



Decision with Statement of Reasons of the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland (Housing and Property Chamber) under Section 51 of the of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016

Chamber Ref: FTS/HPC/EV/19/1488

Re: Property at 6 Picardy Court, Rose Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1UG (“the Property”)

Parties:

Mr Ian Fowler, 62 Gray Street, Aberdeen, AB10 6JE (“the Applicant”)

Mr Owain Davies, 6 Picardy Court, Rose Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1UG (“the Respondent”)

Tribunal Members:

Petra Hennig-McFatridge (Legal Member)

Decision in absence of the Respondent

The First-tier Tribunal for Scotland (Housing and Property Chamber) (“the Tribunal”) determined that the application for an order for eviction should be granted.

Background:

The application was made on 13 May 2019. The application asked for eviction of the Respondent on the basis of Ground 12 of Schedule 3 of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016 (the Act).

Attached to the application were:

1. the Private Rented Tenancy Agreement for the property commencing 5 January 2019
2. Copy Notice to Leave dated 6 April 2019 with the date on which proceedings could first be raised stated as 6 May 2019,
3. Copy S 11 Notice,
4. Printout of rental payments for the property to May 2019
5. authorisation letter from co-owner of the property
6. test messages between Applicant and Respondent between 24 February and 22 March 2019

7. email from Applicant to Respondent dated 22 March 2019
8. email from Applicant to Respondent dated 6 April 2019

A Case Management Discussion (CMD) was scheduled for 15 August 2019 and both parties advised of the date, time and venue.

The Tribunal confirmed service by Advertisement in terms of Rule 6 A of the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland Housing and Property Chamber Rules of Procedure 2017 (the Rules) from 4 July 2019 to 15 August 2019. The Tribunal thus considers that the appropriate notice has been given to the Respondent.

No representations were received from the Respondent. The Respondents had not contacted the Tribunal prior to the CMD and did not attend.

The Tribunal was satisfied that he had been appropriately notified of the application and the CMD.

The Case Management Discussion

The Applicant attended the CMD. The Respondent did not attend. The Applicant advised the Tribunal that no further payments had been received but that the deposit of £550 had been released to him in full. The monthly rental payment is due on or before the 5th day of each calendar month. Thus the arrears as at the date of the CMD are £550 per month for the months of February, March, April, May, June, July and August 2019 less the £550 received from the released deposit. The arrears thus stand at £3,300 as of 15 August 2019.

The Applicant referred the Tribunal to the documents lodged with the application, which are referred to for their terms and held to be incorporated herein. He further explained that the arrears arose after the initial payment of rent and deposit prior to the Respondent moving in. Since then no rent has been paid and the property appears to be abandoned. The Respondent has not made any attempt to repay the arrears and has not been in touch after the last exchange of texts on 22 March 2019. The Respondent had told the Applicant he was moving to Aberdeen in order to start a position as a lecturer at RGU. There had been no suggestion that the Respondent was receiving or would be receiving relevant benefits.

The Applicant confirmed the Notice to Leave was hand delivered to the property on 6 April 2019 and emailed to the email address provided by the Respondent in the tenancy agreement.

There were no representations from the Respondent.

Findings in Fact:

1. **The parties entered into a Private Residential Tenancy for the property with a start date of 5 January 2019 (clause 2).**
2. **Rent of £550 per month is payable in advance on the 5th of the month (clause 3)**
3. **After 5 January 2019 no further payments were received.**
4. **~~The Respondent has not made any payments towards the arrears.~~**
5. **The deposit of £550 has been released to the Applicant.**
6. **The outstanding amount as of 15 August 2019 is £3,300.**

7. **Notice to Leave was served on the Respondent by email and hand delivery on 6 April 2019**
8. **It advised the Respondent of the ground for the Notice to Leave and of the reasons why the ground is established namely that at the time Notice to Leave was given there were arrears as per the schedule of payments attached to the Notice to Leave of £1,650 for the months of February, March and April 2019.**

Reasons for the Decision:

The Tribunal make the decision on the basis of the written evidence lodged by the Applicant and the information given at the hearing by the Applicant.

In terms of Rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure:

Case management discussion

17.—(1) The First-tier Tribunal may order a case management discussion to be held—

(a) in any place where a hearing may be held;

(b) by videoconference; or

(c) by conference call.

(2) The First-tier Tribunal must give each party reasonable notice of the date, time and place of a case management discussion and any changes to the date, time and place of a case management discussion.

(3) The purpose of a case management discussion is to enable the First-tier Tribunal to explore how the parties' dispute may be efficiently resolved, including by—

(a) identifying the issues to be resolved;

(b) identifying what facts are agreed between the parties;

(c) raising with parties any issues it requires to be addressed;

(d) discussing what witnesses, documents and other evidence will be required;

(e) discussing whether or not a hearing is required; and

(f) discussing an application to recall a decision.

(4) The First-tier Tribunal may do anything at a case management discussion which it may do at a hearing, including making a decision.

However, in terms of Rule 18 of the Rules of Procedure:

18.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the First-tier Tribunal—

(a) may make a decision without a hearing if the First-tier Tribunal considers that—

(i) having regard to such facts as are not disputed by the parties, it is able to make sufficient findings to determine the case; and

(ii) to do so will not be contrary to the interests of the parties; and

(b) must make a decision without a hearing where the decision relates to—

(i) correcting; or

(ii) reviewing on a point of law,
a decision made by the First-tier Tribunal.

(2) Before making a decision under paragraph (1), the First-tier Tribunal must consider any written representations submitted by the parties.

The Respondent did not make any written representations and did not attend the CMD. The Tribunal did not consider that there was any need for a hearing as the facts of the case were not disputed and the evidence was sufficient to make the relevant findings in fact to determine the case.

S 51 of the Act states:

Eviction order

51 First-tier Tribunal's power to issue an eviction order

- (1) The First-tier Tribunal is to issue an eviction order against the tenant under a private residential tenancy if, on an application by the landlord, it finds that one of the eviction grounds named in schedule 3 applies.
- (2) The provisions of schedule 3 stating the circumstances in which the Tribunal may or must find that an eviction ground applies are exhaustive of the circumstances in which the Tribunal is entitled to find that the ground in question applies.
- (3) The Tribunal must state in an eviction order the eviction ground, or grounds, on the basis of which it is issuing the order.
- (4) An eviction order brings a tenancy which is a private residential tenancy to an end on the day specified by the Tribunal in the order.

Ground 12 in Schedule 3 of the Act states

Rent arrears

- 12 (1) It is an eviction ground that the tenant has been in rent arrears for three or more consecutive months.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal must find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if— (a) at the beginning of the day on which the Tribunal first considers the application for an eviction order on its merits, the tenant—
- (i) is in arrears of rent by an amount equal to or greater than the amount which would be payable as one month's rent under the tenancy on that day, and
 - (ii) has been in arrears of rent (by any amount) for a continuous period, up to and including that day, of three or more consecutive months, and
- (b) the Tribunal is satisfied that the tenant's being in arrears of rent over that period is not wholly or partly a consequence of a delay or failure in the payment of a relevant benefit.

The rent outstanding as of the date of the CMD based on the amounts paid as per the rental printout and the rent charge of £550 per calendar month, the released deposit and the information from the Applicant at the CMD is £3,300. There was no valid defence to the action. It is not disputed that the Respondent has been in arrears for more than 3 consecutive months at the time the Tribunal first considered the case on its merits. The Respondent had accumulated rent arrears over 7 months. The Respondent was made aware that the Tribunal could consider the case on its merits and make a decision at the CMD. No defence was lodged to the application. The Tribunal on the basis of the payment printout and the oral evidence of the Applicant accepted that the arrears on the day the Tribunal considers the application on its merits are more than one month's rent as the arrears were £3,300 and the monthly rent is £550. The Respondent has not provided any information that would indicate that the arrears of rent over the period is wholly or partly a consequence of a delay or failure in the payment of a relevant benefit.

The Tribunal thus considered that in terms of Ground 12 (1) and (2) of Schedule 3 of the Act the Tribunal must find that the ground applies and thus in terms of S 51(1) must issue an order for eviction.

Decision

The Tribunal grants an order for eviction in terms of S 51 of the Act on Ground 12 (1) and (2) of Schedule 3 of the Act

Right of Appeal

In terms of Section 46 of the Tribunal (Scotland) Act 2014, a party aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal may appeal to the Upper Tribunal for Scotland on a point of law only. Before an appeal can be made to the Upper Tribunal, the party must first seek permission to appeal from the First-tier Tribunal. That party must seek permission to appeal within 30 days of the date the decision was sent to them.

Petra Hennig-McFatrige

Legal Member/Chair

15.8.19

Date