

# Consumer Code for Home Builders Independent Dispute Resolution Scheme

## Summary of Service Rules

This Summary has been created to provide a quick reference guide for users of the Service. It summarises the key rules in respect of the process and the scope of the Service, giving a simple overview of the core principles.

However, whilst this Summary is based upon the Service Rules, it is intended to act as guidance only. It is the Service Rules that apply to cases. In the event of a conflict of information between the Service Rules and this Summary, the Service Rules will prevail.

A list of relevant definitions can be found in the Consumer Code for Home Builders [here](#).

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### 1. Introduction

- The Service provides an independent way of resolving disputes between Home Buyers and Home Builders in relation to the Consumer Code for Home Builders (the Code). This is done by way of an adjudication process.

- To use the Service, the Home Buyer must have an unresolved complaint with the Home Builder and have:
  - followed the procedures set out in the Code;
  - have made a complaint directly to the Home Builder, which has not been resolved within 56 calendar days (unless the complaint has reached Deadlock); and
  - have been provided with the Reference Number from the Home Warranty Body.

## 2. What the Service covers

- The Service **can** be used to resolve complaints where the Home Buyer says that the Home Builder has not complied with the requirements of the Code. For new homes that are subject to the Fifth Edition of the Code, this includes disputes regarding how the Home Builder has dealt with reported alleged snags and/or rectified alleged Defective, Faulty or Incomplete Works (as defined in the Code), but not any technical assessment(s) by the Home Builder relating to the same.
- The Service **cannot** consider complaints, or parts of complaints, which fall into one or more of the following categories:
  - applications made by someone who is not a 'Home Buyer';
  - applications made against a company that is not a 'Home Builder';
  - where the Home Buyer has not complained to the Home Builder at all, or where the timescales and procedures set out in the Code have not been met;
  - applications received more than 12 months from the date on which the Home Buyer received a notice of Deadlock from the Home Builder (or, where no notice of Deadlock has been given, it has been more than 12 months since the Home Buyer's last attempt to contact the Home Builder);
  - complaints about something the Service does not cover;
  - applications where the total sum claimed is more than the limit set out in the applicable version of the Code;
  - complaints that are more appropriately dealt with by a court, regulatory body, or other formal process;
  - complaints that CEDR thinks are frivolous and/or vexatious;
  - complaints that are the subject of either:
    - an existing, on-going application; or
    - a previous valid application that reached resolution;
  - complaints that have been, or are, the subject of court proceedings or an alternative independent procedure for the determination of disputes;

- complaints about the fairness of the Home Builder's general commercial practices and/or commercial decisions;
- complaints about:
  - damage to property that is not a snagging issue;
  - fraud or other criminal matters;
  - data protection;
  - personal injury;
  - discrimination;
- complaints that have been agreed by the Parties to be settled;
- where the details of the complaint in the application differ from the details that were provided by the Home Buyer when following the procedures of the Code;
- applications where the Home Buyer has not requested any valid remedies;
- complaints that would seriously impair the effective operation of CEDR.

### 3. Applying to use the Service

- The Home Buyer must send CEDR a completed application form displaying their Reference Number from the Home Warranty Body.
- In their application, the Home Buyer can request:
  - an apology;
  - a product or service;
  - some practical action to be taken by the Home Builder;
  - a payment of money, up to the limit set out in the applicable version of the Code;
  - a payment for any distress and/or inconvenience that does not total more than the limit set out in the applicable version of the Code (NB. this counts towards the overall limit above).
- Their application should give details of:
  - the service provided by the Home Builder that the complaint is about;
  - the background to the complaint;
  - the issues that are in dispute;
  - the steps already taken to attempt to reach a resolution with the Home Builder;
  - the reasons for requesting the remedy or remedies asked for; and
  - the reasons for the amount of any money requested, including any amount requested for distress and/or inconvenience.

#### 4. The Adjudication process

##### ➤ The Application

- CEDR will make an initial assessment within 15 working days as to whether or not an application meets the requirements of the Service.
- Once accepted, the Home Builder has 15 working days to take one of the following actions:
  - tell CEDR that one or more remedies, or an aspect of those remedies, requested cannot be directed by an adjudicator (initiating a “Remedy Review”); or
  - settle the complaint; or
  - object to the complaint being considered as its outside the scope of the Service; or
  - submit its response to the complaint.

##### ➤ Remedy Review

- To make a Remedy Review request, the Home Builder must contact CEDR and explain why one or more remedies cannot be directed by an adjudicator.
- An adjudicator will decide whether or not they agree that one or more remedies cannot be directed.
- If an adjudicator does not agree that one or more remedies requested cannot be directed by an adjudicator, the complaint will continue.
- If an adjudicator agrees that one or more remedies cannot be directed by an adjudicator, CEDR will tell the Home Buyer. The Home Buyer will be given 10 working days to change their requested remedies if they wish to.

##### ➤ Settlements

- If the Home Builder agrees to give the Home Buyer all the remedies requested, the Home Builder must tell CEDR – this is a “Settlement in Full”.
- When CEDR receives notification that a Settlement in Full has been reached, CEDR will close the complaint. The Home Builder must provide the Home Buyer with all these remedies within 20 working days.
- If the Home Buyer believes that the settlement offered by the Home Builder is not a Settlement in Full, the Home Buyer must tell CEDR within 20 working days of the closure of the complaint. CEDR will then consider whether or not a Settlement in Full has been offered. If CEDR thinks that a Settlement in Full has been offered, the complaint will remain closed. If CEDR thinks that the settlement offered is not a Settlement in Full, the timeframe will be restarted for the Home Builder to respond.

- If the Home Builder reaches any other resolution with the Home Buyer this is a “Negotiated Settlement”. When CEDR receives evidence of the Negotiated Settlement, CEDR will close the complaint. The Home Builder must provide the Home Buyer with all the agreed remedies within 20 working days.
- If the Home Buyer feels that the Home Builder has not fulfilled the Settlement in Full or Negotiated Settlement, they must tell CEDR. CEDR will then consider whether or not the settlement has been fulfilled. If CEDR thinks that the settlement has been fulfilled, the complaint will remain closed. If CEDR thinks that the settlement has not been fulfilled, it will re-open the complaint and give the Home Builder five working days to either:
  - show that the remedies have been given; or
  - to object to the complaint being considered; or
  - to submit a response to the complaint
- If the Home Builder provides evidence showing that the settlement has been fulfilled, the complaint will be closed.

#### ➤ **Objections**

- The Home Builder can object to the complaint being within the scope of the Service.
- An adjudicator will decide whether or not they agree that the Home Builder has shown that part or all of the complaint falls outside the scope of the Service.
- If an adjudicator does not agree that the Home Builder has shown that any part of the complaint falls outside the scope of the Service, the objection will be rejected and the complaint will remain active.
- If an adjudicator agrees that the Home Builder has shown that part or all of the complaint falls outside the scope of the Service, the objection will be upheld. If the objection is upheld, the Home Buyer will be given 10 working days to provide reasons and/or further evidence as to why part or all of the complaint falls within the scope of the Service. An adjudicator will then consider this and make a final decision if the complaint can continue or not.
- The decision to withdraw the complaint from the Service is final and cannot be reviewed or appealed.

#### ➤ **The Response**

- When CEDR receives the Response, a copy of it will be sent to the Home Buyer.
- If the Home Builder does not submit a Response, the adjudicator will have the power to make a decision considering only the information provided by the Home Buyer.

- The Home Buyer has five working days from the date on which the Response is sent to them to provide any comments. The Home Buyer does not have to provide comments. If the Home Buyer does provide comments, those comments can only relate to points raised in the Response and must not introduce any new matters.
- CEDR will then appoint the adjudicator to decide the outcome of the complaint.

➤ **The Proposed and Final Decisions**

- The adjudicator will produce a “Proposed Decision”. The Proposed Decision will generally be issued within 20 working days of the adjudicator being appointed.
- The Parties have 10 working days to provide any comments on the Proposed Decision. The Parties do not have to provide comments on the Proposed Decision. If the Parties do provide comments on the Proposed Decision, those comments can only relate to points raised in the complaint and must not introduce any new matters.
- Any comments on the Proposed Decision will be forwarded to the adjudicator. The adjudicator has the power to make any amendments they consider appropriate to the Proposed Decision before producing a written final decision on the complaint: “the Final Decision”. The Final Decision will generally be issued within five working days from when the comment stage has ended.
- The Final Decision will be sent to the Parties simultaneously.
- The Home Buyer then has 30 working days to tell CEDR whether they accept the Final Decision in full or reject it. Final Decisions cannot be accepted in part.
- If the Home Buyer tells CEDR that they accept the Final Decision in full, the Final Decision will become binding on the Parties.
- If the Home Buyer tells CEDR that they reject the Final Decision or do not accept the Final Decision in full, the Final Decision will not be binding on either of the Parties.
- The adjudicator’s Final Decision cannot be reviewed or appealed.

➤ **Compliance with the Final Decision**

- If the accepted Final Decision directs the Home Builder to take any of the actions, the Home Builder must take these actions within 20 working days (unless the adjudicator has set out an alternative timeframe).
- If the Home Builder does not comply with the Final Decision within the required timeframe, it may be required to pay the Home Buyer a further inconvenience charge. This is a £5.00 charge that accrues for each additional calendar day of non-compliance (i.e. for each day after the date upon which the Home Builder should have complied). This charge is in recognition of the additional inconvenience caused to the Home Buyer due to the Home Builder’s non-compliance.

Whether this charge applies, and how much this charge is, will be decided by the Adjudicator if there is non-compliance.

- If the Home Buyer feels that the Home Builder has not complied with the Final Decision, the Home Buyer must tell CEDR. The Home Buyer must detail which of the remedies have not been provided. CEDR will then refer the matter to the Adjudicator. The Adjudicator will consider whether or not the Final Decision has been complied with and/or if the Home Builder has taken all reasonable steps to comply (such that nothing more can be done).
- If the Adjudicator thinks that the Final Decision has been complied with, or that there is nothing more that the Home Builder can reasonably do, the complaint will be closed.
- If the Adjudicator thinks that the Final Decision has not been complied with but finds that there is nothing further the Home Builder can reasonably do at that time, the complaint will remain open until such a time as it can be complied with. However, the Home Builder will not be required to pay the Home Buyer any additional inconvenience charge.
- If the Adjudicator thinks that the Final Decision has not been complied with, and the Home Builder could reasonably be doing more to comply, they will request the Home Builder complies. At the same time, they will apply the additional inconvenience charge – meaning the Home Builder will be required to pay the customer an additional £5.00 per day up until the date it complies. The total additional amount the Home Builder must pay to the Home Buyer will be decided by the Adjudicator.

## 5. Powers of the adjudicator

- An adjudicator has the power to do any of the following:
  - change any of the process time limits;
  - request further comments and/or evidence from the Parties;
  - proceed with the Adjudication if the Parties do not keep to the Rules;
  - consult any relevant evidence not provided by either of the Parties;
  - take into account any evidence provided by either of the Parties that they consider relevant;
  - withdraw a complaint if the entirety of the complaint falls outside the scope of the Service;
  - close a complaint if the Parties settle it before the Final Decision is made;
  - decide whether or not the Home Builder has fulfilled a settlement;
  - decide whether or not the Home Builder has complied with the Final Decision.
- If the adjudicator finds that the Home Buyer's complaint succeeds in full or in part, they can direct the Home Builder to:
  - provide an apology;



- provide an available product or service;
- take an action that they consider the Home Builder can reasonably carry out;
- pay the Home Buyer a sum of money up to the limit set out in the applicable version of the Code;
- pay the Home Buyer a sum of money for any distress and/or inconvenience that does not total more than the limit set out in the applicable version of the Code (NB. this counts towards the overall limit above).

