Housing and Property Chamber
First-tier Tribunal for Scotland

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

7/8 Marchmont Crescent, Edinburgh ("the Property")

Case Reference: FTS/HPC/EV/20/2381

Penny MacKreath, 47 Couston Court, Dunfermline ("the Applicant")

Denise Noble, 7/8 Marchmont Crescent, Edinburgh ("the Respondent")

1. By application received on 11 November 2020, the Applicant seeks an order for recovery of possession of the property in terms of Rule 65 of the Rules and Section 18 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988 ("the 1988 Act"). The Applicant lodged a number of documents in support of the application including AT6 Notice, Notice to Quit and copy tenancy agreement. The tenancy agreement states that the start date of the tenancy is 1 February 2020 but does not specify the term of the tenancy or provide an ish or end date. The Notice to Quit lodged with the application is dated 15 April 2020 and calls upon the Respondent to vacate the property on 14 May 2020. The grounds for possession stated in the application form and AT6 are grounds 11 and 12.

2. The Tribunal wrote to the Applicant seeking clarification of the validity of the Notice to Quit as the tenancy agreement does not specify the term of the tenancy and it is therefore not possible to establish if the date specified in the Notice is an ish. In the response the Applicant states "As the tenancy

agreement does not specify an ish date then a period of one year is implied. This would make the ish date 1 February. The notice has been served in respect of a breach of tenancy and does not require to be tied to an ish date"

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 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 tenancy agreement lodged with the application is an assured tenancy in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988 ("the 1988 Act"). This Act provides two mechanisms for recovery of possession. Section 33 can be used where the tenancy is a short assured tenancy in terms of Section 32 of the 1988 Act. Alternatively, as in this case, a landlord can seek an order for possession of the property in terms of Section 18. These mechanisms are the only ways to recover possession of an assured tenancy. With one exception, under Section 18(6) of the 1988 Act, a landlord under an assured tenancy must first terminate the tenancy contract. The tenancy then becomes a statutory assured tenancy, which is terminated when the order for possession is granted under section 18.

7. As the Applicant points out, a term of 1 year is generally assumed where the tenancy agreement is silent on this matter. The tenancy agreement lodged with the application provides for a start date of 1 February 2011. It therefore appears to have continued by tacit relocation with an ish on the 1 February each year. The Notice to Quit which has been lodged by the Applicant is dated 15 April 2020. The Notice purports to terminate the tenancy contract on 14 May 2020, which is not an ish. As a Notice to Quit can only terminate the tenancy contract at the ish, the Notice is invalid. The Legal Member concludes that the Notice to Quit lodged with the application is invalid and that tenancy contract has not been terminated.

8. The Legal member proceeded to consider whether the application could still be considered in terms of Section 18(6) of the 1988 Act. 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**". In Royal Bank of Scotland v Boyle 1999 HousLR it was held that, where an invalid Notice to Quit had been served, and the Pursuer sought to rely on Section 18(6) of the Act, "(1) that the essential ingredients of the grounds for recovery of possession in Schedule 5 to the 1988 Act must be referred to in the tenancy agreement, and while this could be done by an exact citation of the grounds, and maybe also by providing a summary containing the essential ingredients of the grounds, incorporation by reference would not necessarily be appropriate". The Legal Member notes that the tenancy agreement which has been produced does not make any provision for recovery of possession on any of the grounds contained within Schedule 5. As a result the Applicant has failed to meet the requirements of section 18(6) and cannot proceed under this section. In order to raise proceedings for recovery of the property, the Applicant must first bring the contractual tenancy to an end. The Notice to Quit which has been lodged is invalid and does not bring the contractual tenancy to an end. Accordingly, the Applicant has not complied with the requirements of the legislation and the application cannot succeed.

9. As the Notice to Quit is invalid and the requirements of the 1988 Act have not been met 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

Bonnar
Legal Member
23 December 2020