

28 FEBRUARY 2023

# **Dispute Resolution ALERT**

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## The enrichment lien: Terms and conditions apply

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## DISPUTE RESOLUTION ALERT

# The enrichment lien: Terms and conditions apply

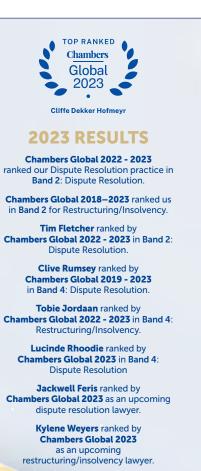
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However, it is important for purchasers to note two important aspects relating to enrichment liens: firstly, an enrichment lien is merely security for a debt and does not afford the lien holder a right to execute in respect of the property subject to the lien and, secondly, the lien is dependent on the existence of an underlying enrichment claim.

In Crystal Ball Properties 27 (Ptv) Itd and Another v Mbalati NO and Others [2022] JDR 3516 (GJ), the court was confronted with a case in which an offer to purchase a property was concluded between the seller and purchaser. The purchaser. however, failed to make payment for the property by the agreed upon dates, and further failed to rectify this breach, therefore, the seller requested that the purchaser vacate the property and approached the court to evict the occupants of the property. Refusing to vacate the property, the purchaser claimed to exercise a lien over the property as security for the payment of monies expended on repairs and improvements made to the property after they took occupation.

Prior to the transfer of the property being effected, the purchaser asked if he could make certain alterations to the property. The seller agreed to alterations which were necessary insofar as the offer to purchase was concerned, however, further alternations would be subject to the fact that should the offer to purchase fall through, the purchaser will be required to make good on any of the changes that were not acceptable to the seller. The renovations to the residence cost approximately R13 million.

In defence, the purchaser argued that section 15(1)(b) of the Alienation of Land Act 68 of 1981 preserves a purchaser's right to claim for necessary expenditure and improvements and, therefore, a seller is not entitled to stipulate in a deed of alienation that the purchaser shall not make alterations and additions to the property before transfer takes place.



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The court held that a prohibition of the nature put forward by the purchaser would amount to a drastic incursion into the freedom of parties to contract. As such, the court found that the parties' contractual arrangements would preclude the purchaser from relying on any form of enrichment lien. Further to this, it was found that there was no agreement that the seller would be required to compensate the purchaser for the costs incurred in the alterations and additions if the offer to purchase fell through.

Due to the fact that the purchaser could not establish a right of retention over the property, and that they could not, in fact, rely on an enrichment lien, since no such provision was made in the offer to purchase, the court granted an eviction order.

The above judgment, therefore, makes it clear that when relying on an enrichment lien, even in the event where a purchaser can establish that an enrichment lien exists, the purchaser's right of retention will be limited to exercising control over the property as security for the payment of the amounts alleged to be due in respect of the enrichment claim, and the lien does not give the purchaser the right to occupy the property indefinitely. This highlights the importance of parties knowing the terms and conditions to which they are contracting.

Corné Lewis and Tiffany Alves





#### **OUR TEAM**

For more information about our Dispute Resolution practice and services in South Africa and Kenya, please contact:



Rishaban Moodley

Practice Head & Director:
Dispute Resolution
Sector Head:
Gambling & Regulatory Compliance
T +27 (0)11 562 1666
E rishaban.moodley@cdhlegal.com



**Tim Fletcher** 

Chairperson
Director: Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1061
E tim.fletcher@cdhlegal.com

#### **Timothy Baker**

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)21 481 6308
E timothy.baker@cdhlegal.com

#### **Eugene Bester**

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1173
E eugene.bester@cdhlegal.com

#### **Jackwell Feris**

Sector Head:
Industrials, Manufacturing & Trade
Director: Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1825
E jackwell.feris@cdhlegal.com

#### **Thabile Fuhrmann**

Joint Sector Head:
Government & State-Owned Entities
Director: Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1331
E thabile.fuhrmann@cdhlegal.com

#### **Claudette Dutilleux**

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1073
E claudette.dutilleux@cdhlegal.com

#### Anja Hofmeyr

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1129
E anja.hofmeyr@cdhlegal.com

#### Tendai Jangara

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1136
E tendai.jangara@cdhlegal.com

#### **Tiffany Jegels**

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1388
E tiffany.jegels@cdhlegal.com

#### **Tobie Jordaan**

Sector Head:
Business Rescue, Restructuring & Insolvency
Director: Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1356
E tobie.jordaan@cdhlegal.com

#### Corné Lewis

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1042
E corne.lewis@cdhlegal.com

#### Vincent Manko

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1660
E vincent.manko@cdhlegal.com

#### **Richard Marcus**

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)21 481 6396
E richard.marcus@cdhlegal.com

#### **Burton Meyer**

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1056
E burton.meyer@cdhlegal.com

#### Mongezi Mpahlwa

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1476
E mongezi.mpahlwa@cdhlegal.com

#### **Kgosi Nkaiseng**

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1864
E kgosi.nkaiseng@cdhlegal.com

#### **Desmond Odhiambo**

Partner | Kenya T +254 731 086 649 +254 204 409 918 +254 710 560 114 E desmond.odhiambo@cdhlegal.com

#### **Lucinde Rhoodie**

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)21 405 6080
E lucinde.rhoodie@cdhlegal.com

#### **Clive Rumsey**

Sector Head: Construction & Engineering Director: Dispute Resolution T +27 (0)11 562 1924 E clive.rumsey@cdhlegal.com

#### **Belinda Scriba**

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)21 405 6139
E belinda.scriba@cdhlegal.com

#### **Tim Smit**

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1085
E tim.smit@cdhlegal.com

#### **Roxanne Webster**

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1867
E roxanne.webster@cdhlegal.com

#### **Kylene Weyers**

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1118
E kylene.weyers@cdhlegal.com

#### Joe Whittle

Director:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)11 562 1138
E joe.whittle@cdhlegal.com

#### **Roy Barendse**

Executive Consultant:
Dispute Resolution
T +27 (0)21 405 6177
E roy.barendse@cdhlegal.com

#### Jonathan Witts-Hewinson

Executive Consultant: Dispute Resolution T +27 (0)11 562 1146 E witts@cdhlegal.com

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Our BBBEE verification is one of several components of our transformation strategy and we continue to seek ways of improving it in a meaningful manner.

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#### **JOHANNESBURG**

1 Protea Place, Sandton, Johannesburg, 2196. Private Bag X40, Benmore, 2010, South Africa. Dx 154 Randburg and Dx 42 Johannesburg.

T +27 (0)11 562 1000 F +27 (0)11 562 1111 E jhb@cdhlegal.com

#### **CAPE TOWN**

11 Buitengracht Street, Cape Town, 8001. PO Box 695, Cape Town, 8000, South Africa. Dx 5 Cape Town. T +27 (0)21 481 6300 F +27 (0)21 481 6388 E ctn@cdhlegal.com

#### NAIROBI

Merchant Square,  $3^{rd}$  floor, Block D, Riverside Drive, Nairobi, Kenya. P.O. Box 22602-00505, Nairobi, Kenya. T +254 731 086 649 | +254 204 409 918 | +254 710 560 114 E cdhkenya@cdhlegal.com

#### **STELLENBOSCH**

14 Louw Street, Stellenbosch Central, Stellenbosch, 7600. T +27 (0)21 481 6400 E cdhstellenbosch@cdhlegal.com

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