



Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1961

9 & 10 ELIZ. 2. CH. 58.

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SCHEDULES:

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CHAPTER 58

An Act to make fresh provision with respect to the reorganisation, development and regulation of crofting in the crofting counties of Scotland; to authorise the making of grants and loans for the development of agricultural production on crofts and on holdings comparable in value and extent to crofts; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

[27th July, 1961]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Subsection (3) of section one of the Act of 1955 (which provides amongst other things that the Commission shall consist of not more than six members) shall have effect as if the word "nine" were substituted for the word "six". Increase in membership of Crofters Commission.

2.—(1) The landlord and the tenant of any holding which— Provisions as to new crofts and enlarged crofts and common grazings.
 (a) is situated in the crofting counties but is not a croft, and
 (b) is either a holding of which the area does not exceed seventy-five acres (exclusive of any common pasture or grazing held therewith) or a holding of which the annual rent does not exceed fifty pounds,

may apply jointly to the Secretary of State for a direction that the holding shall be a croft, and the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make the direction applied for and, if he makes such direction, then as from the date of the direction the holding shall be a croft and the Act of 1955 and this Act shall apply thereto accordingly.

(2) Where the owner of any land which is not itself a croft and which does not form part of a croft agrees to grant a tenancy of such land to any crofter, then—

- (a) except in such a case as is mentioned in paragraph (b) of this subsection, if the owner of the said land and the crofter agree that such land will form part of any croft of which the crofter is tenant, the land shall, as from the date of entry under the said tenancy, form part of such croft, and the Act of 1955 and this Act shall apply accordingly to the croft as so enlarged ;
- (b) in a case where the area of the croft (exclusive of any common pasture or grazing held therewith) together with the area of the land exceeds seventy-five acres and the rent of the croft together with the rent under the said tenancy exceeds fifty pounds, the Secretary of State may, on an application in that behalf made to him jointly by the owner of the land and the crofter, direct that the land shall form part of the croft and, if he makes such direction, then as from the date of the direction or the date of entry under the said tenancy, whichever is the later, the land shall form part of the croft, and the Act of 1955 and this Act shall apply accordingly to the croft as so enlarged.

(3) Where any such land as is mentioned in paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section eight of this Act is included in a reorganisation scheme made under that section and confirmed by the Secretary of State, then as from the date on which the scheme is put into effect the Act of 1955 and this Act shall apply to such land.

(4) Where the owner of any land to which the Act of 1955 and this Act do not apply agrees to grant rights in any pasture or grazing land to the crofters sharing in any common grazing and the said owner and crofters agree that such land will form part of the said common grazing, then as from the date on which such rights are first exercisable by the crofters, the land shall form part of the common grazing, and the said Acts shall apply accordingly to the common grazing as so enlarged.

(5) The Secretary of State shall give notice to the Commission of any direction given by him under subsection (1) or (2) of this section, and the owner of any land which becomes part of a croft or of a common grazing by virtue of paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section or, as the case may be, the last foregoing subsection, shall give notice to the Commission of the enlargement of such croft or common grazing.

(6) In the application to the crofting counties of section four of the Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings (Scotland)

Act, 1931 (which amongst other things confers power on the Land Court in certain circumstances to cancel the registration of a person as a crofter) the words from "and where a person" to the end of the section shall cease to have effect, and section four of the Act of 1955 (which relates to the registration of crofters) shall also cease to have effect.

(7) Any reference in the Landholders Acts to the registration of the tenant of any holding as a crofter shall, in the application of those Acts to the crofting counties, be construed as a reference to the giving by the Secretary of State of a direction under subsection (1) of this section that the holding shall be a croft.

3.—(1) It shall be the duty of the Commission to compile and maintain a register of crofts (in this Act referred to as "the Register of Crofts").

Commission to maintain Register of Crofts.

(2) There shall be entered in the Register of Crofts—

- (a) the name, location, rent and extent of every croft;
- (b) the name of the tenant and of the landlord of each croft; and
- (c) such other matters relating to each croft as the Commission may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, decide are proper to be entered in the Register;

and the Commission shall from time to time insert new entries in the Register or alter or omit existing entries so far as may be necessary to ensure the accuracy of the Register and shall send a copy of any new entry inserted by them after the commencement of this Act, or of any entry altered by them after such commencement, to the landlord and the tenant of the croft concerned, and shall intimate the omission of any entry to the owner and the tenant (if any) of the land concerned.

(3) The Commission shall, on a request for an extract of any entry in the Register of Crofts being made to them by a person who, in their opinion, has good reason for desiring an extract of the said entry, furnish that person with such extract certified by the person for the time being acting as secretary to the Commission; and a document purporting to be an extract of an entry in the Register and to be certified as aforesaid shall be sufficient evidence that the Register contains such an entry.

(4) Subsections (2) to (4) of section fifteen of the Act of 1955 (which relate to the compilation by the Commission of a register of crofts) shall cease to have effect, but the register of crofts compiled by the Commission under the said subsection (2) shall, so far as it contains particulars which are required by or under subsection (2) of this section to be entered in the Register of Crofts, be deemed to have been compiled by the Commission in pursuance of subsection (1) of this section.

Determination
of questions by
Land Court.

4.—(1) Without prejudice to any jurisdiction exercisable by them under any enactment, the Land Court shall have power to determine, either on the application of any person having an interest or on a reference made to them by the Commission, any question of fact or law arising under the Act of 1955 or this Act, whether such question arises before or after the commencement of this Act, and including, without prejudice to the said generality,—

- (a) the question whether any holding is a croft ;
- (b) the question who is the tenant of any croft ;
- (c) any question as to the boundaries of a croft or of any pasture or grazing land a right in which forms part of a croft ;
- (d) the question whether any land is or forms part of a common pasture or grazing to which the Act of 1955 and this Act apply :

Provided that the Land Court shall not have power under this subsection to determine—

- (i) any question of a kind reserved by the Act of 1955 or this Act to a court other than the Land Court ; or
- (ii) any question (other than a question of law) decided by the Secretary of State or the Commission in the discharge of any of his or their functions under the Act of 1955 or this Act.

(2) The Land Court shall cause intimation to be made to the Commission of their determination on any question coming before them under the Landholders Acts (in their application to the crofting counties) or the Act of 1955 or this Act.

(3) So much of subsection (2) of section twenty-five of the Act of 1911 as provides for the stating by the Land Court of a special case for the opinion of the Court of Session on any question of law arising in proceedings in the Land Court under the Landholders Acts shall apply in relation to proceedings in the Land Court under any other enactment as it applies in relation to the first-mentioned proceedings.

(4) Subsection (2) of section thirty-four of the Act of 1955 (which provides for the stating by the Commission of a case for the opinion of the sheriff on questions of law arising in certain circumstances) shall cease to have effect.

5.—(1) A crofter may erect any buildings or other structures, or execute any works, on his croft which—

- (a) are reasonably required to enable him to make use of the croft for any subsidiary or auxiliary occupation in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Second Schedule to the Act of 1955, and

Permanent
improvements
made on
crofts for
purposes of
subsidiary or
auxiliary
occupations.

(b) will not interfere substantially with the use of the croft as an agricultural subject.

(2) Any buildings or other structures erected, or any works executed, under the foregoing subsection on any croft shall, if in the case of any such buildings or structures they are fixtures on the land, be permanent improvements on that croft and shall be deemed to be suitable to the croft for the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section fourteen of the Act of 1955.

(3) The provisions of the last foregoing subsection shall apply in relation to buildings or other structures erected, or works executed, on any croft before the commencement of this Act if such buildings, structures or works could have been erected or executed under subsection (1) of this section had the said subsection (1) then been in force:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall authorise the payment of compensation under section fourteen of the Act of 1955 in respect of any such buildings, structures or works as are mentioned in this subsection where the crofter has renounced his tenancy or has been removed from his croft before the commencement of this Act.

6.—(1) The amount of any compensation payable under subsection (1) of section fourteen of the Act of 1955 to a crofter who renounces his tenancy or is removed from his croft after the commencement of this Act in respect of a permanent improvement on his croft shall be a sum equal to—

Assessment of compensation for improvements.

(a) the value of that improvement as at the date when the crofter renounced his tenancy or was removed from the croft, as the case may be, calculated in accordance with the provisions of the next following subsection, less

(b) the value of any assistance or consideration which may be proved to have been given by the landlord of the croft or any of his predecessors in title in respect of the improvement.

(2) For the purposes of the foregoing subsection, the value of an improvement on any croft shall be taken to be the amount, if any, which, having regard to the location of the croft and any other circumstances which might affect the demand for the tenancy thereof, the landlord might reasonably be expected to receive in respect of the improvement from a person who might reasonably be expected to obtain the tenancy of the croft if the croft were offered on the open market for letting as a separate croft with entry on the date referred to in paragraph (a) of the foregoing subsection.

(3) Where compensation falls to be assessed under the two foregoing subsections in respect of any permanent improvement

on a croft and the amount of such compensation is fixed or assessed by the Land Court under subsection (8) of section fourteen of the Act of 1955 or paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section nineteen of that Act or paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section nine of this Act, then if the crofter is qualified as mentioned in the next following subsection he may request the Land Court to determine the amount which would have been payable by way of compensation in respect of that improvement if this Act had not been passed, and if the amount last mentioned is greater than the amount fixed or assessed by the Land Court as aforesaid, the difference between the two said amounts shall be payable to the crofter by the Secretary of State:

Provided that—

- (a) the Secretary of State shall be entitled to set off any amount due to him by the crofter in respect of a loan made under subsection (2) or (3) of section twenty-two of the Act of 1955 or subsection (7) of section seven or section nine of the Act of 1911 against any sum payable to the crofter by the Secretary of State under this subsection ; and
 - (b) this subsection shall not apply where compensation in respect of the improvement in question has on a previous occasion fallen to be assessed under the two foregoing subsections.
- (4) The reference in the last foregoing subsection to a crofter who is qualified is a reference to a crofter—
- (a) whose tenancy of the croft in question began before the commencement of this Act, or
 - (b) who holds the tenancy of such croft as statutory successor to his immediate predecessor in the tenancy and each of whose predecessors (being in each case a person whose tenancy of the croft began after the commencement of this Act) held such tenancy as statutory successor to his immediate predecessor.
- (5) The Act of 1955 shall have effect subject to the amendments specified in Part I of the First Schedule to this Act, being amendments consequential on the foregoing provisions of this section.
- (6) Subsections (4) and (5) of section fourteen of the Act of 1955 (which relate to the assessment of compensation for improvements) shall cease to have effect, except in relation to the assessment of compensation in respect of permanent improvements which has become payable by reason of the termination of the tenancy of a croft occurring before the commencement of this Act, or the renunciation of his tenancy by

a cottar, or the removal of a cottar from his subject, before such commencement.

7.—(1) Subsection (1) of section seventeen of the Act of 1955 (which relates to absentee crofters and treats as an absentee crofter a crofter who is not ordinarily resident on, or within two miles of, his croft) shall have effect as if for the words “two miles” there were substituted the words “ten miles”.

Amendment of law with respect to absentee crofters and provisions regarding conveyance of dwelling-house to certain crofters.

(2) Where an order terminating the tenancy of a crofter has been made under the said subsection (1) such crofter shall be entitled, subject to the provisions of that section, to obtain a conveyance in feu of the dwelling-house and other pertinents on the croft as mentioned in subsection (4) of that section notwithstanding that the Commission have not been satisfied that the dwelling-house will not be required after the termination of the tenancy in connection with any future occupation of the croft; and accordingly the said subsection (4) shall have effect as if paragraph (b) thereof were omitted.

(3) The feu duty payable in respect of any dwelling-house and pertinents of which a conveyance in feu is granted in pursuance of the said section seventeen shall, failing agreement between the crofter and the landlord, be such sum as may be determined by the Land Court to be reasonable, and accordingly in subsection (4) of that section for the words “by the Commission to be reasonable” there shall be substituted the words “to be reasonable, in the case of feu duty, by the Land Court, and in any other case, by the Commission”.

(4) A conveyance in feu of the dwelling-house and other pertinents on a croft granted in pursuance of the said section seventeen to the crofter by or on behalf of his landlord shall, if the landlord so requires, contain a clause conferring on the superior a right of pre-emption of the subjects conveyed on the first occasion occurring after the grant of the conveyance when the subjects are offered for sale.

(5) The Commission shall, on being so requested by a crofter, act on behalf of such crofter in any matter connected with the grant to him in pursuance of the said section seventeen of a conveyance in feu of the dwelling-house and other pertinents on the croft and the recording of such conveyance in the Register of Sasines.

(6) Any expenses incurred by the Commission in complying with a request made to them by a crofter under the last foregoing subsection or in preparing and recording a conveyance as mentioned in subsection (5) of the said section seventeen shall be borne by the Commission and shall not be recoverable by them from any other person.

Reorganisation schemes.

8.—(1) Where in relation to any township the Commission—

- (a) either of their own accord or on representations made to them by a crofter who is the tenant of a croft situated in the said township or by the landlord of such a croft or by a grazings committee appointed under section twenty-four of the Act of 1955 in respect of common grazings shared in by any such crofter, and
- (b) after such consultation as is reasonably practicable with the tenants and the landlords of crofts situated in the township and with any grazings committee appointed as aforesaid, and
- (c) after making such inquiries as they think fit,

are satisfied that the township ought to be reorganised in order to secure the preservation or the better development thereof, they may prepare a draft of a scheme (in this Act referred to as a “reorganisation scheme”) for the reorganisation of the township.

(2) A reorganisation scheme shall provide for the re-allocation of the land in the township in such manner as is, in the opinion of the Commission, most conducive to the proper and efficient use of that land and to the general benefit of the township, so, however, that under the scheme every crofter who is the tenant of a croft situated in the township and who so wishes shall be granted the tenancy of a croft and that such croft shall—

- (a) if the crofter so wishes, include any dwelling-house which formed part of the croft of which he was tenant immediately before the date on which the scheme was put into effect, and
- (b) if he so wishes, be of a value not less than that of the croft of which he was tenant as aforesaid.

(3) A reorganisation scheme may, if the Commission think fit, make provision with respect to all or any of the following matters, that is to say—

- (a) the inclusion in the scheme of any land in the vicinity of the township, being land to which the Act of 1955 and this Act do not apply, which in the opinion of the Commission ought to be used for the enlargement of crofts in the township or of common grazings used exclusively or shared in by the township ;
- (b) the admission into the township of new crofters and the allocation to them of shares in the common grazings ;
- (c) the apportionment for the exclusive use of the township of a part of any common grazings in which it shares ;

- (d) the inclusion in any croft formed under the scheme of a part of the common grazings or of any lands held runrig ;
- (e) the grant to any crofter (not being a person who under the scheme becomes the tenant of a croft) who so wishes of a conveyance in feu (under reservation of minerals) of the dwelling-house which formed part of the croft of which he was tenant immediately before the date on which the scheme was put into effect with the like pertinents, on the like terms and conditions, and in the like manner, as if an order terminating his tenancy had been made by the Commission under subsection (1) of section seventeen of the Act of 1955 and a notice given to the crofter and his landlord by the Commission, and to the Commission and his landlord by the crofter, under subsection (4) of that section ; and the application, for the purposes of such grant and subject to any necessary modifications, of subsections (5) to (10) of that section ; and
- (f) any other matter incidental to or consequential on the provisions of the scheme.

(4) For the purposes of a reorganisation scheme the Commission shall prepare such maps and plans as may be necessary to indicate the general effect of the scheme and its effect on each of the crofts in the township.

(5) The Commission shall serve on each crofter who is the tenant of a croft situated in the township to which a draft reorganisation scheme relates a copy of such scheme together with a notice—

- (a) naming a place within the locality in which the said township is situated where a copy of the maps and plans prepared by the Commission under the last foregoing subsection may be inspected at all reasonable hours, and
- (b) requesting that the crofter on whom the said notice is served shall, within four months from the date of such service, intimate to the Commission in writing whether he is in favour of the scheme or not.

Where any crofter on whom such a notice as aforesaid has been served fails to comply with the request contained in such notice, he shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have intimated to the Commission in compliance with the said request that he is in favour of the scheme.

(6) If within the said period of four months a majority of the crofters on whom a copy of a draft reorganisation scheme and notice have been served in pursuance of the last foregoing subsection have intimated to the Commission in compliance:

with the request contained in such notice that they are in favour of the scheme, the Commission shall submit to the Secretary of State the draft reorganisation scheme and the maps and plans prepared by them under subsection (4) of this section together with such information as they may think necessary, or as the Secretary of State may require, for the purpose of informing him of the general purport and effect of the scheme, and shall submit also a statement of their views on the prospects of the development of agricultural and other industries in the township and in the locality in which the township is situated.

(7) The Secretary of State may confirm a draft reorganisation scheme submitted to him under the last foregoing subsection with or without modifications, and the provisions of the Second Schedule to this Act shall apply with respect to the confirmation and the validity of such a scheme.

Putting into effect of reorganisation schemes.

9.—(1) It shall be the duty of the Commission to put into effect any reorganisation scheme confirmed by the Secretary of State under the last foregoing section, and the Commission may, subject to any directions in that behalf given to them by the Secretary of State, do all such things as may be required for that purpose.

(2) A reorganisation scheme shall be put into effect on such date as may be appointed by the Commission, and the Commission may appoint different dates in respect of different provisions of the scheme, and any reference in this Act to the date on which a reorganisation scheme is put into effect shall, in relation to any land, be construed as a reference to the date on which the provisions of that scheme which apply to such land are put into effect.

(3) The Commission shall, on a reorganisation scheme being confirmed by the Secretary of State, remit the scheme to the Land Court to fix the sums which will become payable on the scheme being put into effect—

- (a) to each person who immediately before the said date was the tenant of a croft in the township, by way of compensation in respect of permanent improvements by reason of the termination of his tenancy by virtue of subsection (6) of this section ;
- (b) by each person (whether or not he was immediately before the said date the tenant of a croft in the township) who under the scheme becomes the tenant of a croft, in respect of the permanent improvements on that croft ; and
- (c) by way of rent in respect of each of the crofts formed under the scheme.

(4) In fixing rents under paragraph (c) of the last foregoing subsection the Land Court shall so proceed that the aggregate of the rents so fixed, so far as attributable to subjects which formed part of crofts comprised in the township at the date of the confirmation of the scheme—

- (a) does not exceed the aggregate of the rents payable in respect of those subjects at that date, and
- (b) is fairly apportioned amongst the said subjects.

(5) The rent fixed by the Land Court in pursuance of paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of this section in respect of any croft shall not be altered, except by agreement between the landlord and the crofter, for a period of seven years from the term at which it first became payable.

(6) For the purpose of putting into effect the provisions of a reorganisation scheme, the Commission shall serve on the tenant and on the landlord of every croft to which those provisions apply and on any person (other than such a tenant) who under the scheme is to become the tenant of a croft a notice specifying the date on which the scheme is to be put into effect, and where such notices have been served—

- (a) every such tenant shall be deemed to have given notice renouncing the tenancy of his croft immediately before the said date ; and
- (b) each person (whether or not such a tenant) who under the scheme is to become the tenant of a croft shall on that date become the tenant of that croft.

(7) Where any buildings situated on land to which a reorganisation scheme applies will on the putting into effect of the scheme cease to be required in connection with the occupation of that land, the Commission shall, on the scheme being confirmed by the Secretary of State, give notice to that effect to the landlord of the land, and thereupon the provisions of subsections (6) and (8) of section sixteen of the Act of 1955 (under which the Secretary of State may be required to purchase buildings on certain crofts) shall apply in relation to the buildings first mentioned as if the said notice had been a notice given under the said subsection (6) to the landlord by the Commission immediately before the date of the putting into effect of the scheme.

A notice given under this subsection to a landlord by the Commission shall inform the landlord of the effect of this subsection in relation to the buildings in respect of which the notice is given.

(8) Where a reorganisation scheme provides, in pursuance of paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of the last foregoing section, for

the inclusion in the scheme of land in the vicinity of the township, the Secretary of State shall, on confirming the scheme, serve—

- (a) on the occupier of any such land who is not the owner thereof, a copy of the scheme together with a notice terminating his interest in the land on the expiry of three months from the date of the service of the notice ; and
- (b) on the owner of any such land a copy of the scheme together with a notice requiring him to enter into an undertaking that he will, on the date on which the scheme is put into effect, let the land in accordance with the provisions of the scheme.

(9) Where the interest in any land of the occupier of that land is terminated in pursuance of paragraph (a) of the last foregoing subsection, the Secretary of State shall be deemed to be authorised to purchase the said interest compulsorily and to have served notice to treat in respect thereof on the date on which the interest is terminated as aforesaid.

(10) Where—

- (a) the owner of any land fails within two months from the date on which a notice is served on him under paragraph (b) of subsection (8) of this section to enter into such an undertaking as is mentioned in that paragraph or, having entered into such an undertaking, fails to let the land in accordance with the provisions of the scheme on the date on which the scheme is put into effect ; or
- (b) the owner of any land to which any provision contained in a reorganisation scheme applies gives to the Secretary of State, within two months from the date on which notice of the confirmation of the scheme is served on him under paragraph 7 of the Second Schedule to this Act, notice requiring the Secretary of State to purchase the land ;

the Secretary of State shall be deemed to be authorised to purchase the said land compulsorily and to have served notice to treat in respect thereof immediately before the date on which the scheme is put into effect.

Any purchase of land under this subsection shall be deemed to be completed immediately before the date on which the scheme is put into effect, and the Secretary of State shall, as the landlord of such land, be liable to pay or, as the case may be, entitled to receive any such sum as is mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (3) of this section which becomes payable on the said date and any sum payable on that date under subsection (6) of section fourteen of the Act of 1955 by way

of compensation for deterioration of, or damage to, fixed equipment on the land.

(11) The provisions of this and of the last foregoing section shall, unless the context otherwise requires, apply in relation to a group of neighbouring townships as they apply in relation to a township.

(12) Sections nineteen and twenty of the Act of 1955 (which relate to reorganisation schemes) shall cease to have effect, except in relation to a reorganisation scheme which has been submitted to the Secretary of State for confirmation before the commencement of this Act, and nothing in this or the last foregoing section shall apply in relation to a reorganisation scheme submitted as aforesaid.

10. Section twenty-one of the Act of 1955 (which relates to the duty of a crofter to work his croft in accordance with the rules of good husbandry), shall cease to have effect. Repeal of s. 21 of Act of 1955.

11.—(1) The provisions of this subsection shall have effect with respect to any sublease of his croft by a crofter which is subsisting at the commencement of this Act, that is to say— Subletting of crofts.

(a) where it was entered into without the consent in writing of the landlord of the croft, then if within six months from the commencement of this Act the landlord and the crofter intimate jointly to the Commission that the sublease has been entered into and furnish the Commission with the name of the subtenant and the duration of the sublease, the sublease shall be held to be valid as from the date of such intimation ;

(b) where it was entered into with the consent in writing of the landlord, the sublease shall become null and void on the expiry of six months from the commencement of this Act unless before the expiry of that period the crofter has intimated to the Commission that the sublease has been entered into and has furnished the Commission with the name of the subtenant and the duration of the sublease.

(2) Notwithstanding any enactment or rule of law a crofter shall be entitled after the commencement of this Act to sublet his croft without the consent of the landlord of the croft.

(3) A crofter shall not after the commencement of this Act sublet his croft otherwise than with the consent in writing of the Commission and in accordance with such conditions (which shall not include conditions relating to rent) as the Commission in giving their consent may impose ; and any sublease of his croft granted by a crofter otherwise than as aforesaid shall be null and void :

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed as debarring a crofter from subletting any dwelling-house or other building forming part of his croft to holiday visitors.

(4) On applying to the Commission for their consent to a proposed sublease of his croft, a crofter shall furnish such information with respect to the proposed sublease, including the name of the subtenant, the duration of the sublease and the terms and conditions of the sublease (other than those relating to rent), as the Commission may require.

(5) The Commission shall, on an application being made to them by a crofter for their consent to a proposed sublease of a croft, serve on the landlord of the croft a notice stating that such application has been made and specifying the name and designation of the proposed subtenant, and in deciding whether to give or to refuse consent to such sublease the Commission shall have regard to any observations made to them by the landlord within fourteen days from the date of the service of such notice.

(6) The Commission may, in giving their consent to a proposed sublease of a croft, impose such conditions (other than any relating to rent) as they may think fit.

12.—(1) Where the Commission are of the opinion that any crofter is failing to make adequate use of his croft, they may serve on him a preliminary notice setting out their opinion as aforesaid and stating that, unless he satisfies them within one year from the date of the service of such preliminary notice that he is making adequate use of his croft, the Commission may, in accordance with the provisions of the next following subsection, serve on him a notice of requirement to sublet.

The Commission may at any time withdraw a preliminary notice served by them on a crofter under this subsection.

(2) Where a crofter on whom a preliminary notice has been served under the foregoing subsection fails to satisfy the Commission within the period mentioned in that subsection that he is making adequate use of his croft, the Commission may, within one month from the expiry of that period, serve on such crofter a notice stating that, subject to the provisions of the next following subsection, the croft will, on the expiry of one month from the date of the service of the notice or such longer period as may be specified in the notice, become subject to a requirement that it be sublet.

(3) A crofter on whom a notice is served under the last foregoing subsection by the Commission may, at any time before his croft becomes subject, in terms of such notice, to a requirement that it be sublet, refer to the Secretary of State the question

whether he is making adequate use of his croft, and the Secretary of State, after affording to the crofter an opportunity of making representations to him and, if the crofter does not object to such consultation, after consulting with any grazings committee appointed under section twenty-four of the Act of 1955 in respect of common grazings in the township in which the croft is situated, may annul the notice or may confirm it.

(4) Where a notice is served under subsection (2) of this section on a crofter by the Commission and either no reference is made under the last foregoing subsection to the Secretary of State by the crofter or on such a reference the Secretary of State confirms the notice, the Commission may, within one month from the last date on which a reference might have been made as aforesaid or from the date on which the notice was confirmed by the Secretary of State, as the case may be, serve on the crofter a further notice requiring that he shall, within three months from the date of the service of such further notice, submit to them for their approval proposals (other than any relating to rent) for subletting his croft.

(5) The Commission shall, on proposals for subletting a croft being submitted to them by a crofter as aforesaid, serve on the landlord of the croft a notice stating that such proposals have been submitted and specifying the name and designation of the proposed subtenant, and in deciding whether or not to approve such proposals the Commission shall have regard to any observations made to them by the landlord within fourteen days from the date of the service of such notice.

(6) The Commission may, in giving their approval to any proposals submitted to them by a crofter as aforesaid, impose such conditions (other than any relating to rent) as they may think fit, and any reference in this or the next following section to proposals submitted to the Commission under subsection (4) of this section and approved by them shall include a reference to conditions imposed by the Commission under this subsection in giving their approval to such proposals.

(7) If a crofter on whom a further notice is served under subsection (4) of this section by the Commission fails within the period mentioned in that subsection to submit proposals for subletting his croft, or if any proposals submitted by such a crofter are not approved by the Commission, or if such a crofter fails to sublet the croft in accordance with proposals approved by the Commission, the Commission themselves may, subject to the following provisions of this section, grant a sublease of the croft to such person as they may think fit.

(8) Before granting a sublease of any croft under the last foregoing subsection the Commission shall consult with any

grazings committee appointed under section twenty-four of the Act of 1955 in respect of common grazings in the township in which the croft is situated, and thereafter the Commission shall, if they propose to grant such sublease, serve on the landlord of the croft and on the crofter a notice to that effect which shall also specify the name and designation of the proposed subtenant, and in deciding whether or not to grant the sublease the Commission shall have regard to any observations made to them by the landlord or by the crofter within fourteen days from the date of the service of such notice.

(9) Where the Commission grant a sublease of any croft under subsection (7) of this section, they shall forthwith give to the landlord of the croft, to the crofter and to the subtenant under the sublease a notice intimating that they have granted the sublease as aforesaid and setting out the name of the subtenant, the duration of the sublease, and the terms and conditions on which it has been granted, and the Commission shall also make a record of the condition as at the date of entry under the sublease of any fixed equipment let thereunder.

(10) A sublease of a croft granted by the crofter in accordance with proposals submitted to the Commission under subsection (4) of this section and approved by them, or by the Commission under subsection (7) of this section, shall not, unless the crofter so wishes, include—

- (a) any dwelling-house or garden ground forming part of the croft ;
- (b) any buildings or other structures erected, or any works executed, on the croft which, by virtue of subsection (2) or (3) of section five of this Act, are permanent improvements on the croft ;
- (c) such part of the croft as the Commission shall determine, being a part which (taken together with the site of any dwelling-house, garden ground, buildings, structures or works which, by virtue of the foregoing provisions of this subsection, are not included in the sublease) extends to one acre ;
- (d) any right pertaining to the tenancy of the croft to cut or take peat.

(11) A sublease of any croft granted under subsection (7) of this section by the Commission shall have effect in all respects as if it had been granted by the crofter in accordance with proposals submitted to the Commission under subsection (4) of this section and approved by them.

(12) The rent payable under a sublease granted under subsection (7) of this section by the Commission shall, in the case of a sublease of a whole croft, or of a whole croft other than

any subjects which, by virtue of subsection (10) of this section, are not included in the sublease, be a sum equal to one and one quarter times the rent payable to the landlord by the crofter in respect of the croft, and, in any other case, be such proportion of the said sum as the Commission may determine:

Provided that the Land Court may, on an application in that behalf made by the crofter within six months from the date on which notice intimating the grant of the sublease was given to him under subsection (9) of this section by the Commission, vary the rent fixed by or under this subsection and substitute therefor such other rent, whether higher or lower than the rent so fixed, as may appear to the Land Court to be just in all the circumstances, and the rent determined by the Land Court in pursuance of this proviso shall be payable under the sublease, in place of the rent fixed as aforesaid, as from the date of entry under the sublease.

(13) The duration of any sublease granted under subsection (7) of this section by the Commission shall, subject to the provisions of the next following subsection and of subsection (3) of the next following section, be such number of years, not exceeding five, as the Commission may determine, and any such sublease shall be granted subject to the following terms and conditions, that is to say—

- (a) the subtenant shall make adequate use of the land comprised in the sublease ;
- (b) the subtenant shall maintain any permanent improvements existing on such land at the date of the commencement of the sublease in as good a state of repair as they were in at the said date and, if he fails to do so, shall on the termination of the sublease pay to the crofter the cost, as at the date of such termination, of making good any deterioration of, or damage to, such improvements due to his failure, which cost shall, failing agreement between the subtenant and the crofter, be determined by the Land Court ;
- (c) the subtenant shall not make any permanent improvements on the land comprised in the sublease, other than an improvement falling under head 3, 4, 5 or 6 of the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1955, and the crofter shall not be held responsible for the maintenance of any permanent improvements erected by the subtenant without the consent of the crofter ;

and to such other terms and conditions as may be specified in the sublease.

(14) If the Commission are satisfied in relation to any sublease granted by them under subsection (7) of this section—

- (a) that the subtenant has broken one or more of the terms or conditions of the sublease, or

- (b) where representations in that behalf are made by the crofter or by the subtenant, that the circumstances of either of them have so materially altered that it is reasonable that the sublease should be terminated,

the Commission may serve on the crofter and on the subtenant a notice in writing terminating the sublease on such date as may be specified in the notice, being a date not later than one year from the date of the service of the notice.

(15) Where any person occupying a croft—

- (a) has, by virtue of any of the provisions of this section, ceased to be entitled to occupy such croft ; or
- (b) is a subtenant to whom the croft has been sublet by the crofter after the date on which a further notice was served on the crofter by the Commission under subsection (4) of this section and otherwise than in accordance with proposals submitted to the Commission under that subsection and approved by them ;

the Commission may serve on such person a notice in writing requiring him to give up his occupation of the croft on or before such date as may be specified in the notice, being a date not less than one month from the date of the service of the notice ; and if he fails to give up his occupation of the croft on or before the date so specified, subsection (3) of section seventeen of the Act of 1955 (which provides for the ejection of a crofter from his croft in certain circumstances) shall, subject to any necessary modifications, apply as it applies where a crofter fails to give up the occupation of a croft as mentioned in that subsection.

(16) In this section “adequate use” in relation to a croft means such use of the croft for agriculture as, having regard to its nature and location, a tenant reasonably skilled in husbandry might be expected to make of it.

Miscellaneous provisions regarding subleases of crofts.

13.—(1) Subject to the provisions of the next following subsection, the subtenant under a sublease of a croft shall not be held to be a crofter or to be the tenant of an agricultural holding within the meaning of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1949.

(2) Where under a sublease of any croft a right in any common grazing is let to the subtenant, and the sublease is one which—

- (a) has been intimated to the Commission under paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) of section eleven of this Act, or
- (b) has been granted by the crofter with the consent of the Commission and in accordance with any conditions imposed by them, as mentioned in subsection (3) of section eleven of this Act, or

- (c) has been granted by the crofter in accordance with proposals submitted to the Commission under subsection (4) of the last foregoing section and approved by them, or
- (d) has been granted under subsection (7) of the last foregoing section by the Commission,

the subtenant shall come in place of the crofter in relation to any matter which concerns such right, and any grazings regulations applicable to such common grazing shall apply to the subtenant accordingly.

(3) Where the tenancy of a croft is terminated, any sublease of that croft subsisting immediately before the date of such termination shall come to an end on that date :

Provided that where a sublease comes to an end by virtue of the foregoing provisions of this subsection the Commission may, on an application in that behalf made to them by the subtenant within one month from the date on which the sublease came to an end as aforesaid, make an order permitting the subtenant to remain in occupation of the croft for such period, not exceeding one year from the said date, and subject to such conditions, as may be specified in the order ; and no proceedings for the removal of the subtenant from the croft shall be taken by the owner of the croft before the expiry of the said period of one month or, if an application is made under this subsection to the Commission by the subtenant within that period, before the date of the determination of the Commission on such application.

(4) In this and the last two foregoing sections any reference to a croft shall include a reference to a part of a croft.

14.—(1) The Secretary of State shall have the like power to provide financial assistance—

- (a) for occupiers of crofts who are also the owners thereof and who in the opinion of the Secretary of State are of substantially the same economic status as a crofter ; and
- (b) for occupiers of holdings, other than crofts, situated in the crofting counties which are either holdings of which the area does not exceed seventy-five acres (exclusive of any common pasture or grazing held therewith) or holdings the annual rent of which, if they were crofts let to crofters under the Act of 1955 and this Act, would not, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, exceed fifty pounds, being occupiers who in the opinion of the Secretary of State are of substantially the same economic status as a crofter ; and

Amendment of powers of Secretary of State with respect to giving of financial assistance in crofting counties.

- (c) for subtenants of crofts or parts of crofts occupying under subleases intimated or granted as mentioned in subsection (2) of the last foregoing section ;

as he has by virtue of subsection (1) of section twenty-two of the Act of 1955 to provide financial assistance for crofters ; and accordingly subsection (1) of the said section twenty-two shall have effect as if the reference therein to crofts included a reference to such holdings and to parts of crofts and as if the reference therein to crofters included a reference to occupiers of crofts who are also the owners thereof, to occupiers of such holdings and to subtenants of crofts or parts of crofts.

(2) The Secretary of State may make regulations providing that the conditions applied to any dwelling-house by regulations made under subsection (4) of section twenty-two of the Act of 1955 or subsection (3) of section seventy-seven of the Agriculture (Scotland) Act, 1948 (which subsections provide for the making by the Secretary of State of regulations applying certain conditions to crofters' dwelling-houses in respect of which a grant has been made), shall not apply to such dwelling-house in such circumstances and to such extent as may be specified in the regulations made under this subsection.

Amendment
of law with
respect to
common
grazings.

15.—(1) A person may be appointed in pursuance of section twenty-four of the Act of 1955 to be a member of a common grazings committee notwithstanding that he is not a crofter.

(2) The duty imposed on a grazings committee by subsection (2) of section twenty-six of the Act of 1955 to make provision in common grazings regulations for the recovery from certain crofters of the expenses incurred by the committee in the discharge of certain of their functions under that Act shall include a duty to provide in such regulations that the committee may from time to time levy on, and recover from, the crofters referred to in paragraph (a) or, as the case may be, paragraph (b) of the said subsection, in such proportions as may be specified in the regulations, such sums as will in the opinion of the committee be necessary to enable the committee to meet any expenses which they may incur in the discharge of the functions mentioned respectively in the said paragraphs (a) and (b).

(3) Common grazings regulations may—

- (a) restrict the use of any part of the common grazings on which works of improvement have been carried out to crofters who contribute towards the expenses incurred by the common grazings committee in carrying out those works ;
- (b) where the use of any part of the common grazings is restricted as aforesaid, regulate the number and kinds of

stock which each contributing crofter may put on that part and the number and kinds of stock which each crofter (whether or not he is a contributing crofter) may put on the remainder of the common grazings.

(4) Subsection (3) of section twenty-seven of the Act of 1955 (which empowers the Commission to apportion a common grazing shared by two or more townships into separate parts for the exclusive use of the several townships) shall have effect as if at the end thereof there were added the words “or may apportion a part of such grazing for the exclusive use of one of the townships.”

(5) Where the Commission in pursuance of subsection (3) or (4) of section twenty-seven of the Act of 1955 apportion to a township or to an individual a part of a common grazing for its or his exclusive use, they may make the apportionment subject to such conditions, including conditions with respect to the fencing or the draining of the apportioned part, as they may think fit.

(6) For the purposes of the provisions of the Act of 1955 and of this Act relating to common grazings references in either of the said Acts to a crofter shall include references to any person who, not being a crofter, is entitled to share in a common grazing along with crofters.

16.—(1) Any increase in the expenses of the Commission attributable to the provisions of this Act shall be defrayed by the Secretary of State. Financial provisions.

(2) All expenses incurred by the Secretary of State under the provisions of this Act shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

(3) All sums received by the Secretary of State under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the Exchequer.

17.—(1) In this Act the expression “the Act of 1955” means the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1955, and any expression used in this Act and in the Act of 1955 has the same meaning in this Act as in that Act. Interpretation.

(2) Any reference in this Act to any other enactment shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as a reference to that enactment as amended by any other enactment including this Act.

18.—(1) The Act of 1955 shall have effect subject to the amendments specified in Part II of the First Schedule to this Act, being minor amendments or amendments consequential on the provisions of this Act (other than section six thereof). Amendments and repeals.

(2) The provisions of the Act of 1955 mentioned in the first column of the Third Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the second column of that Schedule, without prejudice, however, to the continuance in force of the provisions mentioned in subsection (6) of section six and subsection (12) of section nine of this Act respectively, for the purposes mentioned in those subsections.

Citation and commencement.

19.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1961, and the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1955, and this Act may be cited together as the Crofters (Scotland) Acts, 1955 and 1961.

(2) This Act (other than section twelve thereof) shall come into operation on the expiry of the period of one month commencing with the date on which it is passed and section twelve of this Act shall come into operation on a day appointed by the Secretary of State by order made by statutory instrument, but no order shall be made under this subsection unless a draft of such order has been laid before Parliament and approved by resolution of each House thereof.

Any reference in this Act to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the date on which this Act (other than section twelve thereof) comes into operation.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

AMENDMENTS OF THE ACT OF 1955

Sections 6
and 18.

PART I

AMENDMENTS CONSEQUENTIAL ON SECTION SIX OF THIS ACT

1. In subsection (2) of section seven (which provides that the landlord of a croft may set off all rent due or to become due by a crofter who has renounced his tenancy against any sum due to the crofter or to the Secretary of State by way of compensation for permanent improvements) after the words "any sum found to be due" there shall be inserted the words "by the landlord".

2. After subsection (7) of section eleven (which provides that where a croft has been declared vacant under subsection (5) of that section the landlord shall be liable to make certain payments to the executor of the deceased crofter in respect of permanent improvements on the croft) there shall be inserted the following subsections—

"(7A) Where a croft has been declared under subsection (5) of this section to be vacant consequent on the death after the commencement of the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1961, of a crofter who immediately before his death was qualified as mentioned in the next following subsection, and the value of the improvements on the croft is determined by the Land Court under the last foregoing subsection, the executor of the crofter may request the Land Court to determine what would have been the value of the improvements on the croft if the said Act had not been passed, and if the value last mentioned is greater than the value determined by the Land Court under the last foregoing subsection, the difference between the two said values shall be payable to the executor by the Secretary of State:

Provided that the Secretary of State shall be entitled to set off any amount due to him by the crofter at the date of his death in respect of a loan made under subsection (2) or (3) of section twenty-two of this Act or subsection (7) of section seven or section nine of the Act of 1911 against any sum payable to the executor by the Secretary of State under this subsection.

(7B) The reference in the last foregoing subsection to a crofter who immediately before his death was qualified is a reference to a crofter—

- (a) whose tenancy of the croft in question began before the commencement of the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1961, or
- (b) who held the tenancy of such croft as statutory successor to his immediate predecessor in the tenancy and each of whose predecessors (being in each case a person whose tenancy of the croft began after the commencement of the said Act) held such tenancy as statutory successor to his immediate predecessor."

3. In subsection (3) of section thirteen (which provides that the landlord of a croft may set off all rent due by a crofter who has

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been removed from such croft against any sum due to the crofter for permanent improvements) after the words "any sum found to be due" there shall be inserted the words "by the landlord".

4. In subsection (7) of section fourteen (which provides that the landlord of a croft may set off any compensation for deterioration due by a crofter on the termination of his tenancy against any compensation payable to the crofter for permanent improvements) after the words "any compensation payable" there shall be inserted the words "by him".

5. In subsection (8) of section sixteen (which relates to the compulsory purchase by the Secretary of State of certain buildings on a vacant croft) after the words "entitled to receive" there shall be inserted the words "from the landlord".

6. In subsection (8) of section seventeen (which relates to the consideration payable by an absentee crofter in respect of the conveyance to him of his dwelling-house) the words "to an incoming tenant" shall be omitted.

7. For subsection (2) of section twenty-eight of the Act of 1955 (which relates to the amount of the compensation payable under subsection (1) of that section to a cottar who renounces his tenancy or is removed from the subject occupied by him in respect of permanent improvements on that subject) there shall be substituted the following subsections—

"(2) The amount of the compensation payable under the foregoing subsection shall, failing agreement, be fixed by the Land Court, and—

(a) where the cottar renounced his tenancy or was removed from his subject before the commencement of the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1961, the provisions of subsections (3), (4) and (5) of section fourteen of this Act (which relates to compensation to crofters for improvements) shall apply in relation to such cottar as they apply in relation to a crofter whose tenancy was terminated before the said commencement;

(b) where the cottar renounces his tenancy or is removed from his subject after the commencement of the said Act of 1961, the provisions of subsection (3) of section fourteen of this Act and of subsections (1) and (2) of section six of the said Act of 1961 (which relate to compensation to crofters for improvements) shall apply in relation to such cottar as they apply in relation to crofters.

(2A) Where compensation falls to be assessed under subsections (1) and (2) of section six of the said Act of 1961, as applied by paragraph (b) of the last foregoing subsection, in respect of any permanent improvement and the amount of such compensation is fixed by the Land Court under the last foregoing subsection, then if the cottar is qualified as mentioned in the next following subsection he may request the Land Court

to determine the amount which would have been payable by way of compensation in respect of that improvement if the said Act of 1961 had not been passed, and if the amount last mentioned is greater than the amount fixed by the Land Court as aforesaid, the difference between the two said amounts shall be payable to the cottar by the Secretary of State:

Provided that—

- (a) the Secretary of State shall be entitled to set off any amount due to him by the cottar in respect of a loan made under subsection (2) of section twenty-two of this Act or section nine of the Act of 1911 against any sum payable to the cottar by the Secretary of State under this subsection; and
- (b) this subsection shall not apply where compensation in respect of the improvement in question has on a previous occasion fallen to be assessed under subsections (1) and (2) of section six of the said Act of 1961, as applied as aforesaid.

(2B) The reference in the last foregoing subsection to a cottar who is qualified is a reference to a cottar—

- (a) whose occupation of the subject in question began before the commencement of the said Act of 1961, or
- (b) who occupies such subject as heir-at-law, legatee or assignee of his immediate predecessor as occupier of the subject, and each of whose predecessors (being in each case a person whose occupation of the subject began after the commencement of the said Act of 1961) occupied the subject as heir-at-law, legatee or assignee of his immediate predecessor.”

PART II

MINOR AMENDMENTS AND GENERAL CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

8. Any reference in the Act of 1955 to that Act shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include a reference to this Act.

9. In section three (which defines a croft)—

- (a) in paragraph (c) of subsection (1) for the word “is” there shall be substituted the words “was before the commencement of the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1961.”; and
- (b) at the end of subsection (1) there shall be added the following paragraph—

“(d) as from the date of the direction, every holding situated as aforesaid as to which the Secretary of State has directed under subsection (1) of section two of the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1961, that it shall be a croft.”

10. In section eight (which relates to the assignation of a croft)—

- (a) in subsection (2) the words from “and shall” onwards shall be omitted;

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- (b) in subsection (3) for the word “giving” there shall be substituted the words “deciding whether to give or to withhold”;
- (c) in subsection (4) the words from “and, where” onwards shall be omitted;
- (d) in subsection (5) the words from “or, where” to “such terms and conditions” shall be omitted; and
- (e) at the end of the section there shall be added the following subsection—

“(6) An assignation to which the Commission have given their consent under this section shall take effect at the term of Whitsunday or Martinmas first occurring not less than two months after the date on which such consent was intimated to the crofter, unless before the said term of Whitsunday or Martinmas, as the case may be, the crofter or his heir or legatee and the assignee jointly give to the Commission notice in writing that they do not intend to proceed with the assignation.”.

11. In section twelve (which relates to the resumption of a croft or part of a croft by the landlord)—

- (a) in subsection (2) after the word “seashore” there shall be inserted the words “or for any other purpose likely to provide employment for crofters and others in the locality”; and
- (b) at the end of the section there shall be added the following subsection—

“(4) The provisions of the Crofters (Scotland) Acts, 1955 and 1961, shall cease to apply to any land on its being resumed in pursuance of an order authorising its resumption made under this section by the Land Court, without prejudice, however, to the subsequent exercise of any powers conferred by any enactment for the constitution of new crofts or the enlargement of existing crofts.”.

12. In section sixteen (which relates to vacant crofts)—

- (a) after subsection (3) there shall be inserted the following subsection—

“(3A) Where any person is in occupation of a croft under a letting which is null and void by virtue of the last foregoing subsection, the Commission may serve on him a notice in writing requiring him to give up his occupation of such croft on or before such day as may be specified in the notice, being a day not less than one month from the date of the service of the notice; and if he fails to give up his occupation of the croft on or before that day, subsection (3) of the next following section shall, subject to any necessary modifications, apply as it

applies where a crofter fails to give up the occupation of a croft as mentioned in that subsection.”;

(b) subsection (9) shall have effect as if at the end thereof there were added the words “The Secretary of State shall intimate to the Commission any direction given by him under this subsection.”;

(c) after subsection (11) there shall be inserted the following subsection—

“(11A) For the purposes of this section a croft shall be taken to be vacant notwithstanding that it is occupied, if it is occupied otherwise than by the tenant of the croft.”; and

(d) after subsection (12) there shall be inserted the following subsection—

“(13) The provisions of this section shall have effect in relation to a part of a croft as they have effect in relation to a croft.”.

13. In section twenty-four, in subsection (2) (which relates to the giving of notice of meetings for the appointment of grazings committees) for the words from “on or near the door” onwards there shall be substituted the words “in such public place or places in that district as may be approved by the Commission.”.

14. In section twenty-five (which relates to the powers and duties of grazings committees), in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) after the word “and” there shall be inserted the words “to provide, maintain and, if necessary, replace”.

15. In section twenty-six (which relates to common grazings regulations), in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) after the words “and in” there shall be inserted the word “providing”.

16. In section thirty-two (which relates to the compulsory purchase of land and to the management of land), in subsection (2) for the words “subsection (10) of section twenty thereof” there shall be substituted the words “subsection (9) or (10) of section nine of the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1961.”.

17. In section thirty-four (which relates to the determination of disputes), in subsection (1) for the words “are required by or” there shall be substituted the words “have jurisdiction”.

18. In section thirty-seven (which contains provisions for the interpretation of the Act), in subsection (1) after the definition of permanent improvement there shall be inserted the following words—

“Provided that no building or other structure erected on a croft shall be held to be a permanent improvement on the croft unless it is a fixture on the land;”.

19. In section thirty-eight (which provides amongst other things for the modification of enactments in relation to the crofting counties), in subsection (2) after the word “than” there shall be inserted the words “section twenty-five of the Act of 1911 and”.

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20. In the Second Schedule (which refers to the statutory conditions of crofting tenure)—

(a) in paragraph 3 for the words “the Commission” there shall be substituted the words “the Land Court”;

(b) after paragraph 3 there shall be inserted the following paragraph—

“3A. The crofter shall provide such fixed equipment on his croft as may be necessary to enable him to cultivate the croft.”; and

(c) for paragraph 5 there shall be substituted the following paragraph—

“5. A crofter shall not sublet his croft or any part thereof otherwise than with the consent in writing of the Commission and in accordance with such conditions (which shall not include conditions relating to rent) as the Commission in giving their consent may impose:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as debarring a crofter from subletting any dwelling-house or other building forming part of his croft to holiday visitors.”.

21. In the Fifth Schedule (which relates to permanent improvements)—

(a) in paragraph 10 for the words “to an incoming tenant” there shall be substituted the words “as an agricultural subject.”; and

(b) after paragraph 10 there shall be inserted the following paragraph—

“11. Buildings or other structures erected under section five of the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1961, being buildings or structures which are fixtures on the land; or works executed under the said section five.”.

Section 8.

SECOND SCHEDULE

CONFIRMATION AND VALIDITY OF REORGANISATION SCHEMES

PART I

Procedure for confirming reorganisation schemes

1. Before confirming a reorganisation scheme the Secretary of State shall—

(a) serve on every owner and every occupier of land to which the draft scheme applies a copy of the draft scheme together with a notice naming a place within the locality in which such land is situated where a copy of the maps and plans submitted with the draft scheme may be inspected at all reasonable hours and stating that such owner or occupier may, within twenty-eight days from the date of the service of the notice, object in such manner as may be specified in the notice to the draft scheme or to any provision contained therein; and

(b) in two successive weeks publish in one or more newspapers circulating in the locality in which the land to which the scheme applies is situated a notice stating that the draft scheme has been submitted to him, specifying the land to which the scheme applies, naming a place within the locality where a copy of the draft scheme and of the maps and plans submitted therewith may be inspected at all reasonable hours, and stating that any person having an interest in any land to which the scheme applies may, within twenty-eight days from the date of the first publication of the notice, object in such manner as may be specified in the notice to the draft scheme or to any provision contained therein.

2. If no objection is made under the foregoing paragraph or if all objections so made are withdrawn, the Secretary of State may, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Schedule, confirm the draft scheme with or without modifications.

3. If any objection made as aforesaid is not withdrawn, the Secretary of State shall, before deciding whether to confirm the draft scheme, cause a public local inquiry to be held, and after considering the objection and the report of the person who held the inquiry the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit and subject to the provisions of the next following paragraph, confirm the draft scheme with or without modifications.

4. Where the Secretary of State proposes to make any modification in the draft scheme by virtue either of paragraph 2 of this Schedule or of the last foregoing paragraph, he shall, before deciding to confirm the draft scheme as so modified, serve on each of the persons referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1 of this Schedule and on any other person who in his opinion may be substantially affected by such modification a notice specifying the modification and stating that such person may, within fourteen days from the date of the service of the notice, make representations in writing concerning the modification to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State shall consider any representations so made before he decides whether to confirm the draft scheme as so modified.

5. Notwithstanding anything in paragraph 3 of this Schedule, the Secretary of State may require any person who has made an objection to state in writing the grounds thereof and may disregard the objection for the purposes of this Schedule if it is an objection which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is frivolous, or which relates exclusively to the assessment of any sum which will fall to be fixed under this Act or any other enactment by the Land Court, or which relates to the assessment of compensation on the compulsory acquisition of land or of an interest in land by virtue of section nine of this Act.

6. The provisions of subsections (2) to (9) of section three hundred and fifty-five of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947 (which relate to the holding of local inquiries) shall apply in relation to a public local inquiry held under paragraph 3 of this Schedule as they apply in relation to local inquiries held under the said section three hundred and fifty-five.

2ND SCH.

PART II

Validity of reorganisation schemes

7. On confirming a reorganisation scheme the Secretary of State shall forthwith—

- (a) serve on every person on whom a notice was required to be served under sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1 or paragraph 4 of this Schedule a notice stating that the scheme has been confirmed; and
- (b) publish in one or more newspapers circulating in the locality in which the land to which the scheme applies is situated a notice stating that the scheme has been confirmed and naming a place within the locality where a copy of the scheme and of the maps and plans relating thereto may be inspected at all reasonable hours.

8. If any person aggrieved by a reorganisation scheme desires to question its validity on the ground that it is not within the powers of this Act or that any requirement of this Act has not been complied with, he may, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of the notice referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of the last foregoing paragraph, make an application for the purpose to the Court of Session, and if any such application is made the Court, if satisfied that the scheme is not within the powers of this Act or that the interests of the applicant have been substantially prejudiced by a failure to comply with any requirement of this Act, may quash the scheme either generally or in so far as it affects any property or interest of the applicant; but except as aforesaid the scheme shall not at any time be questioned in any proceedings whatsoever.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Section 18.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF 1955 REPEALED

Section four	...	...	The whole section.
Section eight	...	...	In subsection (2), the words from "and shall" to the end of the subsection. In subsection (4), the words from "and, where" to the end of the subsection. In subsection (5), the words from "or, where" to "such terms and conditions".
Section fourteen	...	...	Subsections (4) and (5).
Section fifteen	...	...	Subsections (2) to (4).
Section sixteen	...	...	In subsection (7), the words "or under subsection (5) of section twenty-one thereof".
Section seventeen	...	...	In subsection (4), the words from "and (b)" to "occupation of the croft".
Section nineteen	...	...	The whole section.
Section twenty	...	...	The whole section.
Section twenty-one	...	...	The whole section.
Section twenty-seven	...	...	Subsection (6).
Section thirty-four	...	...	Subsection (2).
Section thirty-seven	...	...	Subsection (2).
Fourth Schedule	...	...	The whole Schedule.

Table of Statutes referred to in this Act

Short Title	Session and Chapter
Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1931	21 & 22 Geo. 5. c. 44.
Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947 ...	10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 43.
Agriculture (Scotland) Act, 1948	11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 45.
Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1949 ...	12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 75.
Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1955	3 & 4 Eliz. 2. c. 21.

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