



**DECISION AND STATEMENT OF REASONS OF JOSEPHINE BONNAR,  
LEGAL MEMBER OF THE FIRST-TIER TRIBUNAL WITH DELEGATED  
POWERS OF THE CHAMBER PRESIDENT**

**Under Rule 8 of the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland Housing and Property  
Chamber Rules of Procedure 2017 ("the Rules")**

in connection with

**70 Ashville Place, Top Floor Right rear, Aberdeen, AB10 6QB ("the property")**

**Case Reference: FTS/HPC/EV/20/0213**

**Alan Kendal Morgan, Stephanie Anne Morgan 4 Burn Bank, Kettins,  
Blairgowrie, PH13 9JA ("the Applicants")**

**Kevin Leslie, 70 Ashvale Place, Top Floor Right Rear, Aberdeen, AB10 6QB  
("the Respondent")**

1. By application dated 20 January 2020 the Applicants seek an order in terms of Rule 109 of the Rules, being an eviction order in terms of Section 51(1) Private Housing Tenancies (Scotland) Act 2016 ("the 2016 Act"). The Applicants lodged a copy private residential tenancy agreement and copy Notice to Leave in support of the application. In response to a request for further information the Applicants also lodged a Notice in terms of Section 11 of the Homelessness etc (Scotland) Act 2003. The ground for eviction stated in both the application and the Notice to leave is that the Respondent has breached a term of the tenancy agreement. The Notice to leave states that, "An application will not be submitted to the Tribunal for an eviction order before 23 November 2019. This is the earliest date that Tribunal proceedings can start and will be at least the day after the end date of the relevant notice period (28 days or 84 days depending on the eviction ground or how long you have occupied the let property)".

2. On 5 March 2020 a letter requesting further information was sent to the Applicants by the Tribunal. The Applicants were asked to provide evidence of the method and date of service of the Notice to Leave. On 12 March 2020 a letter was received from the Applicants' representative which stated that the Notice to leave was handed personally to the Respondent on 30 October 2019, at the representative's office, and was also delivered to the property, through the letter box on 28 October 2019.

## DECISION

3. The Legal Member considered the application in terms of Rule 8 of the Chamber Procedural Rules. That Rule provides:-

### *"Rejection of application*

*8.—(1) The Chamber President or another member of the First-tier Tribunal under the delegated powers of the Chamber President, must reject an application if—*

*(a) they consider that the application is frivolous or vexatious;*

*(b) the dispute to which the application relates has been resolved;*

*(c) they have good reason to believe that it would not be appropriate to accept the application;*

*(d) they consider that the application is being made for a purpose other than a purpose specified in the application; or*

*(e) the applicant has previously made an identical or substantially similar application and in the opinion of the Chamber President or another member of the First-tier Tribunal, under the delegated powers of the Chamber President, there has been no significant change in any material considerations since the identical or substantially similar application was determined.*

*(2) Where the Chamber President, or another member of the First-tier Tribunal, under the delegated powers of the Chamber President, makes a decision under paragraph (1) to reject an application the First-tier Tribunal must notify the applicant and the notification must state the reason for the*

*decision.*"

4. **After consideration of the application and the documents submitted by the Applicant in support of same, the Legal Member considers that the application should be rejected on the basis that it is frivolous within the meaning of Rule 8(1)(a) of the Rules.**

#### **Reasons for Decision**

5. 'Frivolous' in the context of legal proceedings is defined by Lord Justice Bingham in *R v North West Suffolk (Mildenhall) Magistrates Court*, (1998) Env LR9. He indicated at page 16 of the judgment; *"What the expression means in this context is, in my view, that the court considers the application to be futile, misconceived, hopeless or academic"*. It is that definition which the Legal Member has considered as the test in this application, and on consideration of this test, the Legal Member considers that this application is frivolous, misconceived and has no prospect of success.
6. The Notice to Leave which accompanies the application was delivered to the property on 28 October 2019 and handed to the Respondent on 30 October 2019. The relevant sections of the 2016 Act are as follows:-

#### **52 Applications for eviction orders and consideration of them**

...

(2) The Tribunal is not to entertain an application for an eviction order if it is made in breach of—

(a) subsection (3), or

(b) any of sections 54 to 56 (but see subsection (4)).

(3) An application for an eviction order against a tenant must be accompanied by a copy of a notice to leave which has been given to the tenant.

...

#### **54 Restriction on applying during the notice period**

(1) A landlord may not make an application to the First-tier Tribunal for an eviction order against a tenant using a copy of a notice to leave until the expiry of the relevant period in relation to that notice.

(2) The relevant period in relation to a notice to leave—

(a) begins on the day the tenant receives the notice to leave from the landlord, and

(b) expires on the day falling—

(i) 28 days after it begins if subsection (3) applies,

...

(3) This subsection applies if—...

(b) the only eviction ground, or grounds, stated in the notice to leave is.....

(ii) that the tenant has failed to comply with an obligation under the tenancy,...

(4) The reference in subsection (1) to using a copy of a notice to leave in making an application means using it to satisfy the requirement under section 52(3).

## **62 Meaning of notice to leave and stated eviction ground**

(1) References in this Part to a notice to leave are to a notice which—

(a) is in writing,

(b) specifies the day on which the landlord under the tenancy in question expects to become entitled to make an application for an eviction order to the First-tier Tribunal,

(c) states the eviction ground, or grounds, on the basis of which the landlord proposes to seek an eviction order in the event that the tenant does not vacate the let property before the end of the day specified in accordance with paragraph (b), and

(d) fulfils any other requirements prescribed by the Scottish Ministers in regulations.

...

(4) The day to be specified in accordance with subsection (1)(b) is the day falling after the day on which the notice period defined in section 54(2) will expire.

7. For the purposes of section 62(1)(d), the relevant regulations are the Private Residential Tenancies (Prescribed Notices and Forms) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, schedule 5 of which sets out the prescribed form for a notice to leave. Part 4 of that form is set out as follows:

### **Part 4 THE END OF THE NOTICE PERIOD**

An application will not be submitted to the Tribunal for an eviction order before (insert date). This is the earliest date that the Tribunal proceedings can start and will be at least the day after the end date of the relevant notice period (28 days or 84 days depending on the eviction ground or how long you have occupied the Let Property).

8. The Legal Member notes that the earlier of the two dates on which the Notice to Leave was given to the Respondent was the 28 October 2019. This means that the notice period expired on 25 November 2019.
9. In terms of section 62(4) of the 2016 Act the Notice must state a date being "the day falling after the day on which the notice period defined in section 54(2) will expire." In this case, that date was 26 November 2019. Therefore, in order to comply with section 62(4), the date which ought to have been specified in the notice was 26 November 2019.
10. The Legal Member notes that, as the state stipulated in the Notice submitted with the application is 23 November, the notice is not a valid notice to leave in terms of section 62 of the 2016 Act. As a result the Applicant has failed to comply with section 52(2)(a) and (3) of the 2016 Act which require an application to the Tribunal to be accompanied by a Notice to leave. This being the case, the Tribunal "is not to entertain" the application.
11. The Legal member therefore concludes that the application is frivolous, misconceived and has no prospect of success. The application is rejected on that basis.

### **What you should do now**

If you accept the Legal Member's decision, there is no need to reply.

If you disagree with this decision –

An applicant aggrieved by the decision of the Chamber President, or any Legal Member acting under delegated powers, 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. Information about the appeal procedure can be forwarded to you on request.

## **J Bonnar**

Josephine Bonnar

Legal Member

23 March 2020

