reasonably practicable to investigate it, for example by sending an environmental health officer (EHO) to inspect the property or area.

If the EHO is satisfied a statutory nuisance exists, the authority is under a duty to serve a notice on the person responsible for the nuisance requiring it to be ‘*abated*.’

Under the *Housing Act 2004*, local authorities are responsible for inspecting housing for hazards. They use the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) to do this.

A hazard is a health or safety risk that arises from a ‘*deficiency*’ in the property, building or wider area. A deficiency could be a disrepair issue or a problem with the design or construction of the property.

An assessor (a local authority EHO) looks at whether a deficiency could lead to accident or illness and how serious that might be. The assessment is based on the risk posed to the potential occupant who is most vulnerable to the hazard, for example a child or older person.

There are 29 categories of hazard, including:

- dampness, excess cold or heat
- pollutants, e.g. asbestos, carbon monoxide, lead
- lack of space, security or lighting, or excessive noise
- poor hygiene, sanitation, water supply
- potential accidents – falls, electric shocks, fire, burns, scalds
- potential for collisions, explosions, structural collapse.

Hazards are rated according to how serious they are. The highest risks and most dangerous hazards are Category 1 and the less dangerous are Category 2. Local authorities have a duty to take action to deal with Category 1 hazards and a power, but not a duty, to act on Category 2 hazards.

Courses of action available include:

- serve an improvement notice requiring remedial work
- make a prohibition order closing the whole or part of a property to all people or restricting the number of permitted occupants
- serve a hazard awareness notice to let the person responsible know about the hazard and tell them how to remedy it
- take emergency action (if there is imminent risk of harm, the authority can take action to remedy the problem and then recover the costs)
- make a demolition order
- declare a clearance area if other buildings in the area are also hazardous.

If you are a homeowner, you may wish to contact Environmental Health if you are being affected by problems in a neighbouring property, including business premises, or in the wider area.

If you are a tenant, Environmental Health can be helpful in forcing your landlord to carry out repairs, including where an issue does not fall within your landlord's repair and maintenance duties. See section 5 for more information.

3 Heating and insulation improvements

There are government schemes that can help you with heating and insulation improvements.

Boiler Upgrade Scheme (BUS)

BUS is a government scheme offering help with the cost of installing low carbon heating systems such as heat pumps and biomass boilers. You can get a grant of between £2,500 and £7,500, depending on the technology you choose.

To be eligible, your property must have a fossil fuel heating system such as oil, gas, or direct electric. Support for biomass boilers is only available if your property is in a rural area or off the gas grid. For more information, see www.gov.uk/apply-boiler-upgrade-scheme

Warm Homes: Local Grant

The Warm Homes: Local Grant provides energy efficiency upgrades and low carbon heating via local authority funding, at no cost to the occupant. It is available to households in England that:

- are on a low income
- have an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) between D and G
- live in a participating local authority area.

Upgrades should be tailored to the household. Measures could include insulation, solar panels, or an air source heat pump, if suitable.

You can check eligibility and make an application at www.gov.uk/apply-warm-homes-local-grant

For help to apply, call the Home Retrofit Advice and Information Line helpline on 0800 098 7950.

Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and Great British Insulation Scheme (GBIS)

The ECO scheme requires obligated energy suppliers to help with the installation of energy efficiency measures, such as installation, or heating system upgrades, to support low-income, fuel-poor and vulnerable households to heat their homes. The GBIS has helped people get free or cheaper insulation to reduce their home's energy bills.

The GBIS ends on 31 March 2026. The current iteration of ECO has been extended to enable an orderly closure of the scheme and will end on 31 December 2026.

To check if you can still make an application for assistance through the ECO scheme during the extension period, you can make enquiries with participating suppliers. Contact details can be found on the Ofgem website www.ofgem.gov.uk/energy-company-obligation-eco/contacts-guidance-and-resources/eco-supplier-contact-details

3.1 Boiler and other heating emergencies

If you rent your home, your landlord is likely to be responsible for repairing a faulty boiler, radiator, fire or fitted electric heater. A local authority landlord should resolve a heating issue within one to three working days depending on the time of year. See section 5 for more information.

If you own your own home and have boiler or home emergency cover, check your policy for information about accessing help. Help may be available from the local authority through its housing renewal assistance scheme. See section 2.1.2 for more information.

You could check if they operate a local welfare provision scheme, which may offer help with heating emergencies. For more information see section 3 of Age UK factsheet 49, *Social Fund, Advances of Benefit and Local Welfare Provision*.

There are various energy supplier trusts and funds offering help with heating emergencies. The main scheme is the E.ON Energy Fund, although you must be a homeowner and E.ON customer to qualify. Speak to a local HIA or another local advice agency if in a different position. For more information, see Age UK factsheet 1, *Help with heating costs*.

4 Gas and electrical safety

If you are a tenant, your landlord must carry out an annual gas safety check and make sure electrical installations and wiring are safe. If you are a homeowner, you may qualify for a free annual safety check from your gas supplier, if you are in receipt of means-tested benefits such as Pension Credit Guarantee Credit and:

- over pension age, or
- live with a disability or long-term health condition, or
- live with children under five.

If you do not live with children under five, you must live alone or with others all over pension age, disabled, chronically sick, or under 18. The check consists of a basic examination and is not a substitute for regular servicing. If you have a local HIA, they may be able to access funding for gas servicing and other measures to help reduce risks caused by dangerous gas work and appliances.

5 Tenants' rights

If you are a tenant, your landlord is likely to be responsible for carrying out certain repairs and home improvements. This is regardless of what your tenancy agreement says, although the agreement may give them additional responsibilities. You are likely to have responsibilities too.

Before taking action, consider your tenancy type and your landlord's status (private, local authority or housing association) as this helps determine your rights. If unsure, seek advice or use the '*tenancy checker*' tool on the Shelter website.

My Housing Issue Gateway tool provides information about your rights to repairs and can help you formulate a plan of initial steps to take to deal with your situation. Alternatively, the Tenancy Redress Scheme could help mediate between you and your landlord to resolve issues with poor property standards or disrepair.

Repairs and housing conditions can be a complicated area of law, so seek specialist advice about your options if you continue to experience difficulty getting your landlord to tackle these issues.

5.1 All tenancies

Most tenants are entitled to repairs if certain aspects of the property fall into disrepair. This means you can take court action if the landlord fails to remedy a relevant problem within a reasonable timeframe.

Many tenants have additional rights. You are entitled to a property that is '*fit for human habitation*,' both when the tenancy began and throughout the duration of the tenancy. You can take court action if the property is unfit, for example, it contains a Category 1 or 2 hazard (see section 2.3).

5.1.1 Repairs

If your tenancy was granted on or after 24 October 1961 for a '*term*' of less than seven years, you are entitled to have certain repairs carried out by your landlord under section 11 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985.

This includes '*periodic*' tenancies that roll on from week to week or month to month, even if you have lived in your home for more than seven years. There are limited exceptions to these rules, so seek advice if you are unsure.

If section 11 applies, your landlord is responsible for repairs to the:

- structure – roof, floor, walls, plasterwork, windows, staircases, banisters, external doors
- exterior – guttering, pipes, drains
- installations – plumbing and sanitary fittings, e.g. baths, toilets and sinks, electrical wiring, gas piping, water and central heating.

If your landlord knows any of the above are in disrepair, they must carry out repairs within a reasonable timeframe. Certain repairs such as blocked drains or gas leaks should be done urgently. Your landlord is allowed to inspect your property for disrepair at reasonable times of the day and after giving 24 hours' notice in writing.

Your landlord is only responsible once they are on notice of the disrepair. You should inform your landlord straight away and keep a record of this.

If your landlord fails to carry out repairs within a reasonable timeframe, they are '*in breach*' of their repairing duty and you may be able to take action against them in the county court. The court can order the landlord to carry out repairs and compensate you for any inconvenience or loss.

Your landlord is responsible for '*making good*' any damage that results from a breach of their duty, including replacing damaged items. However, this only applies if there has been a breach, i.e. if they knew about the disrepair and failed to act promptly. They are unlikely to replace items that have been damaged due to an unforeseeable issue. They must remedy damage which occurs when repairs are carried out.

Section 11 applies to local authority, housing association and private tenancies, regardless of what the tenancy agreement says. However, your agreement may give you and your landlord extra duties. For example, it may say your landlord will redecorate the accommodation on a regular basis or that you must clean the windows.

5.1.2 Furniture

Upholstered furniture provided by your landlord must be fire resistant, unless made before 1950 or supplied to you before 1 March 1993.

New furniture should carry a manufacturer's label confirming it is fire resistant.

5.1.3 Fitness for human habitation

These rules apply to most tenancy agreements. Under section 9A of the *Landlord and Tenant Act 1985*, your landlord must provide and maintain your property in a state of fitness for human habitation. A property is unfit for human habitation if it is so defective in one or more of the following ways that it is not reasonably suitable to occupy:

- repair
- stability
- freedom from damp
- internal arrangement
- natural lighting
- ventilation
- water supply
- drainage and sanitary conveniences
- facilities for preparing and cooking food and disposing of waste water
- the presence of a Category 1 or 2 hazard (see section 2.3).

This means you can take court action if your home is in a poor or dangerous condition, for example damp or inadequately heated, even where problems are the result of poor design, not disrepair. You can take court action if your landlord knows about the problem and fails to remedy it within a reasonable timeframe. They can inspect the property at reasonable times of the day after giving 24 hours' notice in writing. The court can order works to be carried out and award you damages. An Environmental Health inspection and report is not necessary for the court to establish unfitness but can help.

5.1.4 Electrical safety

Your landlord must ensure any electrical appliances they provide are safe and have at least the UKCA or CE mark. Under the repair duty at section 5.1.1, they must ensure electrical installations and wiring are kept in repair and proper working order throughout the tenancy.

They must arrange for an electrical installation safety check to be carried out before a tenancy commences, with further checks at regular intervals. This means every five years, or sooner if the most recent inspection report says so.

Your landlord must give you a copy of the most recent report when you move in, and you can request a copy if interested in renting a property. Social landlords should ensure any electrical equipment they provide as part of the tenancy is also checked at least every five years.

These requirements were extended to the social rented sector in 2025 and apply to new social tenancies granted after 1 December 2025. They will apply to existing social tenancies from 1 May 2026.

5.1.5 Gas safety

The landlord of a property let on a '*short lease*' must ensure gas piping and flues serving the property are checked every year by a Gas Safe registered engineer. Any gas appliances provided by the landlord must also be checked. The tenant is responsible for their own gas appliances. A short lease is a tenancy granted for a fixed term of less than seven years or a tenancy without a fixed term (a '*periodic*' tenancy).

Your landlord must keep a copy of the inspection record for a minimum of two years and fix any problems reported by the engineer. You must be given a copy of the record within 28 days of the check and a copy of the last record before you move into the property.

If your landlord fails to arrange for an inspection to be carried out, fix any reported problems, or provide you with a copy of the record, seek advice from the Health and Safety Executive and your local authority. If you are a housing association tenant, contact the Regulator of Social Housing.

Your tenancy agreement is likely to state you must allow access to your property for inspections. If you refuse, your landlord can get a court injunction giving them a right of entry. All registered engineers must carry a photo ID with their name and registration number so you can check who they are. Check they are registered by contacting Gas Safe.

If you are over pension age, disabled, or have a long-term health condition, your energy supplier may offer '*priority services*' such as a unique password to confirm the identity of a gas or electricity employee calling at your home. Speak to your supplier if you would benefit from this or other support such as bills and letters in an accessible format.

5.1.6 Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms

Private and social landlords have fire and carbon monoxide safety obligations that require all relevant landlords to ensure that:

- at least one smoke alarm is equipped on each storey of a property where there is a room used as living accommodation
- a carbon monoxide alarm is equipped in any room used as living accommodation which contains a fixed combustion appliance (excluding gas cookers)
- smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms are repaired or replaced once informed and found that they are faulty.

The landlord must check the alarms are in proper working order on the first day of a '*new tenancy*,' which is a tenancy that is not a renewal of a previous tenancy. These obligations do not apply if you live with your landlord or their family, or live in a hostel, refuge, or care home. They do not apply if you have a tenancy with a fixed term of seven years or more that does not have a break clause.

5.2 Social tenancies

5.2.1 Qualifying repairs

Local authority tenancies

Most local authority tenants have a right to be compensated if certain small repairs (*'qualifying repairs'*) are not carried out in set timescales. For a repair to qualify, the defect must be set out in the *Secure Tenants of Local Housing Authorities (Right to Repair) Regulations 1994*.

The authority must estimate the works will cost less than £250. Defects covered include loss of electric power, water or gas supply, a leaking roof, and an insecure external window, door, or lock.

There are different timescales for repairing different defects. For example, if you experience a total loss of electric power, the local authority's contractor should complete repairs within one working day. If your roof is leaking, it has seven working days to complete repairs.

If the contractor does not complete the repairs on time, you can request a new contractor. If they fail to meet the required timescale, you are entitled to compensation of up to £50 for any one job. It is unlikely you will be compensated if you miss an appointment or refuse access.

Housing association tenancies

Housing associations are not required to operate a *'qualifying repairs'* scheme. Some do so if you need to report disrepair, check if your landlord has a repairs scheme, as this may give you additional rights.

5.2.2 Awaab's Law

The first phase of Awaab's Law came into force on 27 October 2025. It requires social landlords to address all emergency hazards and damp and mould hazards that present a significant risk to you within strict timeframes.

Emergency hazards pose an imminent risk of harm to the health and safety of the occupier and include gas or carbon monoxide leaks, a broken boiler, electrical hazards, total loss of water supply, significant leaks, prevalent damp or mould having a material impact on the occupier's health, broken windows or doors presenting a security risk, or significant structural disrepair.

Steps need to be taken to investigate and make an emergency hazard safe within 24 hours.

For a hazard presenting a significant risk of harm, the landlord should investigate this within 10 working days and provide a summary report of their findings to you. Any relevant safety work should take place within five working days of the investigation concluding.

If further preventative work is needed to address an emergency or significant hazard and stop it recurring, this should also begin (or steps taken to begin) within five working days of the investigation concluding and should be completed within a reasonable time period.

If work cannot begin within five working days, it must be done as soon as possible and work must be physically started within 12 weeks.

The landlord must keep you updated throughout the process. They should arrange, at their expense, alternative accommodation for the household if relevant safety work cannot be completed within the specified timeframes.

Awaab's Law will extend to other hazards in the home in October 2026, with a final phase in October 2027. Further details can be found at www.gov.uk/government/publications/awaabs-law-guidance-for-tenants-in-social-housing/awaabs-law-guidance-for-tenants-in-social-housing

5.2.3 Protections for social tenants

Regulator of Social Housing

The Regulator of Social Housing sets the standards for social housing, including a Safety and Quality Standard which requires social landlords to provide safe and good-quality homes for their tenants, along with good-quality landlord services.

They have a program of regular inspections and have enforcement powers they can use if a registered landlord does not meet required standards. They cannot investigate an individual complaint but if you have concerns that a social landlord is not meeting quality and safety standards, you can make a referral, to help inform their work. For more information, see www.gov.uk/guidance/how-to-make-a-referral-to-us

The Housing Ombudsman

The Housing Ombudsman is an independent, impartial, and free service for social housing residents. They make the final decision on disputes between residents and social landlords.

Local authority and housing association landlords are obliged by law to follow the requirements of the Housing Ombudsman Complaints Handling Code, which sets out best practice for landlords to effectively handle complaints.

Where an individual complaint reveals a wider issue affecting other households, the Ombudsman can require a landlord to review their practices to prevent a repeated service failure that affects other people.

5.3 Private tenancies – energy efficiency

A minimum energy efficiency standard applies in the private rented sector – a tenancy should not be granted or renewed if the property has an EPC rating below band E. EPC's give recommendations as to how a property's rating can be improved.

Landlords should not let or continue to rent out properties breaching this standard. They must improve a sub-standard property or face a fine. However, it is possible to register an exemption, meaning a property can continue to be let. Situations where an exemption can be registered include if a tenant refuses consent, or where the cheapest improvement recommended on the EPC would cost more than £3,500.

If a landlord cannot improve a property to EPC rating E for £3,500 or less, they should make all recommended improvements up to that amount. Note, the standard only applies to properties requiring an EPC (most properties that have been marketed for sale or rent, or modified in the past 10 years), so older private tenancies may not be covered.

For more information, see www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-private-rented-property-minimum-energy-efficiency-standard-landlord-guidance

5.4 Houses in multiple occupation

If you live in rented accommodation and share a kitchen, toilet, or bathroom with other tenants who are not family members, it is likely you live in a '*house in multiple occupation*' (HMO). Common examples of HMOs are shared properties or houses converted into bed-sits.

'*Managers*' and occupiers of HMOs have specific legal duties, although some HMOs, such as those managed by a local authority or housing association, are exempt.

The manager is the person who owns or leases the property and receives rent payments from the occupiers, or would do had they not entered into an arrangement whereby another person receives the rent payments.

If you live in an HMO, in addition to the above, the manager must:

- provide contact details to each household and have them on display
- take certain safety precautions, including in relation to fire safety
- ensure the water supply and drainage systems are well maintained
- keep the common parts and garden in a good, clean and safe condition and reasonably clear from obstruction
- ensure each unit and furniture are clean at the start of each occupation and maintain the internal structure and installations in each letting
- provide adequate waste storage facilities and ensure that there is appropriate collection of waste.

You must:

- allow the manager to carry out their duties, for example by allowing them to enter the property when required and at reasonable times
- take reasonable care to avoid causing damage to anything the manager is under a duty to supply, maintain or repair
- store and dispose of litter in accordance with managerial arrangements
- comply with reasonable fire safety instructions of the manager.

HMOs with five or more occupants forming two or more households must usually be licensed by the local authority. Conditions are attached relating to its condition and contents and the licence holder must be a '*fit and proper person*' and the property must be reasonably suitable.

5.5 Getting works done

5.5.1 Reporting disrepair or unfitness

It is advisable to tell your landlord as soon as possible if your property is in disrepair or an unfit state. In most cases, they cannot be held liable for breach of duty unless they are aware of the situation and fail to carry out works within a reasonable time period. It may be a condition of your tenancy agreement that you need to report issues when they arise. If you do not and the situation gets worse, your landlord may try to claim the cost of works from you or your deposit when you move out. You may put yourself at risk of eviction.

If notifying the landlord or housing officer about disrepair by phone, keep notes of the conversation and follow up in writing. You have a legal right to know your landlord's name and address. If you do not know who your landlord is, ask whoever collects the rent, for example the letting agent, or check your rent statement. If unsure, seek specialist housing advice.

If you are a private tenant, you can use a Gov.uk online repairs checker tool to find out how to get your landlord or letting agent to deal with disrepair. See www.check-how-to-get-repairs-done-in-your-rented-home.form.service.justice.gov.uk/

5.5.2 Taking further action

If your landlord does not comply with their repairing duty (or, if you meet the conditions set out in section 5.1.3, their duty to provide and maintain the property in a fit state for human habitation), you can take court action. The court can order works to be done and award compensation. There is a Pre-Action Protocol that applies to disrepair cases and you are usually expected to have followed this before going to court.

You need evidence to prove your case. This includes a copy of your tenancy agreement, photographs of the property, a report from an expert such as an Environmental Health Officer, copies of letters or emails sent to your landlord, and a record of any injury or illness suffered.

Taking court action can be a long, complicated, and potentially expensive process and you should always seek legal advice first. You may be able to secure legal aid funding. This is usually only available if there is a serious risk to your health or safety. If you cannot get legal aid, some solicitors offer Conditional Fee Agreements ('*no win, no fee*'). For more information, see Age UK factsheet 43, *Getting legal and financial advice*.

If the condition of your property is so bad it would not be reasonable to continue living there, you may be considered '*homeless at home*.' Seek advice before leaving your property, as a local authority can decide you made yourself '*intentionally homeless*' and refuse to re-house you. For more information, see Age UK factsheet 89, *Homelessness*.

5.5.3 How the local authority can help

The local authority is responsible for dealing with health and safety risks in the local area. It is usually the Environmental Health team that does this. You can involve Environmental Health if your landlord is refusing to carry out repairs which are their legal responsibility.

If the disrepair affects your health, safety or quality of life, the authority may serve a notice requiring your landlord to take action. If your landlord still does not carry out the repairs, the authority can take responsibility and reclaim the money from your landlord. If you complain to the local authority about the condition of your property and are unhappy with action taken, use their formal complaints procedure. Contact a local councillor or MP to seek their support.

If you are a local authority tenant, seek advice. Although the Environmental Health team should inspect your property for health and safety risks, they cannot take formal action against their own employer. You can take a local authority landlord to court under the *Environmental Protection Act 1990*. An expert report from Environmental Health can be used as evidence, or you can use your landlord's complaints procedure.

You can involve Environmental Health even if the problem does not fall within your landlord's legal repairing obligation. This is useful if you are not protected by the requirement for landlords to provide and maintain homes in a state of '*fitness for human habitation*' (see section 5.1.3) and your property is poorly heated or affected by damp and mould.

5.5.4 Security of tenure and disrepair

Some private tenants found landlords refused to renew tenancies or serve eviction notices if they complained about the condition of their property, asked for repairs, or took action in court ('*retaliatory eviction*').

From 1 May 2026, the *Renters' Rights Act 2025* provides private tenants with greater protection by abolishing assured shorthold tenancies and section 21 '*no fault*' evictions. Private tenants can pursue disrepair issues with their landlord without the risk of a retaliatory eviction.

5.5.5 Doing repairs yourself

You can carry out or pay for repairs yourself if your landlord does not accept responsibility for works, but you have no right to be reimbursed for costs incurred. You are responsible for the quality of any repair work you carry out yourself or arrange for a professional to do.

You may be tempted to withhold rent and use this to fund repairs. You have a legal right to use money due as rent in this way, but only if the works fall under your landlord's repairing obligation. You must follow a very strict procedure and should always consider your security of tenure.

It is very risky to withhold rent in protest against your landlord's failure to undertake repairs. Tenants with relatively high levels of security can be evicted for rent arrears. Seek specialist housing advice before doing this.

5.5.6 Making a complaint

Local authority and housing association tenants

The Regulator of Social Housing requires registered local authority and housing association landlords to provide tenants with information about their rights and how to make a complaint against them. They must also have a complaints procedure their tenants can use.

If you are dissatisfied with the outcome of your complaint, complain to the Housing Ombudsman. You have 12 months from the date of the landlord's final response to act. For more information, see at www.housing-ombudsman.org.uk/residents/how-will-you-investigate-my-complaint

Private tenants

Few private landlords are registered with the Housing Ombudsman. Under the *Renters' Rights Act 2025* a private rented sector landlord Ombudsman service will be established, but it is unlikely that this will be available to private tenants until 2028.

Your local authority may have a private sector housing team dealing with complaints about private landlords. Otherwise, you can bring the disrepair to the attention of the local Environmental Health team. You can involve your local councillor or MP to help you raise your issue further.

6 Home Improvement Agencies (HIAs)

HIAs are not-for-profit organisations run by local authorities, housing associations, and charities. They support older and vulnerable people to enable them to remain in their own homes and live independently for longer. Different HIAs provide different services, including advice on energy efficiency, housing options, and money and benefits, as well as help with applying for grants and loans. They can identify reputable local contractors and oversee works for you.

Many run their own handyperson services, carrying out small home improvement works such as gardening, minor repairs and adaptations, safety and security checks, and energy efficiency measures.

To find out if there is an HIA in your area, contact:

- your local Age UK
- your local authority housing department, or
- check the Find my HIA website at www.findmyhia.org.uk

7 Help with interest payments on loans

If you or your partner receive means-tested benefits, such as Pension Credit or Universal Credit you may be able to receive financial help towards interest payments on a loan taken out to pay for repairs or home improvements. This may not be available if the loan was taken out after you started claiming benefits. The following repairs and improvements may qualify:

- essential works to adapt the home for a disabled person
- provision of a bath/shower, sink, WC, ventilation, natural light, insulation, electric lighting and sockets, drainage, or damp-proofing
- provision of facilities to prepare and cook food or store fuel or refuse
- provision of a separate bedroom for children/young people depending on their age/gender
- repairs to heating systems
- repairs to unsafe structural defects.

A loan also qualifies if it was taken out to pay:

- service charges payable in relation to these repairs and improvements
- an earlier loan taken out to finance these repairs and improvements.

Payments are based on a standard interest rate. The mortgage interest support payments are made by way of compound interest loans, with a charge placed upon your property. This means the amount that you owe increases every month and you are expected to repay the loan when your house is sold or you die. If thinking about taking out a loan for home improvements when claiming benefits, seek advice first.

8 The Social Fund

If you are on means-tested benefits, you may be able to get a Social Fund loan to help with the cost of minor home improvements. This is a '*budgeting advance*' if you receive Universal Credit and a '*budgeting loan*' if you receive other means-tested benefits.

Apply at your Jobcentre Plus Office. Make sure you understand the loan and repayment terms. For more information, see Age UK factsheet 49, *The Social Fund, Advances of Benefit and Local Welfare Provision*.

9 Charities

Some charities and trust funds can help with the cost of small repair work.

There are many UK charities and trusts, from those who consider helping anyone in need to those targeting particular groups, occupations, or trades, for example ex-service personnel, members of a specific religious group, or those with a particular illness or disability.

They sometimes help surviving partners and dependent children. Turn2Us can help you find charities to apply to.

10 Homeowners - using your home as capital

You might be able to release money for repairs from the equity in your home.

Get independent advice from a fully qualified and experienced equity release adviser if considering this as an option.

This really should only be considered as the very last resort, as you are likely surrendering ownership of your property.

For more information, see Age UK factsheet 65, *Equity release*.

Useful organisations

Citizens Advice

www.citizensadvice.org.uk

Telephone 0800 144 8848

National network of advice centres offering free, confidential, independent advice, face to face or by telephone.

Check how to get repairs done in your rented home

www.check-how-to-get-repairs-done-in-your-rented-home.form.service.justice.gov.uk

An online tool for private renters to help them find out how to get something fixed by the landlord or letting agent, and what to do if they are not responding to repair requests.

Foundations

www.foundations.uk.com

Telephone 0300 124 0315

National body for Disabled Facilities Grants and Home Improvement Agencies.

Gas Safe Register

www.gassaferegister.co.uk

Telephone 0800 408 5500

The official gas registration body of gas businesses and engineers registered to work safely and legally on gas appliances.

Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

www.hse.gov.uk/index.htm

0300 003 1747

The national regulator for workplace health and safety. Responsible for enforcing landlords' gas safety duties, including by serving an improvement notice, or bringing a criminal prosecution against them.

Housing Ombudsman Service (The)

www.housing-ombudsman.org.uk

Telephone 0300 111 3000

Investigates complaints about landlords made by tenants. Social landlords must be members of the scheme.

Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman

www.lgo.org.uk

Telephone 0300 061 0614

Investigates complaints of injustice arising from maladministration by local authorities.

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-housing-communities-local-government

Telephone 0303 444 0000

Provides information on planning laws, tenants' rights regarding repairs, and environmental protection.

My Housing Issue Gateway

www.myhousinggateway.org.uk

A free online tool that can help tenants understand their rights regarding repairs and maintenance in their rented home.

Regulator of Social Housing, The

www.gov.uk/topic/housing/social-housing-regulation-england

Telephone 0300 124 5225

Sets and enforces consumer and economic standards in social housing.

Shelter

www.shelter.org.uk

Telephone 0808 800 4444 (free call)

National charity providing telephone advice to people with urgent housing problems. Information and advice on a range of housing issues is also available through their webchat service and website. They provide face to face advice and support in some local areas of England.

Tenancy Redress Service

www.tenancyredress.com

Telephone 01442 971390

A service designed for tenants in the private sector who have a complaint with their landlord. They facilitate mediation in cases where the tenant and landlord are committed to continuing the tenancy and can help resolve problems with property standards and disrepair.

Turn2Us

www.turn2us.org.uk

Helps people access financial assistance available through benefits and grants.

Age UK

Age UK provides advice and information for people in later life through our Age UK Advice line, publications and online. Call Age UK Advice to find out whether there is a local Age UK near you, and to order free copies of our information guides and factsheets.

Age UK Advice

www.ageuk.org.uk

0800 169 65 65

Lines are open seven days a week from 8.00am to 7.00pm

In Wales contact

Age Cymru Advice

www.agecymru.wales

0300 303 4498

In Northern Ireland contact

Age NI

www.ageni.org

0808 808 7575

In Scotland contact

Age Scotland

www.agescotland.org.uk

0800 124 4222

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