

## HOUSING ACT 1988

### Section 21(4)(a)

Assured Shorthold Tenancy: Notice Requiring Possession  
Periodic Tenancy

To

OF

From

I give you notice under section 21 of the Housing Act 1988 that I require possession of the dwelling house know as:

After

Or after the date being the earliest date not earlier than two months after the service of this Notice when shall expire a period of the assured shorthold tenancy.

Signed:

Dated:

Landlords agent:

1. Where an assured shorthold tenancy has become a periodic tenancy, either contractual or statutory, a court must make an order for possession if the landlord has correctly served this notice.
2. Where there are joint landlords, at least one of them must give this notice.
3. The date specified must be:
  - (a) the last day of a period of tenancy, (i.e. the day before the rent is due);
  - (b) at least two months after this notice is given; and
  - (c) no sooner than the earliest day on which the tenancy could ordinarily be brought to an end by a notice to quit. (Weekly and monthly periods require 2 clear months' notice, quarterly periods require one clear quarter's notice and 6 monthly or yearly periods require a clear 6 months' notice). The period is the rent payment period defined in the tenancy agreement.

What to do if this notice is served on you

This notice is the first step requiring you to give up possession of your home. You should read it very carefully.

Your landlord cannot make you leave your home without an order for possession issued by a court. By issuing this notice your landlord is informing you that he intends to seek such an order. If you are willing to give up possession without a court order, you should tell the person who signed this notice as soon as possible and say when you are prepared to leave. If you need advice about this notice, and what you should do about it, take it immediately to a citizens' advice bureau, a housing advice centre, a law centre or a solicitor.