

**Rent Assessment Committee: Summary reasons for decision.
Rent Act 1977**

Address of Premises

Little Polglaze
Perrancoombe
Perranporth
TR6 0JA

The Committee members were

Mr D Sproull LLB (Chair)
Mr E R Distin FRICS
Mr P Groves

1. Background

On 4 February 2004 the landlord's agent applied to the rent officer for registration of a fair rent of £300.00 per calendar month for the above property.

The rent payable at the time of the application was £240.00 per calendar month.

The rent was previously registered on 3 December 2001 with effect from the same date at £240.00 per calendar month following a determination by the rent officer.

On 19 March 2004 the rent officer registered a fair rent of £265.50 per calendar month with effect from that date.

By an undated letter the tenant objected to the rent determined by the rent Officer and the matter was referred to the Rent Assessment Committee.

2. Inspection

The Committee inspected the property on 29 April 2004 and found it to be in *poor* condition as *described more particularly in the Rent Officer's survey sheet which had been copied to the parties.*

*The following tenant's improvements had been made to the property.
As per the rent officer's survey sheet*

3. Evidence

The Committee received written representations from the landlord's agents and these were copied to the tenant. No written representations were received from the tenant.

A hearing was held on Thursday 29th April 2004 at the property at which oral representations were made by and on behalf of the landlord and tenant.

4. The law

When determining a fair rent the Committee, in accordance with the Rent Act 1977, section 70, had regard to all the circumstances including the age, location and state of repair of the property. It also disregarded the effect of (a) any relevant tenant's improvements and (b) the effect of any disrepair or other defect attributable to the tenant or any predecessor in title under the regulated tenancy, on the rental value of the property.

In Spath Holme Ltd v Chairman of the Greater Manchester etc. Committee (1995) 28 HLR 107 and Curtis v London Rent Assessment Committee [1999] QB 92 the Court of Appeal emphasised

- (a) that ordinarily a fair rent is the market rent for the property discounted for 'scarcity' (i.e. that element, if any, of the market rent, that is attributable to there being a significant shortage of similar properties in the wider locality available for letting on similar terms - other than as to rent - to that of the regulated tenancy) and
- (b) that for the purposes of determining the market rent, assured tenancy (market) rents are usually appropriate comparables. (These rents may have to be adjusted where necessary to reflect any relevant differences between those comparables and the subject property).

5. Valuation

Thus in the first instance the Committee determined what rent the landlord could reasonably be expected to obtain for the property in the open market if it were let today in the condition that is considered usual for such an open market letting. It did this by having regard to *the evidence supplied by the parties and the Committee's own general knowledge* of market rent levels in the area of North Cornwall. Having done so it concluded that such a likely market rent would be £750.00 per calendar month.

However, the actual property is not in the condition considered usual for a modern letting at a market rent. Therefore, it was first necessary to adjust that hypothetical rent of £750.00 per calendar month to allow for the differences between the condition considered usual for such a letting and the condition of the actual property as observed by the Committee (disregarding the effect of any disrepair or other defect attributable to the tenant or any predecessor in title). The Committee considered that this required a deduction of £ 43.75 (say 44) per calendar month and £17.00 per calendar month for the lack of white goods and carpets and curtains.

Furthermore, to allow for the tenant's improvements and disrepair to the property it was necessary to make a further deduction of £400.00 per calendar month.

The Committee did not consider that there was any substantial scarcity element and accordingly no further deduction was made for scarcity.

This leaves a net market rent for the subject property of £289 (say 290) per calendar month.

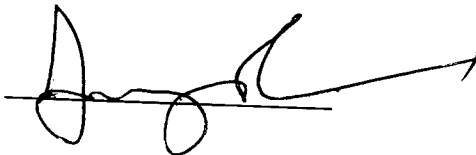
6. Decision

The fair rent initially determined by the Committee, for the purposes of section 70, was accordingly £290.00 per calendar month.

However, by virtue of the Rent Acts (Maximum Fair Rent) Order 1999 the maximum fair rent that can be registered in the present case is the lower sum of £266.50 per calendar month (Details are provided on the back of the decision form).

Accordingly the sum of £266.50 per calendar month will be registered as the fair rent with effect from 29th April 2004 being the date of the Committee's decision.

Chairman D Sproull LLB



Dated 29th April 2004

This document contains a summary of the reasons for the Rent Assessment Committee's decision. If either party requires extended reasons to be given, they will be provided following a request to the committee clerk at the Panel Office which must be made within 21 days from the date of issue of this document.