

Y Tribiwnlys Eiddo Preswyl
Residential Property Tribunal Service (Wales)
Leasehold Valuation Tribunal (Wales)
Welsh Tribunals Unit, Oak House, Cleppa Park, Celtic Springs, Newport, NP108 BD
Telephone 0300 025 2777. E-mail: rpt@gov.wales

In the matter of LVT/0057/03/25

In the matter of premises at 52 Claude Road, Caerphilly, CF83 1GN

In the matter of an application under Section 20ZA of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985

Applicants: Caerphilly County Borough Council

Respondents: Leaseholders of 52 Claude Road, Caerphilly

**Tribunal: Judge Shepherd
Mr K Watkins – Surveyor
Ms A Ash – Lay Member**

DECISION AND REASONS OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TRIBUNAL

1. In this case the Applicant seeks dispensation from the consultation requirements provided for by section 20 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985. The Applicant is Caerphilly Borough Council ("The Applicant"). The necessary Respondents to the application are the leaseholders of the premises affected by the application which is 52 Claude Road, Caerphilly, CF83 1GN ("The premises"). The leaseholders are Mr and Mrs Bushen (The leaseholders). They are the sole leaseholders in the building.
2. The Applicant has applied for dispensation from the statutory consultation requirements in respect of major works which have already been carried out. In summary they recognise that their notice of intention may have been deficient in its description of works to be dealt with and they concede that they have carried out additional works that were not consulted on.
3. The block containing the premises contains six flats. The leaseholders are the only owners in the block. The remainder of the occupiers are council tenants. On 22nd January 2018 a notice of intention from the Applicant to the leaseholders described the works as follows:

External repairs, maintenance and improvement works to maintain the condition of the block and to meet the Welsh Housing Quality Standard. These works may include walls, roofs, fencing, sheds, fascia, rain water goods, footpaths, entrance gates, front and rear IG doors, windows, insulated render systems, shed doors, external communal works, general decoration and pre-paint repairs."

4. On 28th November 2018 the Applicants sent a second stage notice which included the tendered costs.
5. On 10th December 2018 the leaseholders wrote to the Applicant to say that the roof didn't need replacement. A further survey was carried out.
6. On 13th May 2019 the Applicant conceded that the roof didn't need replacement and agreed to carry out patch repairs.
7. The works followed and during the contract additional works were added that had not been consulted on. These in summary were the following:
 - Repairs to the drying area in the rear garden.
 - Repairs to sheds including the roofs and window frames in the rear garden.
 - Decorations and renewal of various aspects of the block and external areas.

The law on dispensation

Landlord and Tenant Act 1985,s.20ZA

20ZA Consultation requirements: supplementary

(1) Where an application is made to [the appropriate 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.

(2) 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.

(3) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that an agreement is not a qualifying long term agreement—

(a) if it is an agreement of a description prescribed by the regulations, or

(b) in any circumstances so prescribed.

(4) In [section 20](#) and this section “the

consultation requirements” means requirements prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State.

(5) Regulations under subsection (4) may in particular include provision requiring the landlord—

(a) to provide details of proposed works or agreements to tenants or the recognised tenants' association representing them,

(b) to obtain estimates for proposed works or agreements,

(c) to invite tenants or the recognised tenants' association to propose the names of persons from whom the landlord should try to obtain other estimates,

- (d) to have regard to observations made by tenants or the recognised tenants' association in relation to proposed works or agreements and estimates, and*
- (e) to give reasons in prescribed circumstances for carrying out works or entering into agreements.*
- (6) Regulations under [section 20](#) or this section—*
 - (a) may make provision generally or only in relation to specific cases, and*
 - (b) may make different provision for different purposes.*
- (7) Regulations under [section 20](#) or this section shall be made by statutory instrument which shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.*

Daejan

8. In *Daejan Investments v Benson* [2013] UKSC 14, the landlord was the freehold owner of a building comprised of shops and seven flats, five of which were held by the tenants under long leases which provided for the payment of service charges. The landlord gave the tenants notice of its intention to carry out major works to the building. It obtained four priced tenders for the work, each in excess of £400,000, but then proceeded to award the work to one of the tenderers without having given tenants a summary of the observations it had received in relation to the proposed works or having made the estimates available for inspection. The tenants applied to a leasehold valuation tribunal under section 27A of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985 , as inserted, for a determination as to the amount of service charge which was payable, contending inter alia that the failure of the landlord to provide a summary of the observations or to make the estimates available for inspection was in breach of the statutory consultation requirements in paragraph 4(5) of Schedule 4 to the Service Charges (Consultation Requirements) (England) Regulations 2003 so as to limit recovery from the tenants to £250 per tenant, as specified in section 20 of the 1985 Act and regulation 6 of the 2003 Regulations in cases where a landlord had neither met, nor been exempted from, the statutory consultation requirements. The landlord applied to the tribunal under section 20(1) of the Act for an order that the paragraph 4(5) consultation requirements be dispensed with and proposed a deduction of £50,000 from the cost of the works as compensation for any prejudice suffered by the tenants, which offer they refused. The tribunal held that the breach of the consultation requirements had caused significant prejudice to the tenants, that the proposed deduction did not alter the existence of that prejudice, and that it was not reasonable within section 20ZA (1) of the Act, as inserted, to dispense with the consultation requirements. The Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber) dismissed the landlord's appeal and the Court of Appeal upheld the Upper Tribunal's decision.
9. The Supreme Court , allowing the appeal (Lord Hope of Craighead DPSC and Lord Wilson JSC dissenting), held that the purpose of a landlord's obligation to consult tenants in advance of qualifying works, set out in the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985 (as amended) and the Service Charges (Consultation Requirements) (England) Regulations 2003 , was to ensure that tenants were protected from paying for inappropriate works or from paying more than would be appropriate; that adherence to those requirements was not an end in itself, nor was the dispensing jurisdiction

under section 20ZA(1) of the 1985 Act a punitive or exemplary exercise; that, therefore, on a landlord's application for dispensation under section 20ZA(1) the question for the leasehold valuation tribunal was the extent, if any, to which the tenants had been prejudiced in either of those respects by the landlord's failure to comply; that neither the gravity of the landlord's failure to comply nor the degree of its culpability nor its nature nor the financial consequences for the landlord of failure to obtain dispensation was a relevant consideration for the tribunal; that the tribunal could grant a dispensation on such terms as it thought fit, provided that they were appropriate in their nature and effect, including terms as to costs; that the factual burden lay on the tenants to identify any prejudice which they claimed they would not have suffered had the consultation requirements been fully complied with but would suffer if an unconditional dispensation were granted; that once a credible case for prejudice had been shown the tribunal would look to the landlord to rebut it, failing which it should, in the absence of good reason to the contrary, require the landlord to reduce the amount claimed as service charges to compensate the tenants fully for that prejudice; and that, accordingly, since the landlord's offer had exceeded any possible prejudice which, on such evidence as had been before the tribunal, the tenants would have suffered were an unqualified dispensation to have been granted, the tribunal should have granted a dispensation on terms that the cost of the works be reduced by the amount of the offer and that the landlord pay the tenants' reasonable costs, and dispensation would now be granted on such terms. Per Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury PSC, Lord Clarke of Stone-cum-Ebony and Lord Sumption JJSC. (i) Where the extent, quality and cost of the works were unaffected by the landlord's failure to comply with the consultation requirements an unconditional dispensation should normally be granted (post, para 45). (ii) Any concern that a landlord could buy its way out of having failed to comply with the consultation requirements is answered by the significant disadvantages which it would face if it fails to comply with the requirements. The landlord would have to pay its own costs of an application to the leasehold valuation tribunal for a dispensation, to pay the tenants' reasonable costs in connection of investigating and challenging that application, and to accord the tenants a reduction to compensate fully for any relevant prejudice, knowing that the tribunal would adopt a sympathetic (albeit not unrealistically sympathetic) attitude to the tenants on that issue (post, para 73).

10. Lord Neuberger giving the leading judgment stated *inter alia* the following:

56. More detailed consideration of the circumstances in which the jurisdiction can be invoked confirms this conclusion. It is clear that a landlord may ask for a dispensation in advance. The most obvious cases would be where it was necessary to carry out some works very urgently, or where it only became apparent that it was necessary to carry out some works while contractors were already on site carrying out other work. In such cases, it would be odd if, for instance, the LVT could not dispense with the requirements on terms which required the landlord, for instance, (i) to convene a meeting of the tenants at short notice to explain and discuss the necessary works, or (ii) to comply with stage 1 and/or stage 3, but with (for example) five days instead of 30 days for the tenants to reply.

Determination

11. This was an unusual application in that it was made a long time after the attempted consultation was carried out. It is not clear when the work was completed but it was probably some time ago as well. In this context the application for dispensation is somewhat unattractive. However, we accept that dispensation is required on both aspects. The notice of intention was overly general and failed to properly particularise what major works were being carried out. In some respects the Applicant made up for this in acting on comments made by the leaseholder in converting the specification in relation to the roof works. Yet this also raises questions about the adequacy of the original survey. The additional works carried out during the contract should have been identified from the outset. They were not the sort of defects that were hidden and only came to light as the works took place.
12. Although the Tribunal are concerned about the quality of the surveying by the Applicant we reluctantly conclude that the application has merit. It was clearly necessary to carry out the works outlined. There is no evidence of the type of prejudice identified in *Daejan*. Accordingly, we agree to give dispensation. This is subject to the condition that the Applicant will not seek to recover any costs of the dispensation from the leaseholders. **It is emphasized again that the dispensation does not affect the leaseholders' ability to challenge the service charges pursuant to s.27A Landlord and Tenant Act 1985.**

Dated this 28th day of August 2025
Judge Shepherd

Rights of appeal

By rule 36(2) of the Tribunal Procedure (First-tier Tribunal) (Property Chamber) Rules 2013, the Tribunal is required to notify the parties about any right of appeal they may have.

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. The application should be made on Form RP PTA available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/form-rp-pta-application-for-permission-to-appeal-a-decision-to-the-upper-tribunal-lands-chamber>

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.

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.

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.

If the Tribunal refuses to grant permission to appeal, a further application for permission may be made to the Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber).