



**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

74 Corsewall Street, Flat B, Coatbridge ("the property")

Case Reference: FTS/HPC/EV/23/0194

**George Wilson Property Company Ltd, 40 Carlton Place, Glasgow ("the
Applicant")**

David Ross, 74 Corsewall Street, Flat B, Coatbridge ("the Respondent")

1. The Applicant seeks an order for possession of the property in terms of Rule 65 of the Rules and Section 18 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988 ("the 1988 Act"). A tenancy agreement, Notice to Quit, and AT6 Notice were lodged in support of the application. The Notice to Quit calls upon the Respondent to vacate the property on 1 December 2022.
2. Following a request for further information regarding the validity of the Notice to Quit, the Applicant's representative stated that the respondent had been given 40 "common law days" plus 2 additional days so that sufficient notice had been given. She did not respond to the request regarding the ish date of the tenancy.

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 documents lodged 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 Procedural 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".

6. The Applicant seeks recovery of possession of an assured tenancy. The tenancy agreement lodged with the application states that the term of the tenancy is "one year from 29 May 2015 to 28 May 2016". There is no provision for the tenancy to continue on a month to month basis after the initial term, or otherwise. It therefore appears that the tenancy has continued by tacit relocation with an ish on the 28 May each year, after the initial term. The Notice to Quit calls upon the Respondent to vacate the property on 1 December 2022, which is not an ish. As a landlord cannot call upon a tenant to vacate the property before the ish date, the Legal Member is satisfied that the Notice is invalid
7. Before an order for possession can be granted by the Tribunal, the tenancy contract between the parties must be terminated by service of a valid Notice to Quit. The only exception to this is where section 18(6) of the 1988 Act applies. This states "The First tier Tribunal shall not make an order for possession of a house which is for the time being let on an assured tenancy, not being a statutory assured tenancy, unless – (a) the ground for possession is ground 2 or ground 8 in Part 1 of Schedule 5 to the Act or any of the grounds in Part II of that schedule, other than ground 9, ground 10, ground 15 or ground 17; **and (b) the terms of the tenancy make provision for it to be brought to an end on the ground in question.**" There is no provision in the tenancy agreement lodged by the Applicant for the tenancy to be terminated on the ground specified in the application. The Legal Member is therefore satisfied that Section 18(6) does not apply and that the Applicant cannot seek possession of the property without a serving a valid notice to quit.
8. As the Applicant cannot seek an order for possession without first terminating the tenancy contract, and as the Notice to Quit which has been lodged is invalid, the Legal Member determines 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.

Josephine Bonnar

Josephine Bonnar
Legal Member
14 March 2023