



**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

20 Crownhill Court, Glenmavis, Airdrie ("the Property")

Case Reference: FTS/HPC/LM/19/4008

John Scott, 5 Crownhill Court, Glenmavis, Airdrie ("the Homeowner")

**Hacking and Paterson Management Services, 1 Newton Terrace, Charing Cross,
Glasgow ("the Property Factor")**

1. The Homeowner submitted an application to the Tribunal on 18 December 2019 in terms of Section 17 of the Property Factor (Scotland) Act 2011 ("the 2011 Act"). On 7 January 2020 the Tribunal issued a request for further information and documents to the Homeowner. The Homeowner was asked to provide better specification of the complaints and to provide evidence that the Homeowner had notified the Property Factor of the complaints referred to in the application and a copy of any response. The Homeowner was also asked to provide a copy of the Property Factor's written statement of services. No response was received. On 5 February, 11 March and 16 July 2020 the Tribunal issued further letters and emails directing the Homeowner to provide a response to the request. No response has been received to any of the letters or emails.

DECISION

2. The Legal Member considered the application in terms of Rule 5 and Rule 43 of the Chamber Procedural Rules and Section 17 of the 2011 Act. Rule 5 provides: - (1) An application is held to have been made on the date that it is lodged if, on that date, it is lodged in the manner as set out in rules 43, 47 to 50, 55, 59, 61, 65 to 70, 72, 75 to 91, 93 to 95, 98 to 101, 103 or 105 to 111, as appropriate. (2) The Chamber President or another member of the First-tier Tribunal, under the delegated powers of the Chamber President, must determine whether an application has been lodged in the required manner by assessing whether all mandatory requirements for lodgment have been met. (3) If it is determined that an application has not been lodged in the prescribed manner, the Chamber President or another member of the First-tier Tribunal, under the delegated powers of the Chamber President, may request further documents and the application is to be held to be made on the date that the First-tier Tribunal receives the last of any outstanding documents necessary to meet the requirement manner for lodgment. “

3. **After consideration of the application the Legal Member considers that the application should be rejected in terms of Rule 8(1)(c) which states that an application must be rejected if the Tribunal has “ good reason to believe that it would not be appropriate to accept the application.” The basis of the decision is that the Applicant has failed to comply with Rule 5 and Rule 43 and Section 17 of the 2011 Act.**

REASONS FOR DECISION

4. The Homeowner’s application is in terms of Section 17 of the 2011 Act and Rule 43. Section 17 states that an application must set out “the homeowners reasons for considering the property factor has failed to carry out the property factor duties or, as the case may be, to comply with the section 14 duty” (Section 17(2)). Section 17(3) states that no application may be made unless the homeowner has notified the Property Factor in writing of the complaint and the property factor has refused or delayed resolving the matter. Rule 43 states,

“(1) In addition to the homeowners reasons as required by Section 17(2) of the 2011 Act,...(2) The homeowner must attach to the application a copy of – (a) the notification from the homeowner to the property factor for the purposes of Section 17(3)(a) of the 2011 Act; (b) any response provided by or on behalf of the property factor to that notification;...(d) any statement of services provided by the property factor to the homeowner as required by the property factor code of conduct.”

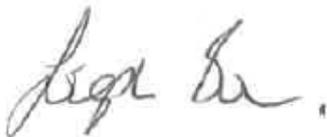
5. The Homeowner has failed to provide the information and documents required by Rule 43 of the Rules and Section 17 of the 2011 Act. The Homeowner has also failed to provide this information and documentation, having been directed to do so in a request for further information by the Tribunal, in terms of Rule 5(3) of the Rules. The Legal Member therefore determines that the application cannot be accepted. 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, Legal Member:

Josephine Bonnar, Legal Member
27 November 2020