



House of Commons
Committee of Public Accounts

Regulation of private renting

Forty-Ninth Report of Session 2021–22

*Report, together with formal minutes relating
to the report*

*Ordered by the House of Commons
to be printed 30 March 2022*

The Committee of Public Accounts

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Summary

The private rented sector in England has doubled in size in the last 20 years and now houses 11 million people. However, the sector is failing far too often to provide safe and secure homes for renters, with 13% (589,000) of privately rented properties currently posing a serious threat to the health and safety of renters, costing the NHS an estimated £340 million each year. Tenants are unable to realise their right to a safe and secure home due to an inaccessible and complex regulatory framework and the threat of retaliatory eviction.

Regulation by local authorities is under capacity and not providing appropriate and consistent protection for tenants. The sector is a postcode lottery of local authority enforcement, with 21% of all privately rented homes in one region estimated to be severely unsafe. The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (the Department) does not know what base level of resource local authorities need to ensure landlords comply with legal minimum standards, and it is not proactive enough in supporting them to regulate effectively.

Despite these systemic issues, the Department has only made piecemeal legislative changes in recent years, and in doing so has made the regulatory system even more overly complex and difficult to navigate for tenants, landlords and local authorities. It intends to address problems within the sector with a planned White Paper later in the year. However, to do so it will need better data to understand issues within the sector and to evaluate the impact of legislative changes on landlords, tenants, the housing market as a whole and the effectiveness of regulation.

Introduction

The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (the Department) aims to ensure the rented sector is fair for tenants, by legislating and creating policies used to regulate the sector. Local authorities are responsible for regulating their local rental markets and ensuring landlords comply with legal obligations. They choose how to regulate based on local priorities, and can draw on a range of investigation and enforcement tools available.

An estimated 11 million people rent privately in England, and the sector has doubled in size in the last 20 years. Renters face several challenges including increasing rents, a rising number of low-earners and families renting long-term, and the prevalence of “no-fault” evictions leaving households at risk of homelessness. Poor quality housing also poses serious risks to health and safety, and the conduct of landlords can impact tenants’ wellbeing. The Department recognises the challenges within the sector and has committed to proposing reforms in a white paper, to be published in 2022.

Conclusions and recommendations

1. **It is too difficult for renters to realise their legal right to a safe and secure home.** There are significant issues within the private rented sector, with some tenants exposed to serious illness, harassment or homelessness. An estimated 13% (589,000) of privately rented homes in England have at least one category 1 hazard—a serious threat to health and safety that landlords are legally obliged to address.¹ There is also evidence of discrimination with 25% of landlords unwilling to let to non-British passport holders and 52% unwilling to let to tenants who receive Housing Benefit.² Many tenants feel unable to exercise their rights and raise complaints with local authorities due to fear of eviction. For those that do want to complain, their access to redress mechanisms is severely limited—the system is highly complex and requires significant time and resource to pursue court action. This will be particularly difficult for more vulnerable tenants who may lack awareness of their rights or how to enforce them. The Department is considering a mandatory redress scheme for landlords, but the way this is designed will determine how helpful it will be. For example, multiple redress schemes instead of a single ombudsman may create a market for landlords to choose from but be more confusing for renters.

Recommendation: *Alongside its Treasury Minute response the Department should write to the Committee to set out how it will use its planned reform programme to:*

- *Better support renters to understand what their rights are; and*
- *Improve renters' ability to exercise their rights by learning from complaints and redress mechanisms used in other consumer markets.*

2. **Local authorities do not have the capacity and capability to ensure an appropriate level of protection for private renters.** Compliance with legal minimum standards is inconsistent across England, and the proportion of privately rented properties with category 1 hazards ranges from 9% in London to 21% in Yorkshire and the Humber. As reiterated by many of the stakeholders we received evidence from, most local authorities do not have the capacity to protect tenants and ensure landlords comply with regulations which has created a postcode lottery for tenants. For example, very few local authorities can afford to have tenancy relations officers who provide valuable support to tenants experiencing illegal eviction or harassment. The National Residential Landlords Association told us that a lack of resources and capacity also constrains local authorities' use of enforcement powers with some taking a very light-touch approach. Only 10 landlords and letting agents have been banned by local authorities since 2016, and some councils inspect as little as 0.1% of their privately rented properties. The Department does not know what basic level of resource is needed for local authorities to regulate their rental markets.

Recommendation: *The Department should conduct a realistic assessment of the resources needed for local authorities to regulate effectively, with consideration given to the size, types and quality of private rented properties and the demographics of renters. The Department should write to us within the next six months with an update on the outcome of this assessment.*

1 C&AG's Report, para 9

2 C&AG's Report, para 18–19

3. **The Department is not doing enough to support local authorities to regulate effectively.** The dozens of legislative powers used by local authorities are complex and spread across multiple enforcement bodies, creating a fragmented and disempowered regulatory system. Local authorities say that they could regulate better with more support and sharing of good practice, but the Department is not sufficiently proactive at providing this. The Department does not have a good enough understanding of what regulatory approaches work at local level to help local authorities ensure that landlords comply with their obligations. The Department also does not know what challenges local authorities are facing, and lacks an early warning system to identify where local regulation is failing private renters. The Department could learn lessons from other areas of consumer protection (such as Trading Standards services), where a national team provides intelligence and support to local regulators.

Recommendation: *The Department should take a more proactive approach to supporting local regulators and sharing good practice. To do so, it should learn from other consumer protection systems that provide central intelligence and support to local regulators.*

4. **Local Authorities are constrained by the Department's approach to licensing landlords.** In 2010, the Department introduced legislation allowing local authorities to require licences from landlords for more properties that the minimum requirements (the only properties that need licenses are larger houses in multiple occupation—those with at least five people from more than one household). However, these licence schemes are subject to Secretary of State approval if they cover over 20% of a council's local area or rented housing stock. The Department told us that local authorities find selective licensing to be a useful tool for proactive enforcement action and intelligence gathering. However, to apply for a licensing scheme, local authorities need a good understanding of their local private rental market, which is hard to gather without already having a scheme in place. The time and resource needed to produce an application, and the requirement for schemes to last only five years, present further barriers to local authorities. The Department says it offers a dialogue with local authorities to help them apply for licensing schemes, but local authorities say there is poor communication and limited feedback. Given regulation is managed and delivered locally, it is not clear why the Department restricts the use of larger schemes or on what basis it rejects them.

Recommendation: *As part of its planned reforms, the Department should assess whether current arrangements for licensing schemes are working, and whether alternative arrangements may be more efficient and effective.*

5. **The Department lacks good enough data to understand the nature and extent of problems renters face.** The Department lacks sufficient data on the challenges facing landlords, tenants, and local authorities within the sector. For example, it lacks robust data on complaints, overcrowding, harassment and evictions, and has a limited understanding of who is vulnerable and how this impacts their renting experience. Many issues facing both tenants and landlords are closely related to other policy areas (such as housing benefits, tax laws, and court systems), and data must be shared across government departments to improve understanding and inform decision-making. The Department also lacks data to evaluate the impact of recent legislative changes on the overall operation of the market, and so is unable

to benchmark success. For example, in 2015 the Department introduced changes in the Deregulation Act to prevent retaliatory eviction of tenants who raise complaints. However, it does not have data on landlords' reasons for evicting tenants, meaning it does not know how effective the changes have been.

Recommendation: *The Department should develop a coherent data strategy to identify and collect the data it needs to:*

- *understand the problems renters are facing; and*
- *evaluate the impact of legislative changes.*

Once complete, this strategy should be shared with this Committee and the Levelling up, Housing and Communities Committee.

6. **The Department's forthcoming White Paper offers an opportunity for significant improvement to the private rented sector.** In the past ten years, the Department has made several positive legislative changes in the private rented sector, such as providing tenants with protection from eviction during the COVID-19 pandemic and banning unnecessary charges through the Tenant Fees Act and deposit protection schemes. However, these changes have been piecemeal, and the Department does not have a good understanding of what impact they have had on renters, on landlords or on wider issues such as the supply or affordability of rented homes. The Department says that its focus over the past two years has been on responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, and it is now returning to its commitment to address issues in the private rented sector with an upcoming White Paper. However, it is yet to set out its ambition for the sector and does not yet have a strategy for the market as a whole.

Recommendation: *As part of its planned reforms, the Department should ensure it has a full understanding of the cumulative impact of proposed changes on tenants, landlords and the housing market as a whole. In doing this, it should work closely with other departments, including formally where appropriate, to understand how the reforms may affect or be affected by other policy areas such as benefits and tax.*

1 Regulation by local authorities

1. On the basis of a report by the Comptroller and Auditor General, we took evidence from the Department for Levelling up, Housing and Communities (the Department).³

2. The Department aims to ensure the private rented sector is fair for tenants. It sets the overall policy and regulatory framework by legislating and creating policies used to regulate the sector.⁴ Local authorities are responsible for regulating their local rental markets and ensuring landlords comply with legal obligations. They choose how to regulate based on local priorities, and can draw on a range of investigation and enforcement tools available.⁵ The Department and local authorities also work with a range of other organisations such as deposit schemes, complaints services and charities that provide support to renters.⁶

3. An estimated 11 million people rent privately in England, and the sector has doubled in size in the last 20 years.⁷ The sector faces several challenges:

- On average, private tenants spend 32% of their income on housing, more than those living in their own properties (18%) or in social housing (27%);
- A rising number of low-earners and families are now renting long-term, with an estimated £9.1bn of Housing Benefit paid directly to private landlords in England in 2020–21;
- Landlords can evict tenants without stating a reason, and the prevalence of no-fault evictions left around 29,000 households at risk of homelessness in 2019–20;
- Poor quality housing poses serious risks to health and safety; and
- The conduct of landlords can affect tenants' wellbeing.⁸

4. The Department recognises the challenges within the sector and has committed to proposing reforms. It plans to set these out in a white paper later in 2022.⁹

Local authorities' ability to protect renters

5. An estimated 13% (589,000) of privately rented homes in England have at least one category 1 hazard—a serious threat to health and safety that landlords are legally obliged to address.¹⁰ Compliance with legal minimum standards is inconsistent across England, and the proportion of privately rented properties with category 1 hazards ranges from 9% in London to 21% in Yorkshire and the Humber, resulting in a 'postcode lottery' of tenant safety.¹¹ Derby City Council recently found condition of privately rented homes in the more deprived areas of Derby is significantly worse than shown in the Department's

3 C&AG's Report, *Regulation of private renting*, Session 2021–22, HC 863, 6 December 2021

4 C&AG's Report, para 2

5 C&AG's Report, para 3

6 C&AG's Report, Figure 2

7 Q 27

8 C&AG's Report, para 1 and 4

9 Q 67

10 C&AG's Report, para 9

11 Qq 1, 2; C&AG's Report, para 9

English Housing Survey. For example, 37.5% of pre-1918, mid-terraced homes in the 20% most deprived areas have a category 1 hazard for ‘Falls associated with Stairs and Steps’ – which compares to just 8.8% of similar homes in the English Housing Survey data.¹²

6. Each local authority has autonomy to choose how to regulate based on its own priorities and local housing market, and there is considerable variation in the approaches they take. For example, councils take different approaches to licensing landlords and inspecting properties. Freedom of Information data shows that some councils inspect as little as 0.1% of their privately rented properties.¹³

7. Lack of capacity constrains local authorities’ support to renters and use of enforcement powers. Many local authorities take a light touch or “fire-fighting” approach, as they do not have the capacity to protect tenants and ensure landlords comply with regulations.¹⁴ For example, tenancy relations officers provide valuable support to tenants experiencing illegal eviction or harassment, but very few local authorities can afford to have them.¹⁵ Only 10 landlords and letting agents have been banned by local authorities since new powers were introduced in 2016.¹⁶ Shelter reports that 80% of local authority officials said they did not have sufficient numbers of staff working on licensing and enforcement to ensure that the landlords in that area were compliant with their legal responsibilities.¹⁷ The Department does not know what basic level of resource is needed for local authorities to regulate their rental markets against legal standards.¹⁸

The Department’s support to local authorities

8. The Department has introduced various pieces of legislation which give local authorities a range of tools and powers to enforce compliance in the private rented sector, such as civil penalties and banning orders.¹⁹ However, over time this has resulted in dozens of legislative powers used by local authorities, which are complex and spread across multiple enforcement teams including Environmental Health, Trading Standards and Tenancy Relations.²⁰ This creates a fragmented and disempowered regulatory system, particularly in two-tier authorities where some enforcement responsibilities sit separately between district and county councils.²¹

9. The Department therefore has an important role to play in using its national perspective to identify and disseminate good practice among local authorities and help them regulate effectively.²² While it has provided some grant funding for project work (£6.7 million since 2019) and held roadshows across England, much of this work was stopped due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Local authorities say that they could regulate better with more support and sharing of good practice, but the Department is not proactive at providing this.²³

12 [Written evidence submitted by Derby City Council dated January 2022](#)

13 C&AG’s Report, para 3.4

14 Qq 1, 2; C&AG’s Report, para 3.11

15 C&AG’s Report, para 3.6

16 C&AG’s Report, para 13

17 Q 2

18 Qq 33, 34

19 C&AG’s Report, para 3.3

20 Q 31

21 C&AG’s Report, para 3.5

22 C&AG’s Report, para 3.1

23 C&AG’s Report, para 21, 3.12- 3.13

10. The Department does not have a good enough understanding of what regulatory approaches work at local level to help local authorities ensure that landlords comply with their obligations. It has limited data on what tools and approaches are even used by local authorities, as there is no requirement for councils to record their regulatory activity in the private rented sector or report such information to the Department. It has therefore undertaken only limited evaluation of how council's powers and regulatory approaches are working in practice. Local authorities said they would find evaluations of what regulatory tools are effective and when particularly helpful, as well as guidance on topics such as setting civil penalties or cross-team working in two-tier authorities.²⁴

11. The Department also does not know in detail what challenges local authorities are facing, and lacks an early warning system to identify where local regulation is failing private renters. It does not collect data, for example, on the number of complaints, the number of inspections, or the number of staff who carry out tenancy relations duties that tackle harassment and illegal eviction. The Department does not have a national framework to provide intelligence and support to local regulators and enable them to work together effectively. It could learn lessons from other areas of consumer protection where this type of support exists, such as Trading Standards services.²⁵

Landlord licensing

12. In 2010, the Department introduced legislation allowing local authorities to require licences from landlords for more properties than the minimum requirements (the only properties that need licenses are larger houses in multiple occupation—those with at least five people from more than one household).²⁶ The Department told us that local authorities find selective licensing to be a useful tool for targeting enforcement action and intelligence gathering.²⁷

13. In 2015, the Department added a requirement that selective licensing schemes covering over 20% of a council's local area or rented housing stock must be approved by the Secretary of State. It told us it introduced this requirement to ensure robustness and consistency in the way licensing schemes are used.²⁸ However, given regulation is managed and delivered locally, it is not clear why the Department restricts the use of larger schemes or on what basis it rejects them.²⁹

14. To apply for approval for a selective licensing scheme, local authorities need a good understanding of their local private rental market, which is hard to gather without already having a scheme in place.³⁰ The time and resource needed to produce an application, and the requirement that schemes last only five years, present barriers to local authorities.³¹ The Department says it offers a dialogue with local authorities to help them apply for licensing schemes, but local authorities say there is poor communication and limited feedback, as well as a concern that the process is not sufficiently open and transparent.³²

24 C&AG's Report, para 10, 16 and 3.13

25 Q 2

26 C&AG's Report, para 3.14

27 Q 36

28 C&AG's Report, para 3.14

29 Q 51

30 Q 37

31 Q 2

32 Q 44

15. Long wait times, made worse during the COVID-19 pandemic, are also a barrier to local regulation.³³ For example, Liverpool City Council had a city-wide scheme from 2015 to 2020 that was popular locally, which lapsed while the Department was considering the Council's application to renew the scheme for another five years. Several months later the Department rejected the application. The council subsequently produced a new application for a narrower scheme which eventually the Department approved, but the slowness of the process left the council with no scheme at all for nearly two years.³⁴

33 C&AG's Report, para 3.14

34 Qq 38–50

2 Improving the sector for renters

Renters' right to a safe and secure home

16. Tenants have a legal right to a safe and secure home that is free from serious health hazards. However, they face significant barriers to realising this right, and many experience significant issues which can result, for example, in serious illness, harassment or homelessness. Some 13% of privately rented homes in England have at least one category 1 hazard—a serious threat to health and safety. There is also evidence of discrimination with 25% of landlords unwilling to let to non-British passport holders and 52% unwilling to let to tenants who receive Housing Benefit.³⁵ Through a Section 21 notice, landlords can evict tenants without reason. Half of renters surveyed by the tenant union ACORN, said they had chosen not to raise complaints due to fear of retaliatory eviction.³⁶ A London-based homeless charity also told us that tenants give up on their rights and tolerate poor conditions due to fear of landlord's threats and intimidation.³⁷

17. The current system for renters to resolve problems relies on them being aware of, and enforcing, their own rights. However, tenants often do not know how to complain or do not have the confidence to do so. Charities such as Shelter and Citizens Advice try to plug the gaps where local authorities are struggling to provide support.³⁸ The Department told us it produces clear 'how to rent' guides, but acknowledged the difficulty of ensuring vulnerable tenants are supported.³⁹

18. The complaints and redress mechanisms available to renters are also limited and complex. While there are mandatory redress schemes for social housing and for letting agency work, these are voluntary for private landlords and so most tenants must use the courts system to resolve disputes.⁴⁰ We heard from tenant representatives that court action is too complicated, time consuming and, due to reductions in legal aid, unaffordable for most tenants.⁴¹

19. The Department told us that as part of its reform agenda, it plans to end Section 21 work and introduce a mandatory redress scheme for landlords, with which it intends to empower tenants and improve landlord compliance.⁴² However, the Department is yet to assess the success of its existing redress scheme for letting agents and does not know how it has affected tenant experiences of the lettings process.⁴³ We heard from the Chief Executive of the National Residential Landlords Association that the Government's commitment to abolish Section 21 would provide a 'new opportunity to refresh the sector', while tenant representatives stressed that the success of the scheme relies on its design.⁴⁴ For example, if there are multiple schemes instead of a single ombudsman, it may create a market for landlords to choose from but be more confusing for renters.⁴⁵

35 C&AG's Report, para 18–19

36 [Written evidence submitted by ACORN dated January 2022](#)

37 [Written evidence submitted by Glass Door Homeless Charity dated January 2022](#)

38 Q 3

39 Qq 60, 61, 87

40 C&AG's Report, para 4.5

41 Qq 4, 15

42 Q 55

43 C&AG's Report, para 4.6

44 QQ11–14

45 Pre panel Q 3

Understanding tenants' experiences

20. To ensure that regulation and other forms of support are effective in protecting renters, the Department needs good data and insight into their experiences and the challenges they face. The Department told us that as part of its upcoming White Paper proposals, it is committed to understanding tenants' perspectives and supporting vulnerable tenants through legislative changes, including by working alongside key stakeholders.⁴⁶

21. However, the Department acknowledged gaps and limitations in its current data, and it is reliant on tenant representatives such as Shelter and Citizens Advice to understand tenant experiences.⁴⁷ For example, it estimates that during the COVID-19 pandemic, over-crowding peaked at 15% of rented homes, double what it was in 2019–20. However, it does not have up-to-date data on how this is changing and does not know whether it will be a long-term effect.⁴⁸ While the Department intends to improve its data, it has not identified what additional data sources it could use to monitor progress or measure the success of its planned reforms beyond those it can already access.⁴⁹ The Department also lacks sufficient data on who may be vulnerable in the private rented sector and why, which makes it difficult to target interventions towards those who need the most protection.⁵⁰

22. Data gaps also mean the Department does not collect the information it needs to evaluate the impact of recent legislative changes. For example, in 2015 it introduced changes in the Deregulation Act to protect tenants from retaliatory eviction after raising complaints with their local authority.⁵¹ However, we heard from tenant representative bodies that these changes fails to protect tenants unless a specific enforcement tool is used, leaving many vulnerable to eviction in the wake of a complaint.⁵² The Department does not collect data on the reasons for evictions, the numbers of improvement notices served by local authorities or the number of complaints that lead to eviction, and is therefore unable to evaluate how effective the legislative change has been in practice.⁵³

23. Many issues facing both landlords and tenants relate to other policy areas, such as housing benefits, tax laws and courts systems. There is therefore a need for cross-government working and data-sharing to understand the wider impacts of planned legislative changes on landlords and tenants.⁵⁴ The Department told us that it has engaged with other areas of government, such as the Ministry of Justice and Department for Work and Pensions, during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, much of its cross-government work is not formalised, meaning it is reliant on informal relationships to maintain engagement and understanding.⁵⁵

The Department's strategy for the sector

24. The Department has made some improvements to the private rented sector in the past ten years. This includes banning unnecessary charges through the Tenant Fees Act

46 Q 90

47 Qq 91, 93

48 Q 65

49 Qq 92, 93; C&AG's Report, para 2.14

50 C&AG's Report, para 19

51 C&AG's Report, para 2.14

52 Qq 1,3,9

53 C&AG's Report, para 2.14

54 C&AG's Report, para 2.17

55 Qq 94–98

and deposit protection schemes, and introducing a mandatory redress scheme for letting agency work.⁵⁶ However, its interventions have been piecemeal and created a complex and fragmented system of regulation. Due to the Department's lack of robust data, it does not have a good understanding of the impact of these changes on both landlords and tenants.⁵⁷

25. The Department highlighted that its recent work has rightly focused on responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, during which it introduced protections through a temporary restriction on eviction proceedings. The Department told us it continues to monitor the situation as restrictions are lifted. Landlords have also suffered during the pandemic, for example through a loss in rent payments. The Department has limited insight into these issues, or what the knock-on consequences may mean for the affordability or supply of rented homes within the sector if landlords exit the market or increase rents.⁵⁸

26. The Department told us it is now returning to the strategic reform agenda and intends to publish a White Paper later in 2022.⁵⁹ It has highlighted specific issues it plans to address as part of its reforms, including security of tenure, enforcement, and redress.⁶⁰ However, it has not set out its overall ambition for the sector, and does not have a grasp on the overall size or shape of the private rental market.⁶¹ The Department's planned reforms provide an opportunity to make significant improvements to the sector. But it will not be able to take this opportunity without a full grasp of the challenges in the sector, an overarching strategy for how to address these challenges and a good understanding of the expected impacts of the reforms.⁶²

56 Q 27

57 C&AG's Report, para 2.11

58 Qq 26, 79

59 Qq 27, 104, 106

60 Q 27

61 Qq 104, 105, 106

62 Qq 72, 73; C&AG's Report, para 2.11

Formal minutes

Wednesday 30 March 2022

Members present:

Dame Meg Hillier, in the Chair

Dan Carden

Sir Geoffrey Clifton-Brown

Peter Grant

Antony Higginbotham

Nick Smith

James Wild

Regulation of private renting

Draft Report (*Regulation of private renting*), proposed by the Chair, brought up and read.

Ordered, That the draft Report be read a second time, paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraphs 1 to 26 read and agreed to.

Summary agreed to.

Introduction agreed to.

Conclusions and recommendations agreed to.

Resolved, That the Report be the Forty-ninth of the Committee to the House.

Ordered, That the Chair make the Report to the House.

Ordered, That embargoed copies of the Report be made available, in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order No. 134.

Adjournment

Adjourned till Wednesday 20 April at 1.00pm

Witnesses

The following witnesses gave evidence. Transcripts can be viewed on the [inquiry publications page](#) of the Committee's website.

Monday 31 January 2022

Ms Ruth Ehrlich, Policy Manager, Shelter; **Tamara Sandoul**, Policy and Campaigns Manager, The Chartered Institute of Environmental Health; **Ben Beadle**, Chief Executive, National Residential Landlords Association; **Anny Cullum**, Strategic Development and Policy Officer, Acorn the Union

[Q1-23](#)

Jeremy Pocklington CB, Permanent Secretary, The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities; **Tracey Waltho**, Director General Housing and Planning, The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities; **Caroline Crowther**, Director Leasehold and Private Rented Sector, The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

[Q24-110](#)

Published written evidence

The following written evidence was received and can be viewed on the [inquiry publications page](#) of the Committee's website.

RPR numbers are generated by the evidence processing system and so may not be complete.

- 1 ACORN ([RPR0003](#))
- 2 Association of Chief Environmental Health Officers in England ([RPR0002](#))
- 3 Derby City Council ([RPR0004](#))
- 4 Glass Door Homeless Charity ([RPR0006](#))
- 5 Local Government Association (LGA) ([RPR0008](#))
- 6 StepChange Debt Charity ([RPR0005](#))
- 7 Transparency International UK ([RPR0007](#))

List of Reports from the Committee during the current Parliament

All publications from the Committee are available on the [publications page](#) of the Committee's website.

Session 2021–22

Number	Title	Reference
1st	Low emission cars	HC 186
2nd	BBC strategic financial management	HC 187
3rd	COVID-19: Support for children's education	HC 240
4th	COVID-19: Local government finance	HC 239
5th	COVID-19: Government Support for Charities	HC 250
6th	Public Sector Pensions	HC 289
7th	Adult Social Care Markets	HC 252
8th	COVID 19: Culture Recovery Fund	HC 340
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24th	Crossrail: A progress update	HC 184
25th	The Department for Work and Pensions' Accounts 2020–21 – Fraud and error in the benefits system	HC 633
26th	Lessons from Greensill Capital: accreditation to business support schemes	HC 169
27th	Green Homes Grant Voucher Scheme	HC 635

Number	Title	Reference
28th	Efficiency in government	HC 636
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