



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding Middlegate Developments Ltd.  
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

## **DECISION**

### Dispute Codes

OPR, & MNR

### Introduction

This matter was conducted by way of Direct Request Proceeding, pursuant to section 55(4) of the Act, and dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the landlord for an Order of Possession and a monetary order due to unpaid rent.

The landlords submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on November 14, 2015 the landlords served each tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by hand.

Based on the written submissions of the landlord, I find that the tenants have been served with the Dispute Resolution Direct Request Proceeding documents.

### Issue(s) to be Decided

The issues to be decided are whether the landlords are entitled to an Order of Possession for unpaid rent and to a monetary Order for unpaid rent, pursuant to sections 46, 55, & 67 of the *Residential Tenancy Act (Act)*.

### Background and Evidence

The landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding for each tenant;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on January 20, 2009, for a tenancy beginning February 1, 2009 for the monthly rent of \$1277.00 due on 1st of the month;
- Numerous notices of rent increase that establishes the present rent at \$1355.00; and
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was issued on, November 1, 2015 with an effective vacancy date of November 10, 2015 due to \$1355.00 in unpaid rent.

Documentary evidence filed by the landlord(s) indicates that the tenant(s) had failed to pay the rent owed for the month of November 2015 and that the tenants were served a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was posted on the door of the tenant's rental unit on November 1, 2015 and therefore is deemed served three days later.

The Notice states that the tenant(s) had five days to pay the rent or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end. The tenant(s) did not apply to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy within five days.

### Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and accept that the tenants have been served with notice to end tenancy as declared by the landlords. The notice is deemed to have been received by the tenant(s) on November 4, 2015 and the effective date of the notice is amended to November 14, 2015 pursuant to section 53 of the *Act*. I accept the

evidence before me that the tenants have failed to pay the rent owed in full within the 5 days granted under section 46 (4) of the *Act*.

Based on the foregoing, I find that the tenants are conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the *Act* to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice.

### Conclusion

I find that the landlords are entitled to an Order of Possession effective **two days after service on the tenant(s)**. This order must be served on the tenant(s) and may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an order of that Court.

I find that the landlords are entitled to monetary compensation pursuant section 67 in the amount of **\$1355.00** comprised of the November 2015 rent outstanding. This order must be served on the tenant(s) and may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an order of that Court.

This decision is made on authority delegated to me by the Director of the Residential Tenancy Branch under Section 9.1(1) of the *Residential Tenancy Act*.

Dated: November 17, 2015

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Residential Tenancy Branch

