

Proposals for Reform of Leasehold Law Mark Routley, Partner

Leasehold Reform (Energy Efficiency) Bill

- No single solution
- Build on existing recognised legal mechanisms
- Easy to implement requires primary
 legislation but can be slotted into any Bill
- More grandiose schemes may be unworkable or fall foul of human rights law
- Not party political
- No cost to government
- Empowering freeholders and leaseholders to undertake works

Close parallels with Scottish legislation introduced in 2009



Solution 1 – Giving freeholders the right to recover the cost of qualifying improvements

- Most leases do not give freeholders the right to recover the cost of improvements
 - Generally energy efficiency measures will be improvements
- Section 2 of the Bill entitles a freeholder to recover the costs
 - Wherever the freeholder is entitled to recover the cost of maintenance and repairs
 - Deemed to include recovering the cost of "qualifying improvements"



"Qualifying improvements"

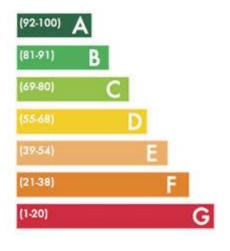
- "Qualifying improvements" are any of the following:
 - (a) Basic energy efficiency measures cavity wall insulation and/or loft insulation.

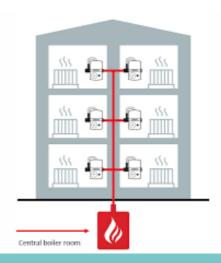




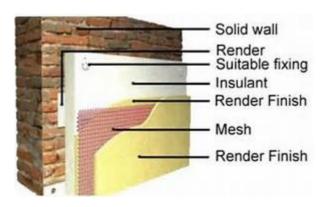
"Qualifying improvements"

(b) Any improvements which will improve the EPC rating of a flat or flats from band F or G or any improvement to windows, heating systems or insulation that will alleviate a Category 1 hazard (under Section 2 of the Housing Act 2004)





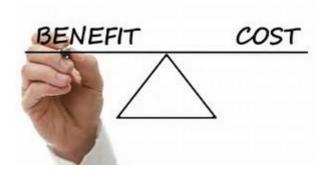




"Qualifying improvements"

(c) Any measures to improve the energy efficiency of the flat or flats that either meet the cost-effectiveness threshold or can be funded through grants.

"Cost-effectiveness threshold" – to be set by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government following consultation





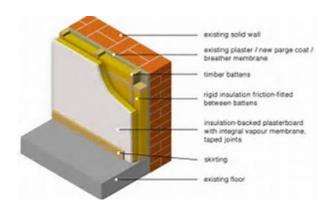
Solution 1 – Giving freeholders the right to recover the cost of qualifying improvements

- Grant to the freeholder of rights:
 - to undertake "ancillary works" to implement improvements
 - to alter flats to facilitate the works
- Protection for leaseholders in Landlord and Tenant Act 1985.
 - already regulates service charges
 - obligations on freeholders to consult
 - all costs must be reasonable incurred
 - referrals to the First Tier Tribunal (Property Chamber) (formerly the LVT)



- Possible internal improvements include:
 - Energy efficient radiators
 - Internal wall insulation
 - Replacement windows

- However, the lease may prevent or restrict their installation
- They may involve work to the fabric of the building or require additional rights to install







 Section 3 overrides restrictions in the lease on alterations to permit improvements





- Where freeholder's consent is required it cannot be unreasonably withheld
- Imposes a statutory duty on the freeholder to

- give consent unless it is not reasonable to do so.
- Burden of proof is on the freeholder to prove this.
- Consent must be given within a reasonable time
- Mirrors legislation on assignment of leases and subletting

- What is reasonable?
 - This will vary depending on the circumstances of the case
 - However, consent cannot be refused if the improvement:
 - Causes no structural or other harm to the building; or
 - Does not substantially interfere with the rights of others in the building.
 - Freeholder can impose conditions e.g. on timing and method of works.
 - Freeholder can require payment for his reasonable legal and other expenses.



Duty on freeholder to "necessary and appropriate" rights to facilitate works and to give him the rights to do so





Ancillary works must be carried out at reasonable times and on reasonable notice causing as little damage and inconvenience as reasonably practicable and make good any damage



Questions and Discussion