

SCHEDULE 1

(introduced by section 2)

SITES WHICH ARE NOT REGULATED SITES

Use within curtilage of dwelling house

- 1 A site is not a regulated site by virtue of being used in a way which is incidental to the enjoyment of a dwelling house within the curtilage of which the land is situated.

Use by a person travelling with a mobile home for 1 or 2 nights

- 2 Subject to paragraph 14, a site is not a regulated site by virtue of being used by a person travelling with a mobile home who brings the mobile home on to the land for a period which includes not more than 2 nights—
- (a) if during that period no other mobile home is stationed for the purposes of human habitation on that land or any adjoining land in the same ownership, and
 - (b) if, in the period of 12 months ending with the day on which the mobile home is brought on to the land, the number of days on which a mobile home was stationed anywhere on that land or that adjoining land for the purposes of human habitation did not exceed 28.

Use of holdings of 20,000 m² or more in certain circumstances

- 3 (1) Subject to paragraph 14, a site is not a regulated site on any day if it comprises, together with any adjoining land which is in the same ownership and has not been built on, not less than 20,000 square metres and in the period of 12 months preceding that day—
- (a) the number of days on which a mobile home was stationed anywhere on that land or on that adjoining land for the purposes of human habitation did not exceed 28, and
 - (b) not more than 3 mobile homes were stationed anywhere on that land or on that adjoining land for the purposes of human habitation at any one time.
- (2) The Welsh Ministers may by order provide that in any such area as may be specified in the order this paragraph is to have effect as if—
- (a) for the reference in the sub-paragraph (1) to 20,000 square metres there were substituted a reference to such smaller area as is specified in the order, or
 - (b) for the condition specified in paragraph (a) of that sub-paragraph there were substituted a condition that the use in question falls between such dates in any year as may be specified in the order.
- (3) The Welsh Ministers may make different orders under sub-paragraph (2) in relation to different areas.
- (4) An order under sub-paragraph (2) is to come into force on the date specified in the order, being a date not less than 3 months after the order is made.
- (5) The Welsh Ministers must publish notice of an order under sub-paragraph (2) in a local newspaper circulating in the locality affected by the order and in such other ways as appear to them appropriate for the purpose of drawing the attention of the public to the order.

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Sites owned and supervised by exempted organisations

- 4 Subject to paragraph 14, a site is not a regulated site if it is owned by an organisation which holds a certificate of exemption granted under paragraph 13 (an “exempted organisation”) and it is used for purposes of recreation under the supervision of the exempted organisation.

Sites approved by exempted organisations

- 5 (1) Subject to paragraph 14, a site is not a regulated site if there is in force in respect of it a certificate issued under this paragraph by an exempted organisation and not more than 5 mobile homes are at the time stationed for the purposes of human habitation on the land to which the certificate relates.
- (2) For the purposes of this paragraph an exempted organisation may issue as respects any land a certificate stating that the land has been approved by the exempted organisation for use by its members for the purposes of recreation.
- (3) The certificate must be issued to the owner of the land to which it relates, and the exempted organisation must send particulars to the Welsh Ministers of all certificates issued by the exempted organisation under this paragraph.
- (4) A certificate issued by an exempted organisation under this paragraph must specify the date on which it is to come into force and the period for which it is to continue in force, being a period not exceeding a year.

Meetings organised by exempted organisations

- 6 Subject to paragraph 14, a site is not a regulated site if the use of the site is under the supervision of an exempted organisation and is in pursuance of arrangements made by that organisation for a meeting for its members lasting not more than 5 days.

Agricultural and forestry workers

- 7 Subject to paragraph 14, a site is not a regulated site if it is agricultural land used for the accommodation during a particular season of a person or persons employed in farming operations on land in the same ownership.
- 8 Subject to paragraph 14, a site is not a regulated site if it is used for the accommodation during a particular season of a person employed on land in the same ownership, being land used for the purposes of forestry (including afforestation).

Building and engineering sites

- 9 Subject to paragraph 14, a site is not a regulated site if it forms part of, or adjoins, land on which building or engineering operations are being carried out (being operations for the carrying out of which planning permission has, if required, been granted) and is used is for the accommodation of a person or persons employed in connection with the operations.

Travelling showmen

- 10 (1) Subject to paragraph 14, a site is not a regulated site by virtue of being used by a travelling showman who is a member of an organisation of travelling showmen which holds a certificate granted under this paragraph and who is, at the time,

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travelling for the purposes of business or who has taken up winter quarters on the land with equipment for some period falling between the beginning of October in any year and the end of March in the following year.

- (2) For the purposes of this paragraph the Welsh Ministers may grant a certificate to any organisation recognised by them as confining its membership to bona fide travelling showmen; and a certificate may be withdrawn by the Welsh Ministers at any time.

Sites owned by local authority

- 11 A site is not a regulated site if it is owned by the local authority.

Temporary exemption after death of, or other change in, owner

- 12 (1) Where the holder of a site licence for a regulated site dies, or there is a change in who is the owner of a site in respect of which a site licence is in force for any other reason, the site is not a regulated site during the period of 3 months beginning with the day of the death or change of owner (the “initial exempt period”).
- (2) If at any time during the initial exempt period, or any subsequent period specified under this sub-paragraph, the personal representatives of the dead owner or the new owner applies to the local authority in whose area the site is, the local authority may by notice issued to the applicant provide that the site is not to be a regulated site during the period specified in the notice.
- (3) If a local authority decides to refuse an application under sub-paragraph (2) the local authority must give the applicant notice of that decision and the reasons for it.

Certification of exempted organisations

- 13 (1) For the purposes of paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 the Welsh Ministers may grant a certificate of exemption to any organisation as to which they are satisfied that its objects include the encouragement or promotion of recreational activities.
- (2) A certificate granted under this paragraph may be withdrawn by the Welsh Ministers at any time.

Power to withdraw exceptions

- 14 (1) The Welsh Ministers may, on the application of a local authority, by order provide that, in relation to such land situated in its area as may be specified in the order, this Schedule is to have effect as if paragraphs 2 to 10, or such one or more of those paragraphs as is specified in the order, were omitted from this Schedule.
- (2) An order under this paragraph—
- (a) comes into force on the date specified in it, and
 - (b) may be varied or revoked by a subsequent order only on the application of the local authority on whose application it was made.
- (3) Not less than 3 months before an order under this paragraph comes into force, the local authority on whose application it was made must cause a notice setting out the effect of the order and the date on which it comes into force to be published in a local newspaper circulating in the locality in which the land to which the order relates is situated.

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- (4) Sub-paragraph (3) does not apply in the case of an order the sole effect of which is to revoke in whole or part a previous order.

SCHEDULE 2

(introduced by section 50)

TERMS OF MOBILE HOME AGREEMENTS

PART 1

TERMS IMPLIED BY ACT

CHAPTER 1

APPLICATION

- 1 (1) The implied terms set out in Chapter 2 apply to all agreements except an agreement which relates to a pitch on a local authority Gypsy and Traveller site.
- (2) The implied terms set out in Chapter 3 apply to an agreement which relates to a transit pitch on a local authority Gypsy and Traveller site.
- (3) The implied terms set out in Chapter 4 apply to an agreement which relates to a permanent pitch on a local authority Gypsy and Traveller site.
- (4) In this Part—

“consumer prices index” (*“mynegai prisiau defyddwyr”*) means the general index of consumer prices (for all items) published by the Statistics Board or, if that index is not published for a relevant month, any substituted index or index figures published by the Board;

“review date” (*“dyddiad yr adolygiad”*), in relation to an agreement, means the date specified in the written statement as the date on which the pitch fee will be reviewed in each year or, if no such date is specified, each anniversary of the date the agreement commenced;

“written statement” (*“datganiad ysgrifenedig”*) means the written statement that the owner of the protected site is required to give to the occupier of the mobile home by section 49(1).

CHAPTER 2

AGREEMENTS RELATING TO PITCHES EXCEPT THOSE ON LOCAL AUTHORITY GYPSY AND TRAVELLER SITES

Duration of agreement

- 2 Subject to paragraph 3, the right to station the mobile home on land forming part of the protected site subsists until the agreement is determined under paragraph 4, 5, 6 or 7.

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- 3 (1) If the owner's estate or interest is insufficient to enable the owner to grant the right for an indefinite period, the period for which the right subsists does not extend beyond the date when the owner's estate or interest determines.
- (2) If planning permission for the use of the protected site as a site for mobile homes has been granted in terms such that it will expire at the end of a specified period, the period for which the right subsists does not extend beyond the date when the planning permission expires.
- (3) If before the end of a period determined by this paragraph there is a change in circumstances which allows a longer period, account is to be taken of that change.

Termination

- 4 The occupier is entitled to terminate the agreement by notice in writing given to the owner not less than 4 weeks before the date on which it is to take effect.
- 5 The owner is entitled to terminate the agreement immediately if, on the application of the owner, the appropriate judicial body—
- (a) is satisfied that the occupier has breached a term of the agreement and, after service of a notice to remedy the breach, has not complied with the notice within a reasonable time, and
 - (b) considers it reasonable for the agreement to be terminated.
- 6 The owner is entitled to terminate the agreement immediately if, on the application of the owner, the appropriate judicial body—
- (a) is satisfied that the occupier is not occupying the mobile home as the occupier's only or main residence, and
 - (b) considers it reasonable for the agreement to be terminated.
- 7 (1) The owner is entitled to terminate the agreement immediately if—
- (a) on the application of the owner, a tribunal has determined that, having regard to its condition, the mobile home is having a detrimental effect on the amenity of the site, and
 - (b) then, on the application of the owner, the appropriate judicial body, having regard to the tribunal's determination and to any other circumstances, considers it reasonable for the agreement to be terminated.
- (2) Sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) apply if, on an application to the tribunal under sub-paragraph (1)(a)—
- (a) the tribunal considers that, having regard to the present condition of the mobile home, it is having a detrimental effect on the amenity of the site, but
 - (b) it also considers that it would be reasonably practicable for particular repairs to be carried out on the mobile home that would result in the mobile home not having that detrimental effect, and
 - (c) the occupier indicates to the tribunal that the occupier intends to carry out those repairs.
- (3) In such a case, the tribunal may make an interim order—
- (a) specifying the repairs that must be carried out and the time within which they must be carried out, and
 - (b) adjourning the proceedings on the application for such period specified in the interim order as the tribunal considers reasonable to enable the repairs to be carried out.

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- (4) If the tribunal makes an interim order under sub-paragraph (3), it must not make a determination under sub-paragraph (1)(a) unless it is satisfied that the specified period has expired without the repairs having been carried out.

Recovery of overpayments by occupier

- 8 Where the agreement is terminated as mentioned in paragraph 4, 5, 6 or 7, the occupier is entitled to recover from the owner so much of any payment made by the occupier in pursuance of the agreement as is attributable to a period beginning after the termination.

Sale of mobile home

- 9 (1) Where the agreement is a new agreement, the occupier is entitled to sell the mobile home and to assign the agreement to the person to whom the mobile home is sold (the “new occupier”) without the approval of the owner.
- (2) In this paragraph and paragraphs 10, 12 and 13, “new agreement” means an agreement—
- (a) which was made after the commencement of this paragraph, or
 - (b) which was made before, but which has been assigned after, that commencement.
- (3) The new occupier must, as soon as reasonably practicable, notify the owner of the completion of the sale and assignment of the agreement.
- (4) The new occupier is required to pay the owner a commission on the sale of the mobile home at a rate not exceeding such rate as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Welsh Ministers.
- (5) Except to the extent mentioned in sub-paragraph (4), the owner may not require any payment to be made (whether to the owner or otherwise) in connection with the sale of the mobile home and the assignment of the agreement to the new occupier.
- (6) The Welsh Ministers may by regulations prescribe procedural requirements to be complied with by the owner, the occupier or the new occupier in connection with—
- (a) the sale of the mobile home and assignment of the agreement, or
 - (b) the payment of commission by virtue of sub-paragraph (4).
- 10 (1) Where the agreement is not a new agreement, the occupier is entitled to sell the mobile home and assign the agreement without the approval of the owner if—
- (a) the occupier serves on the owner a notice (a “notice of proposed sale”) that the occupier proposes to sell the mobile home, and assign the agreement, to the person named in the notice (the “proposed occupier”), and
 - (b) the first or second condition is satisfied.
- (2) The first condition is that, within the period of 21 days beginning with the date on which the owner received the notice of proposed sale (“the 21-day period”), the occupier does not receive a notice from the owner that the owner has applied to a tribunal for an order preventing the occupier from selling the mobile home, and assigning the agreement, to the proposed occupier (a “refusal order”).
- (3) The second condition is that—
- (a) within the 21-day period—

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- (i) the owner applies to a tribunal for a refusal order, and
 - (ii) the occupier receives a notice of the application from the owner, and
 - (b) the tribunal rejects the application.
- (4) If the owner applies to a tribunal for a refusal order within the 21-day period but the occupier does not receive notice of the application from the owner within that period—
- (a) the application is to be treated as not having been made, and
 - (b) the first condition is accordingly to be treated as satisfied.
- (5) A notice of proposed sale must include such information as may be prescribed in regulations made by the Welsh Ministers.
- (6) A notice of proposed sale or notice of an application for a refusal order—
- (a) must be in writing, and
 - (b) may be served by post.
- (7) An application for a refusal order may be made only on one or more of the grounds prescribed in regulations made by the Welsh Ministers; and a notice of an application for a refusal order must specify the ground or grounds on which the application is made.
- (8) The person to whom the mobile home is sold (“the new occupier”) is required to pay the owner a commission on the sale of the mobile home at a rate not exceeding such rate as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Welsh Ministers.
- (9) Except to the extent mentioned in sub-paragraph (8), the owner may not require any payment to be made (whether to the owner or otherwise) in connection with the sale of the mobile home and the assignment of the agreement.
- (10) The Welsh Ministers may by regulations prescribe procedural requirements to be complied with by the owner, the occupier, a proposed occupier or the new occupier in connection with—
- (a) the sale of the mobile home and assignment of the agreement, and
 - (b) the payment of commission by virtue of sub-paragraph (8).
- 11 (1) This paragraph applies where the occupier proposes to sell the mobile home, and assign the agreement, pursuant to paragraph 9 or 10.
- (2) The occupier must, not later than 28 days before the completion of the sale of the mobile home and assignment of the agreement, provide the proposed occupier with—
- (a) such documents, or documents of such description, as may be prescribed in regulations made by the Welsh Ministers, and
 - (b) such other information as may be prescribed in the regulations, in the form prescribed in them.
- (3) But if the proposed occupier consents in writing to the documents and other information concerned being provided by a date (“the chosen date”) which is less than 28 days before the completion of the sale and assignment of the agreement, the occupier must provide the documents and other information to the proposed occupier not later than the chosen date.
- (4) The documents and other information which may be prescribed in regulations under sub-paragraph (2) include (but are not limited to)—
- (a) a copy of the agreement,

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- (b) a copy of the site rules (if any) for the protected site on which the mobile home is stationed,
 - (c) details of the pitch fee payable under the agreement,
 - (d) a forwarding address for the occupier,
 - (e) in a case within paragraph 9, information about the requirement imposed by virtue of sub-paragraph (3) of that paragraph,
 - (f) details of the commission which would be payable by the proposed occupier by virtue of paragraph 9(4) or 10(8),
 - (g) information about such requirements as are prescribed in regulations under paragraph 9(6) or 10(10).
- (5) Documents or other information required to be provided under this paragraph may be delivered to the prospective purchaser personally or sent by post.
- (6) A claim that a person has broken the duty under sub-paragraph (2) or (3) may be made the subject of civil proceedings in the same manner as any other claim in tort for breach of statutory duty.

Gift of mobile home

- 12 (1) Where the agreement is a new agreement, provided that the occupier has supplied the owner with the relevant evidence, the occupier is entitled to give the mobile home, and to assign the agreement, to a member of the occupier's family (the "new occupier") without the approval of the owner.
- (2) The relevant evidence is—
- (a) evidence, or evidence of a description, prescribed in regulations made by the Welsh Ministers that the person to whom the occupier proposes to give the mobile home, and to assign the agreement, is a member of the occupier's family, or
 - (b) any other satisfactory evidence that the person concerned is a member of the occupier's family.
- (3) The new occupier must, as soon as reasonably practicable, notify the owner of the receipt of the mobile home and assignment of the agreement.
- (4) The owner may not require any payment to be made (whether to the owner or otherwise) in connection with the gift of the mobile home, and the assignment of the agreement, as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1).
- (5) The Welsh Ministers may by regulations prescribe procedural requirements to be complied with by the owner, the occupier or the new occupier in connection with the gift of the mobile home, and assignment of the agreement, as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1).
- 13 (1) Where the agreement is not a new agreement, the occupier is entitled to give the mobile home, and assign the agreement, to a member of the occupier's family (the "proposed occupier") without the approval of the owner if—
- (a) the occupier serves on the owner a notice (a "notice of proposed gift") that the occupier proposes to give the mobile home to the proposed occupier, and
 - (b) the first or second condition is satisfied.
- (2) The first condition is that, within the period of 21 days beginning with the date on which the owner received the notice of proposed gift ("the 21-day period"), the

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occupier does not receive a notice from the owner that the owner has applied to a tribunal for an order preventing the occupier from giving the mobile home, and assigning the agreement, to the proposed occupier (a “refusal order”).

- (3) The second condition is that—
 - (a) within the 21-day period—
 - (i) the owner applies to a tribunal for a refusal order, and
 - (ii) the occupier receives a notice of the application from the owner, and
 - (b) the tribunal rejects the application.
- (4) If the owner applies to a tribunal for a refusal order within the 21-day period but the occupier does not receive notice of the application from the owner within that period—
 - (a) the application is to be treated as not having been made, and
 - (b) the first condition is accordingly to be treated as satisfied.
- (5) A notice of proposed gift must include—
 - (a) the relevant evidence under paragraph 12(2), and
 - (b) such other information as may be prescribed in regulations made by the Welsh Ministers.
- (6) A notice of proposed gift or notice of an application for a refusal order—
 - (a) must be in writing, and
 - (b) may be served by post.
- (7) An application for a refusal order may be made only on one or more of the grounds prescribed in regulations made by the Welsh Ministers; and a notice of an application for a refusal order must specify the ground or grounds on which the application is made.
- (8) The owner may not require any payment to be made (whether to the owner or otherwise) in connection with the gift of the mobile home, and the assignment of the agreement, as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1).
- (9) The Welsh Ministers may by regulations prescribe procedural requirements to be complied with by the owner, the occupier, a proposed occupier or the person to whom the mobile home is given in connection with the gift of the mobile home, and assignment of the agreement, as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1).

Re-siting of mobile home

- 14 (1) The owner is entitled to require that the occupier’s right to station the mobile home is exercisable for any period in relation to another pitch forming part of the protected site (“the other pitch”) if—
 - (a) on the application of the owner, a tribunal is satisfied that the other pitch is broadly comparable to the occupier’s original pitch and that it is reasonable for the mobile home to be stationed on the other pitch for that period, or
 - (b) the owner needs to carry out essential repair or emergency works that can only be carried out if the mobile home is moved to the other pitch for that period, and either—
 - (i) on an application by the owner a tribunal is satisfied of that need and that the other pitch is broadly comparable to the occupier’s original pitch, or

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- (ii) the urgency of the need means that it is impracticable to make an application before the mobile home is re-sited.
- (2) In a case where sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of sub-paragraph (1) applies, the owner must immediately make an application to a tribunal and if the tribunal is not satisfied as mentioned in sub-paragraph (i) of that paragraph the owner must immediately secure that the mobile home is returned to the original pitch.
- (3) If the owner requires the occupier to station the mobile home on the other pitch so that the owner can replace, or carry out repairs to, the base on which the mobile home is stationed, the owner must, if the occupier requires the owner to do so or a tribunal on the application of the occupier orders the owner to do so, secure that the mobile home is returned to the original pitch on the completion of the replacement or repairs.
- (4) The owner must pay all the costs and expenses incurred by the occupier in connection with the mobile home being moved to and from the other pitch.
- (5) In this paragraph and paragraph 16 “essential repair or emergency works” means—
- (a) repairs to the base on which the mobile home is stationed,
 - (b) works or repairs needed to comply with any relevant legal requirements, or
 - (c) works or repairs in connection with restoration following flood, landslide or other natural disaster.

Quiet enjoyment of the mobile home

- 15 The occupier is entitled to quiet enjoyment of the mobile home together with the pitch during the continuance of the agreement, subject to paragraphs 14 and 16.

Owner’s right of entry to the pitch

- 16 (1) The owner may enter the pitch without prior notice between the hours of 9 am and 6 pm—
- (a) to deliver written communications, including post and notices, to the occupier, and
 - (b) to read any meter for gas, electricity, water, sewerage or other services supplied by the owner.
- (2) The owner may enter the pitch to carry out essential repair or emergency works on giving as much notice to the occupier (whether in writing or otherwise) as is reasonably practicable in the circumstances.
- (3) Unless the occupier has agreed otherwise, the owner may enter the pitch for a reason other than one specified in sub-paragraph (1) or (2) only if the owner has given the occupier at least 14 clear days’ written notice of the date, time and reason for the visit.
- (4) The rights conferred by this paragraph do not extend to the mobile home.

The pitch fee

- 17 (1) The pitch fee can only be changed in accordance with this paragraph, either—
- (a) with the agreement of the occupier, or
 - (b) if a tribunal, on the application of the owner or the occupier, considers it reasonable for the pitch fee to be changed and makes an order determining the amount of the new pitch fee.

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- (2) The pitch fee must be reviewed annually as at the review date.
- (3) At least 28 clear days before the review date the owner must serve on the occupier a written notice setting out proposals in respect of the new pitch fee.
- (4) A notice under sub-paragraph (3) which proposes an increase in the pitch fee is of no effect unless it is accompanied by a document which complies with paragraph 23.
- (5) If the occupier agrees to the proposed new pitch fee, it is payable as from the review date.
- (6) If the occupier does not agree to the proposed new pitch fee—
 - (a) the owner or the occupier may apply to a tribunal for an order under sub-paragraph (1)(b) determining the amount of the new pitch fee,
 - (b) the occupier must continue to pay the current pitch fee to the owner until such time as the new pitch fee is agreed by the occupier or an order determining the amount of the new pitch fee is made by the tribunal under sub-paragraph (1)(b), and
 - (c) the new pitch fee is payable as from the review date but the occupier is not to be regarded as being in arrears until the 28th day after the date on which the new pitch fee is agreed or, as the case may be, the 28th day after the date of the tribunal's order determining the amount of the new pitch fee.
- (7) An application under sub-paragraph (6)(a) may be made at any time after the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the review date but no later than 3 months after the review date.
- (8) Sub-paragraphs (9) to (12) apply if the owner—
 - (a) has not served the notice required by sub-paragraph (3) by the time by which it was required to be served, but
 - (b) at any time afterwards serves on the occupier a written notice setting out proposals in respect of a new pitch fee.
- (9) A notice under sub-paragraph (8)(b) which proposes an increase in the pitch fee is of no effect unless it is accompanied by a document which complies with paragraph 23.
- (10) If (at any time) the occupier agrees to the proposed pitch fee, it is payable as from the 28th day after the date on which the owner serves the notice under sub-paragraph (8)(b).
- (11) If the occupier has not agreed to the proposed pitch fee—
 - (a) the owner or the occupier may apply to a tribunal for an order under sub-paragraph (1)(b) determining the amount of the new pitch fee,
 - (b) the occupier must continue to pay the current pitch fee to the owner until such time as the new pitch fee is agreed by the occupier or an order determining the amount of the new pitch fee is made by a tribunal under sub-paragraph (1)(b), and
 - (c) if the tribunal makes such an order, the new pitch fee is payable as from the 28th day after the date on which the owner serves the notice under sub-paragraph (8)(b).
- (12) An application under sub-paragraph (11) may be made at any time after the end of the period of 56 days beginning with date on which the owner serves the notice under

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- sub-paragraph (8)(b) but no later than 4 months after the date on which the owner serves that notice.
- (13) A tribunal may permit an application under sub-paragraph (6)(a) or (11)(a) to be made to it outside the time limit specified in sub-paragraph (7) (in the case of an application under sub-paragraph (6)(a)) or in sub-paragraph (12) (in the case of an application under sub-paragraph (11)(a)) if it is satisfied that, in all the circumstances, there are good reasons for the failure to apply within the applicable time limit and for any delay since then in applying for permission to make the application out of time.
- (14) The occupier is not to be treated as being in arrears—
- (a) where sub-paragraph (10) applies, until the 28th day after the date on which the new pitch fee is agreed, or
 - (b) where sub-paragraph (11)(b) applies, until the 28th day after the date on which the new pitch fee is agreed or, as the case may be, the 28th day after the date of the tribunal's order determining the amount of the new pitch fee.
- (15) Sub-paragraph (16) applies if a tribunal, on the application of the occupier, is satisfied that—
- (a) a notice under sub-paragraph (3) or (8)(b) was of no effect as a result of sub-paragraph (4) or (9), but
 - (b) the occupier nonetheless paid the owner the pitch fee proposed in the notice.
- (16) The tribunal may order the owner to pay the occupier, within the period of 21 days beginning with the date of the order, the difference between—
- (a) the amount which the occupier was required to pay the owner for the period in question, and
 - (b) the amount which the occupier has paid the owner for that period.
- 18 (1) When determining the amount of the new pitch fee particular regard is to be had to—
- (a) any sums expended by the owner since the last review date on improvements—
 - (i) which are for the benefit of the occupiers of mobile homes on the protected site,
 - (ii) which were the subject of consultation in accordance with paragraph 22(1)(e) and (f), and
 - (iii) to which a majority of the occupiers have not disagreed in writing or which, in the case of such disagreement, a tribunal, on the application of the owner, has ordered should be taken into account when determining the amount of the new pitch fee,
 - (b) any deterioration in the condition, and any decrease in the amenity, of the site or any adjoining land which is occupied or controlled by the owner since the date on which this sub-paragraph came into force (in so far as regard has not previously been had to that deterioration or decrease for the purposes of this sub-paragraph),
 - (c) any reduction in the services that the owner supplies to the site, pitch or mobile home, and any deterioration in the quality of those services, since the date on which this sub-paragraph came into force (in so far as regard has not previously been had to that reduction or deterioration for the purposes of this sub-paragraph), and

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- (d) any direct effect on the costs payable by the owner in relation to the maintenance or management of the site of an enactment which has come into force since the last review date.
 - (2) But no regard is to be had, when determining the amount of the new pitch fee, to any costs incurred by the owner since the last review date for the purpose of complying with provisions contained in this Part which were not contained in the Mobile Homes Act 1983 in its application in relation to Wales before the coming into force of this Part.
 - (3) When calculating what constitutes a majority of the occupiers for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(a)(iii) each mobile home is to be taken to have only 1 occupier and, in the event of there being more than 1 occupier of a mobile home, its occupier is to be taken to be whichever of them the occupiers agree or, in default of agreement, the one whose name appears first on the agreement.
 - (4) In a case where the pitch fee has not been previously reviewed, references in this paragraph to the last review date are to be read as references to the date when the agreement commenced.
- 19 (1) When determining the amount of the new pitch fee, any costs incurred by the owner in connection with expanding the protected site are not to be taken into account.
- (2) When determining the amount of the new pitch fee, no regard may be had to—
- (a) any costs incurred by the owner in relation to the conduct of proceedings under this Part or the agreement,
 - (b) any fee required to be paid by the owner by virtue of section 6 or 13, or
 - (c) any costs incurred by the owner in connection with—
 - (i) any action taken by a local authority under sections 15 to 25, or
 - (ii) the owner being convicted of an offence under section 18.
- 20 (1) Unless it would be unreasonable having regard to paragraph 18(1), there is a presumption that the pitch fee is to increase or decrease by a percentage which is no more than any percentage increase or decrease in the consumer prices index calculated by reference only to—
- (a) the latest index, and
 - (b) the index published for the month which was 12 months before that to which the latest index relates.
- (2) In sub-paragraph (1) “the latest index”—
- (a) in a case where the owner serves a notice under paragraph 17(3), means the last index published before the day on which that notice is served, and
 - (b) in a case where the owner serves a notice under paragraph 17(8)(b) means the last index published before the day by which the owner was required to serve a notice under paragraph 17(3).

Occupier’s obligations and owner’s corresponding obligations

- 21 (1) The occupier must—
- (a) pay the pitch fee to the owner,
 - (b) pay to the owner all sums due under the agreement in respect of gas, electricity, water, sewerage or other services supplied by the owner,
 - (c) keep the mobile home in a sound state of repair,

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- (d) maintain—
 - (i) the outside of the mobile home, and
 - (ii) the pitch, including all fences and outbuildings belonging to, or enjoyed with, it and the mobile home,
 in a clean and tidy condition, and
 - (e) if requested by the owner, provide the owner with documentary evidence of any costs or expenses in respect of which the occupier seeks reimbursement.
- (2) The owner must not do or cause to be done anything—
- (a) which may adversely affect the ability of the occupier to perform the obligation under sub-paragraph (1)(c) or which may deter the occupier from making internal improvements to the mobile home or interfere with the occupier's ability to do so, or
 - (b) which may adversely affect the ability of the occupier to perform the obligations under sub-paragraph (1)(d) or which may deter the occupier from making external improvements to the mobile home or interfere with the occupier's ability to do so.
- (3) Sub-paragraph (2) does not authorise the occupier to carry out works to the mobile home which are prohibited by the terms of the agreement or by or under any enactment.
- (4) Where the terms of the agreement permit works to the mobile home to be carried out only with the permission of the owner, that permission must not be unreasonably withheld.

Owner's other obligations

- 22 (1) The owner must—
- (a) if requested by the occupier, and on payment by the occupier of a charge of not more than £30, provide accurate written details of—
 - (i) the size of the pitch and the base on which the mobile home is stationed, and
 - (ii) the location of the pitch and the base within the protected site,
 and the details must include measurements between identifiable fixed points on the protected site and the pitch and the base,
 - (b) if requested by the occupier, provide (free of charge) documentary evidence in support and explanation of—
 - (i) any new pitch fee,
 - (ii) any charges for gas, electricity, water, sewerage or other services payable by the occupier to the owner under the agreement, and
 - (iii) any other charges, costs or expenses payable by the occupier to the owner under the agreement,
 - (c) be responsible for repairing the base on which the mobile home is stationed and for maintaining any gas, electricity, water, sewerage or other services supplied by the owner to the pitch or to the mobile home,
 - (d) maintain in a clean and tidy condition those parts of the protected site, including access ways, site boundary fences and trees, which are not the responsibility of any occupier of a mobile home stationed on the protected site,

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- (e) consult the occupier about improvements to the protected site in general, and in particular about those which the owner wishes to be taken into account when determining the amount of any new pitch fee, and
 - (f) consult a qualifying residents' association (if there is one) or (otherwise) occupiers of mobile homes stationed on the protected site, about all matters which relate to the operation and management of, improvements to, or any proposed change of use of, the protected site and may affect the occupiers either directly or indirectly.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(e), to “consult” the occupier means—
- (a) to give the occupier at least 28 clear days' notice in writing of the proposed improvements which—
 - (i) describes the proposed improvements and how they will benefit the occupier in the long and short term,
 - (ii) details how the pitch fee may be affected when it is next reviewed, and
 - (iii) states when and where the occupier can make representations about the proposed improvements, and
 - (b) to take into account any representations made by the occupier about the proposed improvements, in accordance with paragraph (a)(iii), before undertaking them.
- (3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(f), to “consult” a qualifying residents' association or occupiers means—
- (a) to give the association or occupiers at least 28 clear days' notice in writing of the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(f) which—
 - (i) describes the matters and how they may affect the occupiers either directly or indirectly in the long and short term, and
 - (ii) states when and where the association or occupiers can make representations about the matters, and
 - (b) to take into account any representations made by the association or occupiers, in accordance with paragraph (a)(ii), before proceeding with the matters.
- 23 The document referred to in paragraph 17(4) and (9) must—
- (a) be in such form as the Welsh Ministers may by regulations prescribe,
 - (b) specify any percentage increase or decrease in the consumer prices index calculated in accordance with paragraph 20,
 - (c) explain the effect of paragraph 17,
 - (d) specify the matters to which the amount proposed for the new pitch fee is attributable,
 - (e) refer to the occupier's obligations in paragraph 21(1)(c) to (e) and the owner's obligations in paragraph 22(1)(c) and (d), and
 - (f) refer to the owner's obligations in paragraph 22(1)(e) and (f) (as glossed by paragraph 22(2) and (3)).

Owner's name and address

- 24 (1) The owner must by notice inform the occupier and any qualifying residents' association of the address in England or Wales at which notices (including notices of

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proceedings) may be served on the owner by the occupier or a qualifying residents' association.

- (2) If the owner fails to comply with sub-paragraph (1), then (subject to sub-paragraph (5)) any amount otherwise due from the occupier to the owner in respect of the pitch fee is to be treated for all purposes as not being due from the occupier to the owner at any time before the owner complies with sub-paragraph (1).
 - (3) Where in accordance with the agreement the owner gives any written notice to the occupier or a qualifying residents' association, the notice must contain the following information—
 - (a) the name and address of the owner, and
 - (b) if that address is not in England or Wales, an address in England or Wales at which notices (including notices of proceedings) may be served on the owner.
 - (4) Subject to sub-paragraph (5), where—
 - (a) the occupier or a qualifying residents' association receives such a notice, but
 - (b) it does not contain the information required to be contained in it by virtue of sub-paragraph (3),

the notice is to be treated as not having been given until such time as the owner gives the information to the occupier or qualifying residents' association in respect of the notice.
 - (5) An amount or notice within sub-paragraph (2) or (4) is not to be treated as mentioned in relation to any time when, by virtue of an order of any court or tribunal, there is in force an appointment of a receiver or manager whose functions include receiving from the occupier the pitch fee, payments for services supplied or other charges.
 - (6) Nothing in sub-paragraphs (3) to (5) applies to any notice containing a demand to which paragraph 25(1) applies.
- 25 (1) Where the owner makes any demand for payment by the occupier of the pitch fee, or in respect of services supplied or other charges, the demand must contain—
- (a) the name and address of the owner, and
 - (b) if that address is not in England or Wales, an address in England or Wales at which notices (including notices of proceedings) may be served on the owner.
- (2) Subject to sub-paragraph (3), where—
- (a) the occupier receives such a demand, but
 - (b) it does not contain the information required to be contained in it by virtue of sub-paragraph (1),
- the amount demanded is to be treated for all purposes as not being due from the occupier to the owner at any time before the owner gives that information to the occupier in respect of the demand.
- (3) The amount demanded is not to be treated as not being due in relation to any time when, by virtue of an order of any court or tribunal, there is in force an appointment of a receiver or manager whose functions include receiving from the occupier the pitch fee, payments for services supplied or other charges.

CHAPTER 3

AGREEMENTS RELATING TO TRANSIT PITCHES ON LOCAL AUTHORITY GYPSY AND TRAVELLER SITES

Duration of agreement

- 26 Subject to paragraph 27 the right to station the mobile home on the transit pitch subsists until—
- (a) the fixed period set out in the agreement expires, or
 - (b) termination of the agreement under paragraph 28 or 29,
- whichever is sooner.
- 27 (1) If the owner's estate or interest is insufficient to enable the owner to grant the right for the fixed period set out in the agreement, the period for which the right subsists does not extend beyond the date when the owner's estate or interest determines.
- (2) If planning permission for the use of the protected site as a site for mobile homes has been granted in terms such that it will expire at the end of a specified period, the period for which the right subsists does not extend beyond the date when the planning permission expires.
- (3) If planning permission for the use of the protected site as a site for mobile homes has been granted in terms such that it requires the owner to limit the duration of stay for mobile homes on the site, the period for which the right subsists does not extend beyond that duration.

Termination

- 28 The occupier is entitled to terminate the agreement before the expiry of the fixed period set out in the agreement by notice in writing given to the owner.
- 29 The owner is entitled to terminate the agreement before the expiry of the fixed period set out in the agreement—
- (a) without being required to show any reason, by giving written notice not less than 4 weeks before the date on which that notice is to take effect, or
 - (b) immediately, where—
 - (i) the occupier has breached a term of the agreement and, after service of a notice to remedy the breach, has not complied with the notice within a reasonable time, and
 - (ii) the owner considers it reasonable for the agreement to be terminated.

Recovery of overpayments by occupier

- 30 Where the agreement is terminated as mentioned in paragraph 28 or 29, the occupier is entitled to recover from the owner so much of any payment made by the occupier in pursuance of the agreement as is attributable to a period beginning after the termination.

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Quiet enjoyment of the mobile home

- 31 The occupier is entitled to quiet enjoyment of the mobile home together with the pitch during the continuance of the agreement, subject to paragraph 32.

Owner's right of entry to the pitch

- 32 (1) The owner may enter the pitch without prior notice between the hours of 9 am and 6 pm —
- (a) to deliver written communications, including post and notices, to the occupier, and
 - (b) to read any meter for gas, electricity, water, sewerage or other services supplied by the owner.
- (2) The owner may enter the pitch to carry out essential repair or emergency works on giving as much notice to the occupier (whether in writing or otherwise) as is reasonably practicable in the circumstances.
- (3) In this paragraph “essential repair or emergency works” means—
- (a) repairs to the base on which the mobile home is stationed,
 - (b) repairs to any outhouses and facilities provided by the owner on the pitch and to any gas, electricity, water, sewerage or other services or other amenities provided by the owner in such outhouses,
 - (c) works or repairs needed to comply with any relevant legal requirements, or
 - (d) works or repairs in connection with restoration following flood, landslide or other natural disaster.
- (4) Unless the occupier has agreed otherwise, the owner may enter the pitch for a reason other than one specified in sub-paragraph (3) or (2) only if the owner has given the occupier at least 14 clear days’ written notice of the date, time and reason for the visit.
- (5) The rights conferred by this paragraph do not extend to the mobile home.

Owner's name and address

- 33 (1) The owner must by notice inform the occupier of the address in England or Wales at which notices (including notices of proceedings) may be served on the owner by the occupier.
- (2) If the owner fails to comply with sub-paragraph (1), then any amount otherwise due from the occupier to the owner in respect of the pitch fee is to be treated for all purposes as not being due from the occupier to the owner at any time before the owner complies with sub-paragraph (1).
- (3) Where in accordance with the agreement the owner gives any written notice to the occupier the notice must contain the name and address of the owner.
- (4) Where—
- (a) the occupier receives such a notice, but
 - (b) it does not contain the information required to be contained in it by virtue of sub-paragraph (3),
- the notice is to be treated as not having been given until such time as the owner gives the information to the occupier in respect of the notice.

- (5) Nothing in sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) applies to any notice containing a demand to which paragraph 34(1) applies.
- 34 (1) Where the owner makes any demand for payment by the occupier of the pitch fee, or in respect of services supplied or other charges, the demand must contain the name and address of the owner.
- (2) Where—
- (a) the occupier receives such a demand, but
 - (b) it does not contain the information required to be contained in it by virtue of sub-paragraph (1),
- the amount demanded is to be treated for all purposes as not being due from the occupier to the owner at any time before the owner gives that information to the occupier in respect of the demand.

CHAPTER 4

AGREEMENTS RELATING TO PERMANENT PITCHES ON LOCAL AUTHORITY GYPSY AND TRAVELLER SITES

Duration of agreement

- 35 Subject to paragraph 36, the right to station the mobile home on land forming part of the protected site subsists until the agreement is determined under paragraph 37, 38, 39 or 40.
- 36 (1) If the owner's estate or interest is insufficient to enable the owner to grant the right for an indefinite period, the period for which the right subsists does not extend beyond the date when the owner's estate or interest determines.
- (2) If planning permission for the use of the protected site as a site for mobile homes has been granted in terms such that it will expire at the end of a specified period, the period for which the right subsists does not extend beyond the date when the planning permission expires.
- (3) If before the end of a period determined by this paragraph there is a change in circumstances which allows a longer period, account is to be taken of that change.

Termination

- 37 The occupier is entitled to terminate the agreement by notice in writing given to the owner not less than 4 weeks before the date on which it is to take effect.
- 38 The owner is entitled to terminate the agreement immediately if, on the application of the owner, the appropriate judicial body—
- (a) is satisfied that the occupier has breached a term of the agreement and, after service of a notice to remedy the breach, has not complied with the notice within a reasonable time, and
 - (b) considers it reasonable for the agreement to be terminated.
- 39 The owner is entitled to terminate the agreement immediately if, on the application of the owner, the appropriate judicial body—

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- (a) is satisfied that the occupier is not occupying the mobile home as the occupier’s only or main residence, and
 - (b) considers it reasonable for the agreement to be terminated.
- 40 (1) The owner is entitled to terminate the agreement immediately if—
- (a) on the application of the owner, a tribunal has determined that, having regard to its condition, the mobile home is having a detrimental effect on the amenity of the site, and
 - (b) then, on the application of the owner, the appropriate judicial body, having regard to the tribunal’s determination and to any other circumstances, considers it reasonable for the agreement to be terminated.
- (2) Sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) apply if, on an application to the tribunal under sub-paragraph (1)(a)—
- (a) the tribunal considers that, having regard to the present condition of the mobile home, it is having a detrimental effect on the amenity of the site, but
 - (b) it also considers that it would be reasonably practicable for particular repairs to be carried out on the mobile home that would result in the mobile home not having that detrimental effect, and
 - (c) the occupier indicates to the tribunal that the occupier intends to carry out those repairs.
- (3) In such a case, the tribunal may make an interim order—
- (a) specifying the repairs that must be carried out and the time within which they must be carried out, and
 - (b) adjourning the proceedings on the application for such period specified in the interim order as the tribunal considers reasonable to enable the repairs to be carried out.
- (4) If the tribunal makes an interim order under sub-paragraph (3), it must not make a determination under sub-paragraph (1)(a) unless it is satisfied that the specified period has expired without the repairs having been carried out.

Assignment of agreement

- 41 (1) The occupier (“A”) may assign the agreement—
- (a) to a person who is a member of A’s family, or
 - (b) to another person (“B”) if the conditions in sub-paragraph (2) are met.
- (2) The conditions are that—
- (a) A must have the approval of the owner, and
 - (b) B must—
 - (i) be an occupier of a permanent pitch on a relevant site, and
 - (ii) have the approval of the owner to the assignment of B’s agreement to A or to another occupier of a permanent pitch on a relevant site.
- (3) A relevant site for the purposes of sub-paragraph (2) is a local authority Gypsy and Traveller site in the area of the local authority in which the site on which the pitch to which A’s agreement relates is located.
- (4) Neither the occupier nor the owner may require any payment to be made (whether to the occupier or owner or otherwise) in connection with the assignment of the agreement under this paragraph.

- 42 (1) The occupier may serve on the owner a request to approve for the purposes of paragraph 41, an assignment to a person named in the request (“the proposed occupier”).
- (2) Where the request relates to an assignment under paragraph 41(1)(a) the request must include satisfactory evidence that the proposed occupier is a member of the occupier’s family.
- (3) Where the owner receives a request under sub-paragraph (1), the owner must, within 28 days beginning with the date on which the request is received—
- (a) approve the assignment, unless it is reasonable for the owner not to do so, and
 - (b) serve on the occupier notice of the owner’s decision (“a decision notice”).
- (4) If a person (“P”) receives a request under sub-paragraph (1) and P—
- (a) while not being the owner, has an estate or interest in the land, and
 - (b) believes that another person is the owner,
- and that other person has not received such a request, P owes a duty to the occupier (enforceable by a claim in tort for breach of statutory duty, as well as by action for breach of an implied term) to take such steps as are reasonable to secure that the other person receives the request within the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which P receives it.
- (5) If the approval is withheld, the decision notice must specify the reasons for withholding it.
- (6) Where a fee lawfully due from the occupier has not been paid or any term of the agreement has been broken or not performed, the approval required for the purpose of paragraph 41 may be given subject to a condition requiring the occupier to pay the outstanding fee, remedy the breach or perform the obligation.
- (7) Except as provided by sub-paragraph (6), the approval required for the purpose of paragraph 41 cannot be given subject to a condition and a condition imposed otherwise than as so provided is to be disregarded.
- (8) If the owner fails to serve the notice or withholds approval to the assignment the occupier may apply to the tribunal for an order declaring that the assignment is approved for the purposes of paragraph 41 and the tribunal may make such an order if it thinks fit.
- (9) If the question arises as to whether the notice required by sub-paragraph (3)(b) was served within the required period of 28 days, it is for an owner to show that the notice was so served.
- (10) If the owner did not approve the assignment and the question arises whether it was reasonable for the owner not to do so, it is for the owner to show that it was reasonable.
- (11) A request or notice under this paragraph—
- (a) must be in writing, and
 - (b) may be served by post.
- (12) Subject to sub-paragraph (13), an application to the tribunal under sub-paragraph (8) by an occupier must be made—
- (a) within the period of 3 months beginning with the day after the date on which the occupier receives the decision notice, or

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- (b) where the occupier receives no decision notice, within the period of 3 months beginning with the date which is 29 days after the date upon which the occupier served the request under sub-paragraph (1).
- (13) A tribunal may permit an application under sub-paragraph (8) to be made to the tribunal after the applicable period specified in sub-paragraph (12) if it is satisfied that, in all the circumstances, there are good reasons for the failure to apply before the end of that period and for any delay since then in applying for permission to make the application out of time.

Recovery of overpayments by occupier

- 43 Where the agreement is terminated as mentioned in paragraph 37, 38, 39 or 40, the occupier is entitled to recover from the owner so much of any payment made by the occupier in pursuance of the agreement as is attributable to a period beginning after the termination.

Re-siting of mobile home

- 44 (1) The owner is entitled to require that the occupier’s right to station the mobile home is exercisable for any period in relation to another pitch forming part of the protected site or a pitch forming part of another protected site (“the other pitch”) if—
- (a) on the application of the owner, a tribunal is satisfied that the other pitch is broadly comparable to the occupier’s original pitch and that it is reasonable for the mobile home to be stationed on the other pitch for that period, or
 - (b) the owner needs to carry out essential repair or emergency works that can only be carried out if the mobile home is moved to the other pitch for that period, and the other pitch is broadly comparable to the occupier’s original pitch.
- (2) A pitch forming part of another protected site is, for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) (a), broadly comparable to the occupier’s original pitch only if it provides access to health and education services required by the occupier which is, as far as reasonably practicable, broadly comparable to the access provided by the occupier’s original pitch.
- (3) If the owner requires the occupier to station the mobile home on the other pitch so that the owner can replace, or carry out repairs to, the base on which the mobile home is stationed, the owner must, if the occupier requires the owner to do so or a tribunal on the application of the occupier orders the owner to do so, secure that the mobile home is returned to the original pitch on the completion of the replacement or repairs.
- (4) The owner must pay all the costs and expenses incurred by the occupier in connection with the mobile home being moved to and from the other pitch.
- (5) In this paragraph and in paragraph 46 “essential repair or emergency works” means—
- (a) repairs to the base on which the mobile home is stationed,
 - (b) repairs to any outhouses and facilities provided by the owner on the pitch and to any gas, electricity, water, sewerage or other services or other amenities provided by the owner in such outhouses,
 - (c) works or repairs needed to comply with any relevant legal requirements, or
 - (d) works or repairs in connection with restoration following flood, landslide or other natural disaster.

Quiet enjoyment of the mobile home

- 45 The occupier is entitled to quiet enjoyment of the mobile home together with the pitch during the continuance of the agreement, subject to paragraphs 44 and 46.

Owner's right of entry to the pitch

- 46 (1) The owner may enter the pitch without prior notice between the hours of 9 am and 6 pm —
- (a) to deliver written communications, including post and notices, to the occupier, and
 - (b) to read any meter for gas, electricity, water, sewerage or other services supplied by the owner.
- (2) The owner may enter the pitch to carry out essential repair or emergency works on giving as much notice to the occupier (whether in writing or otherwise) as is reasonably practicable in the circumstances.
- (3) Unless the occupier has agreed otherwise, the owner may enter the pitch for a reason other than one specified in sub-paragraph (1) or (2) only if the owner has given the occupier at least 14 clear days' written notice of the date, time and reason for the owner's visit.
- (4) The rights conferred by this paragraph do not extend to the mobile home.

The pitch fee

- 47 (1) The pitch fee can only be changed in accordance with this paragraph, either—
- (a) with the agreement of the occupier, or
 - (b) if a tribunal, on the application of the owner or the occupier, considers it reasonable for the pitch fee to be changed and makes an order determining the amount of the new pitch fee.
- (2) The pitch fee must be reviewed annually as at the review date.
- (3) At least 28 clear days before the review date the owner must serve on the occupier a written notice setting out the owner's proposals in respect of the new pitch fee.
- (4) If the occupier agrees to the proposed new pitch fee, it is payable as from the review date.
- (5) If the occupier does not agree to the proposed new pitch fee—
- (a) the owner may apply to a tribunal for an order under sub-paragraph (1)(b) determining the amount of the new pitch fee,
 - (b) the occupier must continue to pay the current pitch fee to the owner until such time as the new pitch fee is agreed by the occupier or an order determining the amount of the new pitch fee is made by a tribunal under sub-paragraph (1)(b), and
 - (c) the new pitch fee is payable as from the review date but the occupier is not to be regarded as being in arrears until the 28th day after the date on which the new pitch fee is agreed or, as the case may be, the 28th day after the date of the order of the tribunal determining the amount of the new pitch fee.

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- (6) An application under sub-paragraph (5)(a) may be made at any time after the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the review date but no later than 3 months after the review date.
- (7) Sub-paragraphs (8) to (12) apply if the owner—
- (a) has not served the notice required by sub-paragraph (3) by the time by which it was required to be served, but
 - (b) at any time afterwards serves on the occupier a written notice setting out the owner's proposals in respect of a new pitch fee.
- (8) If (at any time) the occupier agrees to the proposed pitch fee, it is payable as from the 28th day after the date on which the owner serves the notice under sub-paragraph (7)(b).
- (9) If the occupier has not agreed to the proposed pitch fee—
- (a) the owner may apply to a tribunal for an order under sub-paragraph (1)(b) determining the amount of the new pitch fee,
 - (b) the occupier must continue to pay the current pitch fee to the owner until such time as the new pitch fee is agreed by the occupier or an order determining the amount of the new pitch fee is made by a tribunal under sub-paragraph (1)(b), and
 - (c) if a tribunal makes such an order, the new pitch fee is payable as from the 28th day after the date on which the owner serves the notice under sub-paragraph (7)(b).
- (10) An application under sub-paragraph (9) may be made at any time after the end of the period of 56 days beginning with the date on which the owner serves the notice under sub-paragraph (7)(b) but no later than 4 months after the date on which the owner serves that notice.
- (11) A tribunal may permit an application under sub-paragraph (5)(a) or (9)(a) to be made to it outside the time limit specified in sub-paragraph (6) (in the case of an application under sub-paragraph (5)(a)) or in sub-paragraph (10) (in the case of an application under sub-paragraph (9)(a)) if it is satisfied that, in all the circumstances, there are good reasons for the failure to apply within the applicable time limit and for any delay since then in applying for permission to make the application out of time.
- (12) The occupier is not to be treated as being in arrears—
- (a) where sub-paragraph (8) applies, until the 28th day after the date on which the new pitch fee is agreed, or
 - (b) where sub-paragraph (9)(b) applies, until the 28th day after the date on which the new pitch fee is agreed or, as the case may be, the 28th day after the date of a tribunal order determining the amount of the new pitch fee.
- 48 (1) When determining the amount of the new pitch fee particular regard is to be had to—
- (a) any sums expended by the owner since the last review date on improvements—
 - (i) which are for the benefit of the occupiers of mobile homes on the protected site,
 - (ii) which were the subject of consultation in accordance with paragraph 52(1)(f) and (g), and
 - (iii) to which a majority of the occupiers have not disagreed in writing or which, in the case of such disagreement, a tribunal, on the

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- application of the owner, has ordered should be taken into account when determining the amount of the new pitch fee,
- (b) any decrease in the amenity of the protected site since the last review date, and
 - (c) the effect of any enactment which has come into force since the last review date.
- (2) When calculating what constitutes a majority of the occupiers for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(a)(iii) each mobile home is to be taken to have only 1 occupier and, in the event of there being more than 1 occupier of a mobile home, its occupier is to be taken to be whichever the occupiers agree or, in default of agreement, the occupier whose name first appears on the agreement.
- (3) In a case where the pitch fee has not been previously reviewed, references in this paragraph to the last review date are to be read as references to the date when the agreement commenced.
- 49 When determining the amount of the new pitch fee no regard may be had to—
- (a) any costs incurred by the owner in connection with expanding the protected site, or
 - (b) any costs incurred by the owner in relation to the conduct of proceedings under this Part or the agreement.
- 50 (1) Unless it would be unreasonable having regard to paragraph 48(1), there is a presumption that the pitch fee will increase or decrease by a percentage which is no more than any percentage increase or decrease in the consumer prices index calculated by reference only to—
- (a) the latest index, and
 - (b) the index published for the month which was 12 months before that to which the latest index relates.
- (2) In sub-paragraph (1) “the latest index” means—
- (a) in the case where the owner serves a notice under paragraph 47(3), the latest index published before the day on which that notice is served, and
 - (b) in the case where the owner serves a notice under paragraph 47(7)(b), the latest index published before the day by which the owner was required to serve a notice under paragraph 47(3).

Occupier’s obligations and owner’s corresponding obligations

- 51 (1) The occupier must—
- (a) pay the pitch fee to the owner,
 - (b) pay to the owner all sums due under the agreement in respect of gas, electricity, water, sewerage or other services supplied by the owner,
 - (c) keep the mobile home in a sound state of repair,
 - (d) maintain—
 - (i) the outside of the mobile home, and
 - (ii) the pitch, including all fences and outbuildings belonging to, or enjoyed with, it and the mobile home,in a clean and tidy condition, and
 - (e) if requested by the owner, provide the owner with documentary evidence of any costs or expenses in respect of which the occupier seeks reimbursement.

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- (2) The owner must not do or cause to be done anything which may adversely affect the ability of the occupier to perform the occupier's obligations under sub-paragraph (1) (c) and (d).

Owner's other obligations

- 52 (1) The owner must—
- (a) if requested by the occupier, and on payment by the occupier of a charge of not more than £30, provide accurate written details of—
 - (i) the size of the pitch and the base on which the mobile home is stationed, and
 - (ii) the location of the pitch and the base within the protected site, and such details must include measurements between identifiable fixed points on the protected site and the pitch and the base,
 - (b) if requested by the occupier, provide (free of charge) documentary evidence in support and explanation of—
 - (i) any new pitch fee,
 - (ii) any charges for gas, electricity, water, sewerage or other services payable by the occupier to the owner under the agreement, and
 - (iii) any other charges, costs or expenses payable by the occupier to the owner under the agreement,
 - (c) be responsible for repairing the base on which the mobile home is stationed and for maintaining any gas, electricity, water, sewerage or other services supplied by the owner to the pitch or to the mobile home,
 - (d) be responsible for repairing other amenities provided by the owner on the pitch including any outhouses and facilities provided,
 - (e) maintain in a clean and tidy condition those parts of the protected site, including access ways, site boundary fences and trees, which are not the responsibility of any occupier of a mobile home stationed on the protected site,
 - (f) consult the occupier about improvements to the protected site in general, and in particular about those which the owner wishes to be taken into account when determining the amount of any new pitch fee, and
 - (g) consult a qualifying residents' association (if there is one) about all matters which relate to the operation and management of, or improvements to, the protected site and may affect the occupiers either directly or indirectly.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(f), to “consult” the occupier means—
- (a) to give the occupier at least 28 clear days' notice in writing of the proposed improvements which—
 - (i) describes the proposed improvements and how they will benefit the occupier in the long and short term,
 - (ii) details how the pitch fee may be affected when it is next reviewed, and
 - (iii) states when and where the occupier can make representations about the proposed improvements, and
 - (b) to take into account any representations made by the occupier about the proposed improvements, in accordance with paragraph (a)(iii), before undertaking them.

- (3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(g), to “consult” a qualifying residents’ association means—
- (a) to give the association at least 28 clear days’ notice in writing of the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(g) which—
 - (i) describes the matters and how they may affect the occupiers either directly or indirectly in the long and short term, and
 - (ii) states when and where the association can make representations about the matters, and
 - (b) to take into account any representations made by the association, in accordance with paragraph (a)(ii), before proceeding with the matters.

Owner’s name and address

- 53 (1) The owner must by notice inform the occupier and any qualifying residents’ association of the address in England or Wales at which notices (including notices of proceedings) may be served on the owner by the occupier or a qualifying residents’ association.
- (2) If the owner fails to comply with sub-paragraph (1), then any amount otherwise due from the occupier to the owner in respect of the pitch fee is to be treated for all purposes as not being due from the occupier to the owner at any time before the owner does comply with that sub-paragraph.
- (3) Where in accordance with the agreement the owner gives any written notice to the occupier or (as the case may be) a qualifying residents’ association, the notice must contain the name and address of the owner.
- (4) Where—
- (a) the occupier or a qualifying residents’ association receives such a notice, but
 - (b) it does not contain the information required to be contained in it by virtue of sub-paragraph (3),
- the notice is to be treated as not having been given until such time as the owner gives the information to the occupier or (as the case may be) the association in respect of the notice.
- (5) Nothing in sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) applies to any notice containing a demand to which paragraph 54(1) applies.
- 54 (1) Where the owner makes any demand for payment by the occupier of the pitch fee, or in respect of services supplied or other charges, the demand must contain the name and address of the owner.
- (2) Where—
- (a) the occupier receives such a demand, but
 - (b) it does not contain the information required to be contained in it by virtue of sub-paragraph (1), the amount demanded is to be treated for all purposes as not being due from the occupier to the owner at any time before the owner gives that information to the occupier in respect of the demand.

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PART 2

MATTERS CONCERNING WHICH TERMS MAY BE IMPLIED BY THE APPROPRIATE JUDICIAL BODY

- 55 The sums payable by the occupier in pursuance of the agreement and the times at which they are to be paid.
- 56 The review at yearly intervals of the sums payable by the occupier in pursuance of the agreement.
- 57 The provision or improvement of services available on the protected site, and the use by the occupier of such services.
- 58 The preservation of the amenity of the protected site.

SCHEDULE 3

(introduced by section 57)

FURTHER PROVISIONS ABOUT ORDERS RELATING TO COMMONS

Duty to consult conservators

- 1 Before making an order under section 57(2) with respect to land which is or forms part of a common of which conservators have been appointed under any local Act, or under any order made under an Act of Parliament, the local authority must consult the conservators.

Procedure for making orders imposing prohibitions

- 2 Before making any order under section 57(2), other than an order the sole effect of which is to revoke or vary a previous order, the local authority must publish in 1 or more local newspapers circulating in the locality in which the land is situated a notice—
 - (a) stating the general effect of the order,
 - (b) specifying a place in that locality where a copy of the draft order may be inspected by any person free of charge at all reasonable hours during a period of 28 days from the date of the first publication of the notice, and
 - (c) stating that, within that period, any person may by notice to the local authority object to the making of the order.
- 3 (1) Not later than the date on which notice under paragraph 2 is first published, the local authority must serve a copy of it on every person entitled as lord of the manor or otherwise to the soil of the land unless the local authority is satisfied that the persons entitled to the soil of the land are numerous or cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained.
 - (2) A notice under sub-paragraph (1) may be served on any person by sending it in a registered letter addressed to the person at the person's usual or last known address.
- 4 (1) If, before the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the date of the first publication of a notice under paragraph 2, an objection to the making of the order to which the notice relates is duly made to the local authority by any person entitled to the soil of the land, and the notice is not subsequently withdrawn, the local authority must not proceed with the making of the order.

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- (2) Subject to that, the local authority may, at any time within 1 year after the end of that period, make an order in the terms of the draft order.
- (3) But if any objection to the making of the order was duly made within that period by a person who was not entitled to the soil of the land, and the objection has not been withdrawn at the date on which the order is made, the order does not take effect until it is confirmed by the Welsh Ministers.
- (4) Where the local authority submits an order to the Welsh Ministers for confirmation, it must send to the Welsh Ministers a copy of every such objection as is referred to in the sub-paragraph (3).
- (5) The Welsh Ministers, after considering every such objection and (if they think fit) causing a local inquiry to be held, may confirm or refuse to confirm the order and, if they confirm it, may do so subject to such modifications (if any) as they think desirable.

Notice to lord of manor of other orders

- 5 Where the sole effect of an order under section 57(2) is to revoke or vary a previous order (so that paragraphs 2 to 4 do not apply with respect to the making of the order) the local authority must serve such notices, and take such other steps, as appear to it to be appropriate for informing the persons entitled to the soil of the land of the effect of the order.

Crown land

- 6 (1) Where it is proposed to make an order of the kind described in paragraph 2 with respect to land in which there is a Crown or Duchy interest, and the nature of that interest is such that, but for this paragraph, the person to whom the interest belongs would be entitled under paragraph 3 to a copy of the notice referred to in that paragraph—
 - (a) paragraph 3 has effect as if it required the copy to be served instead on the appropriate authority, and
 - (b) paragraph 4(1) does not apply in relation to the order but the local authority must not make the order unless and until it has obtained the consent in writing of the appropriate authority.
- (2) In this paragraph “Crown or Duchy interest” means an interest belonging to Her Majesty in right of the Crown or of the Duchy of Lancaster, or belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, or belonging to a government department, or held in trust for Her Majesty for the purposes of a government department.
- (3) In this paragraph “the appropriate authority”—
 - (a) in relation to land belonging to Her Majesty in right of the Crown and forming part of the Crown Estate, means the Crown Estate Commissioners, and, in relation to any other land belonging to Her Majesty in right of the Crown, means the government department having the management of that land,
 - (b) in relation to land belonging to Her Majesty in right of the Duchy of Lancaster, means the Chancellor of the Duchy,

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- (c) in relation to land belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, means such person as the Duke of Cornwall, or the possessor for the time being of the Duchy of Cornwall, appoints, and
 - (d) in relation to land belonging to a government department or held in trust for Her Majesty for the purposes of a government department, means that department.
- (4) If any question arises as to what authority is the appropriate authority in relation to any land, that question is to be referred to the Treasury, whose decision is final.

SCHEDULE 4

(introduced by section 58)

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 (c. 62)

- 1 (1) The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 1, after subsection (1) insert—
- “(1A) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to a regulated site within the meaning of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013.”
- (3) In section 23—
- (a) in subsection (1), after “any land” insert “in England”, and
 - (b) omit subsection (9).
- (4) In section 24—
- (a) in subsection (1), after “local authority” insert “in England”, and
 - (b) in subsection (8), omit “in England”.

Caravan Sites Act 1968 (c. 52)

- 2 (1) The Caravan Sites Act 1968 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 1(2), after “any land” insert “in England”.
- (3) In section 3—
- (a) in subsections (1)(c) and (1A)(b), omit “or, if the site concerned is in Wales, persistently withdraws or withholds”,
 - (b) in subsection (1AA), omit “in England”.
- (4) In section 13(3), for “Minister” substitute “Secretary of State”.
- (5) In section 16, omit the definition of “the Minister”.

Rating (Caravan Sites) Act 1976 (c. 15)

- 3 In section 6 of the Rating (Caravan Sites) Act 1976—
- (a) in paragraph (b)—

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- (i) for “that Act” substitute “the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 or Part 2 of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013”, and
 - (ii) for “the Act” substitute “the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 or paragraph 4 and paragraph 11 of Schedule 1 to the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013”, and
- (b) in paragraph (d)—
- (i) for “that Act” substitute “the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960”, and
 - (ii) insert at the end “or is for purposes of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013 the owner of the caravan site”.

Mobile Homes Act 1983 (c. 34)

- 4 (1) The Mobile Homes Act 1983 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 1—
- (a) in subsection (2)(e), for “appropriate national authority” substitute “Secretary of State”,
 - (b) in subsection (8A), omit “in England and Wales”, and
 - (c) in subsection (9)(b), omit “if made by the Secretary of State”.
- (3) In section 2(6), omit “in England and Wales”.
- (4) In section 2A—
- (a) in subsection (1), for—
 - (i) “appropriate national authority” and
 - (ii) “authority” (in the second place),substitute “Secretary of State”,
 - (b) in subsection (5)—
 - (i) omit “by the appropriate national authority”, and
 - (ii) for “the authority” and for “it” (in both places) substitute “the Secretary of State”, and
 - (c) in subsection (6), omit “by the Secretary of State”.
- (5) In section 2C(1), for “in England (other than a gypsy and traveller site)” substitute “, other than a gypsy and traveller site,”.
- (6) In section 3(4)—
- (a) in paragraph (b), omit “in relation to a protected site in England; or”, and
 - (b) omit paragraph (c).
- (7) In section 4—
- (a) in the heading omit “: England and Wales”, and
 - (b) in subsections (1) and (3), omit “in England or in Wales”.
- (8) In section 5—
- (a) omit the definition of “the appropriate national authority”, and
 - (b) in the definition of “the court”, omit “and Wales”.
- (9) In Part 1 of Schedule 1—
- (a) in Chapter 1, in paragraph 1(1), (2) and (3), omit “in England and Wales”,

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- (b) in the heading of Chapter 2 omit “IN ENGLAND AND WALES”,
- (c) in Chapter 2, in paragraph 7A, omit sub-paragraph (1),
- (d) in Chapter 2, omit paragraph 8,
- (e) in Chapter 2, in paragraph 8A, omit sub-paragraph (1),
- (f) in Chapter 2, omit paragraph 9,
- (g) in Chapter 2, in paragraph 17—
 - (i) in sub-paragraph (2A), for “In the case of a protected site in England, a” substitute “A”,
 - (ii) in sub-paragraph (4)(a), omit “or (in the case of a protected site in England)”,
 - (iii) in sub-paragraph (6A), for “In the case of a protected site in England, a” substitute “A”,
 - (iv) in sub-paragraph (8)(a), omit “(in the case of a protected site in England)”, and
 - (v) in sub-paragraph (11), omit “in England”,
- (h) in Chapter 2, in paragraph 18—
 - (i) in paragraphs (aa) and (ab) of sub-paragraph (1), omit “in the case of a protected site in England,”,
 - (ii) omit paragraph (b) of that sub-paragraph,
 - (iii) in sub-paragraph (ba) of that sub-paragraph, omit “in the case of a protected site in England,”,
 - (iv) omit paragraph (c) of that sub-paragraph,
 - (v) in sub-paragraph (1A), omit “, in the case of a pitch in England,”,
- (i) in Chapter 2, in paragraph 19(3) and (4), for “In the case of a protected site in England, when” substitute “When”,
- (j) in Chapter 2, in paragraph 20—
 - (i) in sub-paragraph (A1), for “In the case of a protected site in England, unless” substitute “Unless”, and
 - (ii) omit sub-paragraphs (1) and (2),
- (k) in the headings of Chapters 3 and 4, omit “IN ENGLAND AND WALES”,
- (l) in Chapter 4, omit paragraphs 6A and 6B,
- (m) in Chapter 4, in paragraph 8, omit sub-paragraph (1A),
- (n) in Chapter 4, in paragraph 16—
 - (i) in sub-paragraph (2), for “In the case of a protected site in England, when” substitute “When”, and
 - (ii) omit sub-paragraph (2A),
- (o) in Chapter 4, in paragraph 18—
 - (i) in sub-paragraph (2), for “In the case of a protected site in England, there” substitute “There”, and
 - (ii) omit sub-paragraphs (1A) and (1B),
- (p) in Chapter 4, in paragraph 26—
 - (i) in sub-paragraph (2), for “In the case of a protected site in England, when” substitute “When”, and
 - (ii) omit sub-paragraph (2A), and
- (q) in Chapter 4, paragraph 27, omit the definition of “consumer prices index”.

(10) Omit Part 3 of Schedule 1.

Local Government Finance Act 1988 (c. 41)

- 5 In paragraph 2B(5) of Schedule 6 to the Local Government Finance Act 1988, in the definition of “caravan site”—
- (a) for “that Act” substitute “the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 or Part 2 of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013”, and
 - (b) for “the Act” substitute “the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 or paragraph 4 and paragraph 11 of Schedule 1 to the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013”.

Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (c. 8)

- 6 (1) The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 71(4), after “caravan site” insert “or under Part 2 of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013 authorising the use of the land as a site for mobile homes (within the meaning of that Act)”.
 - (3) In section 191(7)(a), after “1960” insert “or section 7(1) of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013;”.

Local Government (Wales) Act 1994 (c. 19)

- 7 In Schedule 16 to the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994, omit paragraph 16(1) and (2).

Environment Act 1995 (c.25)

- 8 (1) Schedule 9 to the Environment Act 1995 is amended as follows.
- (2) In paragraph 1(2)(c), after “commons)” insert “or section 57 of and Schedule 3 to the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013 (power of local authority in Wales to prohibit caravans on commons)”.
 - (3) After paragraph 4 insert—

“4A In the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013—

 - (a) section 56 (power of local authority to provide mobile home sites), and
 - (b) paragraph 11 of Schedule 1 (no site licence required by land owned by local authority),

shall have effect as if a National Park Authority were a local authority for the purposes of that Act and as if the relevant Park were that Authority’s area.”

Housing Act 2004 (c. 34)

- 9 (1) The Housing Act 2004 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 230—
 - (a) in subsection (5ZA), after “the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960” insert “or Part 2 of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013”,
 - (b) in subsection (5A), after “1983” insert “or Part 4 of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013”, and

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- (c) in subsection (5B)—
 - (i) in the definition of “mobile home” and “protected site”, after “Act” insert “or the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013 (see sections 2 and 60 of that Act)”,
 - (ii) in the definition of “pitch”, for “that Act” substitute “the Mobile Homes Act 1983 or section 55 of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013”, and
 - (iii) in the definition of “pitch fee”, for “that Act, as the case may be” substitute “the Mobile Homes Act 1983 (as the case may be) or section 60 of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013”.

(3) In Schedule 13—

- (a) in paragraph 3(6), for “or the Mobile Homes Act 1983” substitute “, the Mobile Homes Act 1983 or the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013”, and
- (b) in paragraph 8(2), for “or of the Mobile Homes Act 1983” substitute “, any provision of the Mobile Homes Act 1983 or any provision of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013”.

Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 (c. 13)

- 10 In Schedule 3 to the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008, after the entry relating to the Mines and Quarries (Tips) Act 1969 insert—
 “Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013”.

Equality Act 2010 (c. 15)

- 11 In paragraph 30D(5) of Schedule 3 to the Equality Act 2010—
- (a) in the definition of “mobile home agreement”, after “1983” insert “or Part 4 of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013”, and
 - (b) in the definition of “owner”, “protected site” and “mobile home”, after “Act” insert “or that Part of that Act”.

SCHEDULE 5

(introduced by section 58)

TRANSITIONAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS AND SAVINGS

Pending applications for site licences

- 1 An application for a site licence under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 in respect of a regulated site which has been made to, but not determined by, a local authority before Part 2 comes into force is to be treated after the coming into force of that Part as an application to the local authority for a site licence under that Part in respect of the regulated site.

Temporary continuation of existing site licences

- 2 (1) The coming into force of Part 2 and paragraph 1(2) of Schedule 4 does not affect the continuing operation of the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 in relation to site licences continued in force under this paragraph.

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- (2) A site licence under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 which is in force on the coming into force of Part 2 in respect of a regulated site continues in force until the end of the initial period unless—
 - (a) it is revoked during the initial period, or
 - (b) an application for a site licence in respect of the regulated site under Part 2 has been made during the initial period.
- (3) If the site licence under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 is revoked during the initial period it continues in force until its revocation.
- (4) If an application for a site licence in respect of the regulated site under Part 2 is made during the initial period, the site licence under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 continues in force until it is determined (whether during or after the end of the initial period).
- (5) In this paragraph and paragraph 3, “the initial period” means the period of 6 months beginning with the day on which Part 2 comes into force.

Time for determining site licence

- 3 Where an application for a site licence in respect of a regulated site is made under Part 2 before the end of the initial period and at a time when a site licence under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 is in force in respect of the regulated site, section 7(2) has effect in relation to the application as if for “2 months” there were substituted “6 months”.

Continuation of existing model standards

- 4 Any model standards made by the Welsh Ministers under section 5(6) of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 which are in force immediately before the coming into force of Part 2 have effect after that time (until they are replaced) as if made under section 10.

Pre-commencement revocations

- 5 The reference in section 7(5) to the revocation of a site licence under section 18 or 28 includes a revocation of a site licence under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 under section 9 of that Act.

Pre-commencement offences to count for certain purposes

- 6 The reference in subsection (4)(b) of section 18 to the offence under subsection (1) of that section includes an offence under section 9 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 in relation to a site licence under that Act in relation to the same land.

Prosecution of pre-commencement offences

- 7 Nothing in any provision of this Act affects the operation of any enactment in relation to offences committed before that provision comes into force.

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Old transitionals and savings

- 8 Any transitional provision or saving relating to the coming into force of any provision reenacted in this Act which is capable of having effect in relation to the provision as so reenacted has the same effect in relation to the provision as so re-enacted as it had in relation to the provision that it re-enacts.

Temporary reduction of maximum penalty for either way offence tried summarily

- 9 In the case of an offence committed before section 154(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 comes into force, section 43(3)(a) has effect as if for “12 months” there were substituted “6 months”.