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Guidance Note: Dealing with Goods Left Behind by Tenants (The Torts (Interference with Goods) Act 1977)

1. Background

The Torts (Interference with Goods) Act 1977 (TIGA) is a statute that reformed the law concerning wrongful interference, damage, destruction or disposal of goods in certain circumstances where possessions are left in a property by a tenant after the end of a tenancy.

2. "Involuntary bailment"

If a tenant leaves possessions in a property after the end of a tenancy, the landlord becomes in law the owner of the goods, and is the "bailor".

The landlord has a duty to take care of the goods, and not to sell or dispose of them.

The landlord should take steps to identify the goods, their condition, and should obtain an estimate of their value.

TIGA introduced a remedy for landlords that they do not have to follow a procedure which, if followed, would enable the goods to be lawfully sold or disposed of by the landlord. We have outlined the procedure in Paragraph 4 below.

If the landlord does not follow the procedure, they will be liable to the tenant if the goods are damaged, destroyed, or sold or disposed of without their consent.

3. Abandonment of goods

There would be no need to follow the procedure if the goods could be treated as "abandoned". Goods are "abandoned" if there has been an intention and an agreement between the landlord and the tenant. Caution landlords against assuming "abandonment" as a basis for disposing of goods. Instead, landlords should follow the procedure in Paragraph 4 below.

4. TIGA Procedure

Notice of Intention to Sell

Section 12(3) of TIGA allows a landlord to dispose of the tenant's goods if the tenant has failed to remove them from the property. The landlord must first serve on the tenant a notice of intention to sell the goods which meets the requirements of Section 12(3).

- *Notice of Property to be Sold (Residential Property)*

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Sale of the Goods

Once the period of notice to sell has expired, the landlord may lawfully sell the goods on that sale, as follows.

- Section 12 deals with the situation where the tenant will agree to sell the goods. The landlord should take legal advice to ensure that whether it may be possible in the circumstances.
- If the express terms of the tenancy given to the landlord are more restrictive than TIGA rights, and the landlord gives full effect to those terms, then the landlord must ensure that the express terms do not contradict any right given to the tenant under TIGA. Express terms will prevail over the TIGA rights, and the landlord's rights will be exercised subject to giving effect to the express terms.
- The landlord must ensure that the tenant owns the goods.
- If the landlord exercises the right to sell, the landlord will be liable to a tenant for the costs of sale and any damages if the landlord has adopted the best price reasonably available in the circumstances.
- TIGA does not give a landlord the right to charge the tenant with the costs of unwanted storage of goods (under the Tenant Fees Act 2019 (affects England only)), and a landlord could be liable for the costs of storage if a landlord could result in a claim for damages.

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5. Sale by Court Order

Although the scope of the landlord's right to sell the goods by a landlord as set out above, it is also worth mentioning that TIGA also applies where a landlord satisfies the conditions under Section 12, or the landlord gives notice under Schedule 1.

Section 13 of TIGA sets out the circumstances in which a court may authorise the landlord to sell the goods. The court may authorise the landlord to deduct from the proceeds of sale any costs incurred by the landlord in respect of the sale, and the payment into court of the costs of the sale, less any amount deducted, to be held to

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the landlord's intention to sell has expired, the landlord's right to sell under TIGA sets out several constraints on the landlord's right to sell.

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6. General

Before proceeding to inform a tenant how to act when a tenant's possessions are removed, a landlord should consider the following. Legal advice should be required if the landlord is proceeding with a sale/disposal procedure. Sections 11 and 12 of the TIGA apply to the notice.

When using our Notice of Removal, landlords should adapt the notice as appropriate, and consider the content and use.

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