



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding KSAN SOCIETY
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

DECISION

Dispute Codes CNC

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an application by the tenant for an order to set aside a notice to end tenancy for cause. Both parties attended this hearing and were given a full opportunity to be heard, to present affirmed testimony, to make submissions and to call witnesses. The tenant represented himself and was accompanied by his advocate. The landlord was represented by their agent.

As both parties were in attendance I confirmed service of documents. The parties confirmed receipt of each other's evidence. I find that the parties were served with evidentiary materials in accordance with sections 88 and 89 of the *Act*.

Issue to be Decided

Does the landlord have grounds to end this tenancy?

Background and Evidence

The tenancy started in October 2016. On April 30, 2019, the landlord served the tenant with a 30-day notice to end tenancy for cause. The tenant made application to dispute the notice in a timely manner.

The reasons for the notice were discussed at length. During the hearing, the parties engaged in a conversation, turned their minds to compromise and achieved a resolution of their dispute.

Analysis

Pursuant to Section 63 of the *Residential Tenancy Act*, the Arbitrator may assist the parties settle their dispute and if the parties settle their dispute during the hearing, the settlement may be recorded in the form of a decision or an order.

During this hearing, the parties reached an agreement to settle their dispute. Specifically, it was agreed that the landlord would withdraw the notice to end tenancy and allow the tenancy to continue on the following terms:

Both parties agreed to the following terms:

1. The tenant agreed to observe quiet times between the hours of 9:00pm and 7:00am and to refrain from creating noise disturbances by yelling and fighting.
2. The tenant agreed not to allow intoxicated visitors on the landlord's property.
3. Both parties confirmed that they understood and agreed to the terms of this agreement.

The tenant would be wise to ensure that no noise disturbances are created by himself or his visitors during quiet times. I find it timely to put the tenant on notice that, if he does not comply with the terms of this agreement and another notice to end tenancy is issued, the record of these events would form part of the landlord's case should it again come before an Arbitrator for consideration.

The parties have reached a settled agreement, as recorded above. This agreement was reached in accordance with section 63 of the Act. The parties are bound by the terms of this agreement, as well as by the terms of their tenancy agreement and the Act. Should either party violate the terms of this settled agreement, the tenancy agreement or the Act, it is open to the other party to take steps under the Act to seek remedy. The notice to end tenancy is set aside and the tenancy will continue.

Conclusion

The notice to end tenancy is set aside and the tenancy will continue.

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: June 18, 2019

Residential Tenancy Branch