



**First-tier Tribunal
Property Chamber
(Residential Property)**

Case reference	:	CAM/00KF/LDC/2020/0005
Properties	:	56 Queens Rd Southend on Sea Essex SS1 1PZ
Applicant	:	Porterman Investments Ltd
Respondents	:	The leaseholders of the properties listed in the application
Date of Application	:	4 February 2020
Type of Application	:	for permission to dispense with consultation requirements in respect of qualifying works - Section 20ZA Landlord and Tenant Act 1985 (“the Act”)
Tribunal	:	Mary Hardman FRICS IRRV (Hons)
Date of Decision	:	9 March 2020

DECISION

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Decision

1. The Applicant is granted dispensation from the statutory consultation requirements in respect of the qualifying works to the property .

Reasons

Introduction

2. The landlord has applied for dispensation from the statutory consultation requirements in respect of repairs to the roof above Flat 4.
3. The property consists of a ground floor shop with four flats to the first floor under a part pitched and tiled/ part flat roof.
4. The application is said to be urgent as water penetration due to the disrepair to the roof is causing damp and mould growth to the interior of Flat 4. This will continue if the repairs are not carried out.
5. A quote of £3700 plus VAT has been supplied with the application .

6. A procedural chair issued directions timetabling this case to its conclusion. One of the directions said that this case would be dealt with on the papers taking into account any written representations made by the parties and a decision would be made on or after **9 March 2020** .
7. It was made clear that if any party requested an oral hearing one would be arranged. No such request has been received and no objections were received from leaseholders

The Law

8. Section 20 of the 1985 Act limits the amount which lessees can be charged for major works unless the consultation requirements have been either complied with, or dispensed with by a leasehold valuation tribunal (now called a First-tier Tribunal, Property Chamber).
9. The detailed consultation requirements are set out in Schedule 3 to the Service Charges (Consultation Requirements) (England) Regulations 2003. These require a fairly complicated consultation process which gives the lessees an opportunity to be told exactly what is going on and the landlord must give its response to those observations and take them into account.
10. The landlord's proposals, which should include the observations of tenants, and the amount of the estimated expenditure, then have to be given in writing to each tenant and to any recognised tenant's association. Again, there is a duty to have regard to observations in relation to the proposals, to seek estimates from any contractor nominated by or on behalf of tenants and the landlord must give its response to those observations
11. Section 20ZA of the Act allows this Tribunal to make a determination to dispense with all or part of the consultation requirements if it is satisfied that it is reasonable and the Tenants have not suffered prejudice.

Discussion and Conclusions

12. Following the Supreme Court decision of *Daejan Investments Ltd. v Benson* [2013] UKSC 14, the only issue for the Tribunal is whether the Respondents have suffered prejudice in dispensing with the requirements.
13. Taking into account the urgency of the work and the potential risks of delay, and that no leaseholders objected, it would clearly be unsatisfactory to the Applicant and the Respondents for the work to be delayed.
14. The Tribunal therefore grants dispensation from the consultation requirements of S.20 Landlord and Tenant Act 1985 in respect of the repairs to the roof .
15. This is not an application for the Tribunal to approve the reasonableness of the works or the reasonableness, apportionment or payability of the service charge demand. I make no finding in that regard and the leaseholders will continue to enjoy the protection of section 27A of the Act.

ANNEX - RIGHTS OF APPEAL

1. If a party wishes to appeal this decision to the Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber) then a written application for permission must be made to the First-tier Tribunal at the Regional office which has been dealing with the case.
2. The application for permission to appeal must arrive at the Regional office within 28 days after the Tribunal sends written reasons for the decision to the person making the application.
3. If the application is not made within the 28 day time limit, such application must include a request for an extension of time and the reason for not complying with the 28 day time limit; the Tribunal will then look at such reason(s) and decide whether to allow the application for permission to appeal to proceed despite not being within the time limit.
4. The application for permission to appeal must identify the decision of the Tribunal to which it relates (i.e. give the date, the property and the case number), state the grounds of appeal, and state the result the party making the application is seeking.