



**First-tier Tribunal  
Property chamber  
(Residential Property)**

369

**Case reference** : CAM/34UC/LCP/2013/0003

**Property** : 7-21 St. John's Close,  
Daventry,  
NN11 4SH

**Applicant** : Proxima GR Properties Ltd.

**Respondent** : St. John's Close RTM Co. Ltd.

**Date of Application** : 10<sup>th</sup> April 2013

**Type of Application** : To determine the costs payable on  
service of an RTM notice (Section 88  
of the Commonhold and Leasehold  
Reform Act 2002 ("the Act"))

**Tribunal** : Bruce Edgington (solicitor, chair)  
David Brown FRICS MCI Arb

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## **DECISION**

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1. The reasonable legal costs of the Applicant in dealing with the matters set out in Section 88 of the Act are £195.50 plus VAT on profit costs but subject to the consideration of whether VAT is recoverable by the Applicant. If it is, no VAT is recoverable from the Respondent.

## **Reasons**

### **Introduction**

2. The following facts are as set out in the hearing bundle. They are not challenged by the Respondent and are therefore accepted by the Tribunal.
3. The Respondent is a right to manage ("RTM") company created for the purpose of exercising the right to manage leasehold properties and serving notices under Section 79 of the Act in respect of the property in this case.
4. It served a notice of claim which was accepted by the Applicant. The Applicant's agents then sent an invoice in respect of its charges but no response was received. Hence, this application for the Tribunal to assess the reasonableness of the costs claimed.

## **The Law**

5. Section 88 of the Act says that *“a RTM company is liable for reasonable costs incurred by a person who is....a landlord under a lease of the whole or part of any premises....in consequence of a claim notice given by the company in relation to the premises”*
6. The method of assessment is on the basis of what is sometimes called the indemnity principle. In other words the costs payable are those which would be payable by the client *“if the circumstances had been such that he was personally liable for all such costs”*. (Section 88(2) of the Act)

## **The Applicant's claim**

7. The Applicant's agents, Estates & Management Ltd. say that they were employed by the Applicant to deal with this matter. Their in-house solicitor, Richard Sandler, who was admitted in 1972, dealt with the case throughout. He claims a charge out rate of £190 per hour. The Respondent has not responded to the initial claim for costs.
8. The claim in the fee notes is for a total of 1 hour 15 minutes of time to include correspondence and telephone calls. The costs were set out in the fee note claiming £237.50 plus VAT and £8 Land Registry fees.
9. VAT is only payable by the Respondent if the Applicant is not able to reclaim the VAT and no doubt this will be considered by the parties. The reason, of course, is that the legal service has been supplied to the Applicant even though the costs are being paid by the Respondent. VAT on these fees is recoverable by the Applicant if it is registered for VAT purposes and it would therefore be unfair for the Respondent to have to pay this.

## **The Points of Dispute**

10. The Respondent has not replied either to the Applicant or the Tribunal with any particular points of dispute in respect of the charges claimed. However, this does not mean that the Tribunal just approves the costs claimed because it has a duty to assess their reasonableness under Section 88(2) of the 2002 Act, particularly in view of the potential liability of others under Section 89(3).

## **The Procedure**

11. In the directions order made by a Tribunal chair on the 7<sup>th</sup> May 2013, it was said that the Tribunal considered that it could deal with this matter on paper with the necessary written representations from the parties. The parties were informed that they could seek an oral hearing at any time prior to the matter being considered on or after the 29<sup>th</sup> June 2013. No such request was received.

## **Conclusions**

12. The solicitor representing the Applicant would be, if in private practice, what is known in the courts as a Grade A fee earner in view of his seniority and experience. He is well known to this Tribunal as being someone with a great deal of experience in dealing with these matters.

The time he has taken for what is, in effect, compulsory acquisition of the right to manage from a freehold owner is reasonable.

13. The next thing to consider is the Applicant's solicitor's charging rate of £190 per hour. It is generally recognised that 'in-house' solicitors can charge an hourly rate and £190 is certainly less than a Grade A fee earner would expect to be awarded in a court local to Banbury.
14. However, charging rates for in-house solicitors are not the same as those allowed in the courts for solicitors in private practice. Those rates are worked out and agreed by the central costs office on behalf of the judiciary as guideline figures taking into account the overheads which would normally be paid by a solicitor in private practice. These overheads would include substantial sums which would not be incurred by an in-house solicitor e.g. professional indemnity insurance (tens of thousands of pounds per annum for most solicitors), an accounts department to ensure compliance with the Solicitors' Accounts Rules and all of the reception, staff and telephone expenses necessary for a professional person dealing direct with the public.
15. The figures used by the costs office are calculated on what chargeable hours a solicitor would do in the day (normally 5 hours). Holidays etc. would then be taken into account to work out an annual number of chargeable hours which would usually amount to 1,000 – 1,250 hours. Overheads would then be calculated including salaries, rents, insurance and other usual overheads incurred by a solicitor in practice plus a profit element.
16. Based on a 5 hour working day, 7 weeks' holiday per year and assuming a salary for the solicitor of £75,000 per annum would mean an hourly rate of just under £67.00 (25 hours per week for 45 weeks per year – 1,125 hours - @ £75.000 per annum). If the cost of support staff and contribution towards the office overheads was a similar annual amount, then an overall hourly rate of £150.00 would be reasonable.
17. The Tribunal, of necessity, has to take a robust approach to this as neither the Applicant nor the solicitor has supplied any information about this issue. Taking all the above matters into account, the Tribunal determines that a reasonable award of costs for the Applicant's solicitor would be 1 hour 15 minutes at £150 per hour plus the Land Registry fees totalling £8.



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**Bruce Edgington**  
**Regional Judge**  
**8<sup>th</sup> July 2013**