



**Decision with Statement of Reasons of the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland (Housing and Property Chamber) under Section 51(1) of the Private Housing (Tenancies)(Scotland) Act 2016**

Chamber Ref: FTS/HPC/EV/24/4535

Property: 186 Foundry, Winterthur Lane, Dunfermline, KY12 9GB

Parties:

Kingdom Initiatives Limited, a company incorporated under the companies acts and having their registered office at Saltire Centre, Pentland Court, Glenrothes, KY6 2DA ("the Applicant")

Christopher Hunter, 186 Foundry, Winterthur Lane, Dunfermline, KY12 9GB ("the Respondent")

**Tribunal Members:**

**Paul Doyle (Legal Member)**  
**Gerard Darroch (Ordinary Member)**

**Decision (in absence of the Respondent)**

**The First-tier Tribunal for Scotland (Housing and Property Chamber) ("the Tribunal") makes an order for possession of the Property in terms of section 51(1) of the Private Housing (Tenancies)(Scotland) Act 2016 under Ground 12 of part 3 of schedule 3 to the 2016 Act.**

**Background**

The Applicant sought recovery of possession of the Property in terms of Section 51(1) of the Private Housing (Tenancies)(Scotland) Act 2016 (the "2016 Act"). The Applicant had lodged with the Tribunal Form E. The documents produced were a Tenancy Agreement, a Notice to leave, served on 11 March 2024, together with a notice under s.11 of the Homelessness (Scotland) Act 2003.

**Case Management Discussion**

A case management discussion took place by telephone conference at 10.00am on 12 June 2025. The Applicant was represented by Ms N Brechany of TC Young, solicitors. The respondent was neither present nor represented. The case file discloses that the respondent has been given timeous notice of the date, time and method of joining the hearing. We can justly determine this application in the respondent's absence.

### **Findings in Fact**

The Tribunal made the following findings in fact:

1. The Applicant and the Respondent entered into a Tenancy Agreement for the Property dated 9 November 2022. In terms of clause 8 of the tenancy agreement the respondent agreed to pay rental at the rate of £526.70 per month. The rent was increased to £542.50 per month on 01 August 2023, and then increased again to £585.90 on 1 August 2024
2. The respondent has not made a full payment of rental since March 2023. At the date of application there were arears of rent totalling £3,485.84.00. On 16 May 2025 the rent arears totalled £7,303.04.
3. On 11 March 2024 the applicant served a notice to leave on the respondent in terms of s.50 of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016. On 27 September 2024 the applicant submitted this application to the tribunal.
4. The respondent has not made a full payment of rent since March 2023, so that at the date of application there were 6 months arrears of rental. At today's date rental payments are 12 months in arrears. The respondent owes the applicants £7,303.04.
5. The Applicant seeks recovery of possession of the Property in terms of Ground 12 of part 3 of schedule 3 to the 2016 Act. The rental was 6 months in arrears at the date the application was submitted. Rental is now 12 months in arrears.
6. The Respondent has chosen not to provide any of his details to the tribunal and does not explain why significant arrears of rental have accumulated.
7. The Respondent lives alone in the property. He is now in fulltime employment. It is known that he struggles with substance abuse. He has not engaged with the Applicant and has chosen not to explain why he has amassed significant arrears of rental. There are no known delays or failures in the payment of benefits, and the landlord has complied with the pre-action protocol prescribed by the Scottish Ministers.
8. The Respondent does not resist the application for repossession. It is not argued that it is unreasonable to grant an order for repossession of the property.

## **Reasons for the Decision**

9. The Applicant seeks recovery of possession of the Property in terms of Ground 12 of schedule 3 to the 2016 Act. The weight of reliable evidence indicates that it is reasonable to grant an order for repossession of the property.

10. The Tribunal makes an Order for possession of the Property in terms of section 51(1) of the Private Housing (Tenancies)(Scotland) Act 2016. The basis for possession set out in terms of Ground 12 of schedule 3 to the 2016 Act is established.

11. The Respondent offers no resistance to the application. In all the circumstances, it is reasonable to grant an order for possession.

12. For these reasons, the Tribunal determined to grant an Order for possession.

## **Decision**

For the foregoing reasons, the Tribunal determined to make an Order for possession of the Property in terms of section 51(1) of the Private Housing (Tenancies)(Scotland) Act 2016 under Ground 12 of part 3 of schedule 3 to the 2016 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.**

**Where such an appeal is made, the effect of the decision and of any order is suspended until the appeal is abandoned or finally determined by the Upper Tribunal, and where the appeal is abandoned or finally determined by upholding the decision, the decision and any order will be treated as having effect from the day on which the appeal is abandoned or so determined.**

# P. Doyle

Legal member of the tribunal  
Dated: 12 June 2025