



**FIRST-TIER TRIBUNAL
PROPERTY CHAMBER
(RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY)**

Case Reference : LON/00BK/LDC/2026/0093

Property : Vandon Court, Petty France, London,
SW1H 9HE

Applicant : Vandon Court Freehold Limited

Representative : Encore Estate Management Limited
(Managing Agent)

Respondent : The leaseholders listed in the document
supplied with the application

Type of Application : To dispense with the requirement to
consult lessees about major works
section 20ZA of the Landlord and
Tenant Act 1985.

Tribunal Members : Mr D Jagger MRICS Valuer Chair

Date of Decision : 2 September 2026

Decision

Decisions of the Tribunal

- 1) The Tribunal grants the application for the dispensation of all or any of the consultation requirements provided for by section 20 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985 (Section 20ZA of the same Act).
- 2) This decision does not affect the Tribunal's jurisdiction upon any future application to make a determination under section 27A of the Act in respect of liability to pay, for a reason other than non-consultation in respect of the fire compartment works and waking watch costs as a result of a Fire Assessment.
- 3) The reasons for the Tribunal's decision are set out below.

The background to the application

- 4) The property is a 1930s built eleven storey building including basement with render and brick elevations. The building contains 91 self-contained flats.
- 5) The Tribunal did not inspect the property as it considered the documentation and information before it in the set of documents prepared by the Applicant enabled the Tribunal to proceed with this determination.
- 6) This has been a paper hearing which has been consented to by the parties. The documents that were referred to are prepared by the Applicants agent, plus the Tribunal's Directions dated 12 June 2026
- 7) The Applicant seeks dispensation under section 20ZA of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985 ("the 1985 Act") from all the consultation requirements imposed on the landlord by section 20 of the 1985 Act, (see the Service Charges (Consultation Requirements) (England) Regulations 2003 (SI2003/1987), Schedule 4).
- 8) The Applicant has applied for dispensation from the statutory consultation requirements in respect of fire compartment works following a fire risk assessment. The remedial work was carried out because the fire risk assessment undertaken by Leadenhall (F &S) Ltd concluded that the failures in communal areas posed a significant risk to the residents. The works were completed in September 2025. The estimated cost of the works is £27,737.40 for the Waking Watch and £46,717.20 for the remedial work.
- 9) The risk assessment set out that the lack of compartmentation within the building presented a significant risk to the residents and therefore to ensure their safety and reduce overall cost of the waking watch we implemented the works without formal consultation.
- 10) Section 20ZA relates to consultation requirements and provides as follows:

- a) *Where an application is made to a leasehold valuation tribunal for a determination to dispense with all or any of the consultation requirements in relation to any qualifying works or qualifying long term agreement, the tribunal may make the determination if satisfied that it is reasonable to dispense with the requirements.*
- b) *In section 20 and this section: “qualifying works” means works on a building or any other premises, and “qualifying long term agreement” means (subject to subsection (3)) an agreement entered into, by or on behalf of the landlord or a superior landlord, for a term of more than twelve months.*
- c) *In section 20 and this section “the consultation requirements” means requirements prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State.*
- d) *Regulations under subsection (4) may in particular include provision requiring the landlord—*
 - i) *to provide details of proposed works or agreements to tenants or the recognised tenants’ association representing them,*
 - ii) *to obtain estimates for proposed works or agreements,*
 - iii) *to invite tenants or the recognised tenants’ association to propose the names of persons from whom the landlord should try to obtain other estimates,*
 - iv) *to have regard to observations made by tenants or the recognised tenants’ association in relation to proposed works or agreements and estimates, and*
 - v) *to give reasons in prescribed circumstances for carrying out works or entering into agreements.*
- 11) The Directions on 25 June 2026 required any of the leaseholders who opposed the application to make their objections known on the reply form produced with the Directions. As far as the Tribunal is aware, no objections were received from the leaseholders.
- 12) By the same Directions of the Tribunal dated 25 June 2026 it was decided that the application be determined without a hearing by way of a paper case.

The issues

- 13) The only issue for the Tribunal to decide is whether or not it is reasonable to dispense with the statutory consultation requirements. This application does

not concern the issue of whether or not service charges will be reasonable or payable.

Findings

- 14) Having read the evidence and submissions from the Applicant's agent and having considered all of the documents and grounds for making the application provided by the Applicant, the Tribunal determines the dispensation issues as follows.
- 15) Section 20 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985 (as amended) and the Service Charges (Consultation Requirements) (England) Regulations 2003 require a landlord planning to undertake major works, where a leaseholder will be required to contribute over £250 towards those works, to consult the leaseholders in a specified form.
- 16) Should a landlord not comply with the correct consultation procedure, it is possible to obtain dispensation from compliance with these requirements by an application such as this one before the Tribunal. Essentially the Tribunal must be satisfied that it is reasonable to do so.
- 17) In the case of *Daejan Investments Limited v Benson* [2013] UKSC 14, by a majority decision (3-2), the Supreme Court considered the dispensation provisions and set out guidelines as to how they should be applied.
- 18) The Supreme Court came to the following conclusions:
 - a) The correct legal test on an application to the Tribunal for dispensation is: "Would the flat owners suffer any relevant prejudice, and if so, what relevant prejudice, as a result of the landlord's failure to comply with the requirements?"
 - b) The purpose of the consultation procedure is to ensure leaseholders are protected from paying for inappropriate works or paying more than would be appropriate.
 - c) In considering applications for dispensation the Tribunal should focus on whether the leaseholders were prejudiced in either respect by the landlord's failure to comply.
 - d) The Tribunal has the power to grant dispensation on appropriate terms and can impose conditions.

- e) The factual burden of identifying some relevant prejudice is on the leaseholders. Once they have shown a credible case for prejudice, the Tribunal should look to the landlord to rebut it.
- f) The onus is on the leaseholders to establish:
 - i) what steps they would have taken had the breach not happened and
 - ii) in what way their rights under (b) above have been prejudiced as a consequence.
- 19) Accordingly, the Tribunal had to consider whether there was any prejudice that may have arisen out of the conduct of the applicant and whether it was reasonable for the Tribunal to grant dispensation following the guidance set out above.
- 20) The whole purpose of Section 20ZA is to permit a landlord to dispense with the consultation requirements in Section 20 of the Act if the Tribunal is satisfied that is necessary for them to be dispensed with.
- 21) The one issue for the Tribunal is to determine whether or not it is reasonable to dispense with the statutory consultation requirements and if so was there any relevant financial prejudice suffered by the leaseholders as a result of a failure to consult.
- 22) The Tribunal's focus should be on any prejudice caused by the proposed works. The overarching question is not whether the Landlord acted reasonably but is whether the Tribunal is satisfied that it is reasonable to dispense with compliance.
- 23) On the balance of the evidence provided by the applicant it could not find prejudice to any of the leaseholders of the property by the granting of dispensation relating to urgent works for fire compartment works following a fire risk assessment.
- 24) This decision does not concern the reasonableness of the cost of the works. The respondents are not precluded from submitting an application under Section 27A of the Act to contest whether the service charge cost is reasonable or payable if they so wish.
- 25) On the evidence before it, the Tribunal believes that it is reasonable to allow dispensation in relation to the subject matter of the application. The Applicant is required to maintain the safety of the building for the leaseholders and provide necessary insurance in accordance with the terms of the lease. The lack of compartmentation within the building presented a significant risk to the residents.

26) Rights of appeal made available to parties to this dispute are set out in an Annex to this decision.

27) The Applicant shall be responsible for formally serving a copy of the Tribunal's decision on all of the leaseholders named on the schedule. Furthermore, the Applicant shall place a copy of the Tribunal's decision on dispensation together with an explanation of the leaseholders' appeal rights on its website (if any) within 7 days of receipt and shall maintain it there for at least 3 months, with a sufficiently prominent link to both on its home page. It should also be posted in a prominent position in the communal areas. In this way, leaseholders who have not returned the reply form may view the Tribunal's eventual decision on dispensation and their appeal rights.

D I Jagger MRICS

2 September 2026

ANNEX - RIGHTS OF APPEAL

1. A person wishing to appeal this decision to the Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber) must seek permission to do so by making written application by email to rpsouthern@justice.gov.uk

2. The application must arrive at the Tribunal within 28 days after the Tribunal sends to the person making the application written reasons for the decision.

3. If the person wishing to appeal does not comply with the 28 day time limit, the person shall include with the application for permission to appeal a request for an extension of time and the reason for not complying with the 28 day time limit; the Tribunal will then decide whether to extend time or not to allow the application for permission to appeal to proceed.