

Housing and Planning Bill

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Explanatory notes to the Bill, prepared by the Department for Communities and Local Government, are published separately as Bill 75 – EN.

EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Secretary Greg Clark has made the following statement under section 19(1)(a) of the Human Rights Act 1998:

In my view the provisions of the Housing and Planning Bill are compatible with the Convention rights.

Housing and Planning Bill

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A
B I L L

TO

Make provision about housing, estate agents, rentcharges, planning and compulsory purchase.

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:—

PART 1

NEW HOMES IN ENGLAND

CHAPTER 1

STARTER HOMES

- 1 Purpose of this Chapter** 5
- The purpose of this Chapter is to promote the supply of starter homes in England.
- 2 What is a starter home?**
- (1) In this Chapter “starter home” means a building or part of a building that— 10
- (a) is a new dwelling,
 - (b) is available for purchase by qualifying first-time buyers only,
 - (c) is to be sold at a discount of at least 20% of the market value,
 - (d) is to be sold for less than the price cap, and
 - (e) is subject to any restrictions on sale or letting specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State. 15
- (2) “New dwelling” means a building or part of a building that—
- (a) has been constructed for use as a single dwelling and has not previously been occupied, or
 - (b) has been adapted for use as a single dwelling and has not been occupied since its adaptation. 20

- (3) “Qualifying first-time buyer” means an individual who –
- (a) is a first-time buyer,
 - (b) is under the age of 40, and
 - (c) has any other characteristics specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State (for example, relating to nationality or minimum age). 5
- (4) “First-time buyer” has the meaning given by section 57AA(2) of the Finance Act 2003.
- (5) “Purchase”: the reference to a building or part of a building being available for purchase is to a freehold or a leasehold interest in the building or part being available for purchase. 10
- (6) The “price cap” is set out in the table.

<i>Location of starter home</i>	<i>Price cap</i>	
Greater London	£450,000	
Outside Greater London	£250,000	15

- (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the definition of “first-time buyer”.
- (8) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the price cap; and the regulations may provide for different price caps to apply –
- (a) for starter homes in different areas in Greater London; 20
 - (b) for starter homes in different areas outside Greater London.

3 General duty to promote supply of starter homes

- (1) *An English planning authority must carry out its relevant planning functions with a view to promoting the supply of starter homes in England.*
- (2) A local planning authority in England must have regard to any guidance given by the Secretary of State in carrying out that duty. 25
- (3) “English planning authority” means –
- (a) a local planning authority in England, or
 - (b) the Secretary of State when exercising a function relating to the grant of planning permission on an application in respect of land in England. 30
- (4) “Relevant planning functions” means –
- (a) functions under Part 3 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, other than functions relating to the grant of permission in principle;
 - (b) functions under Part 8 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999;
 - (c) functions under Part 2 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. 35
- (5) The Secretary of State may by regulations –
- (a) amend the definition of “English planning authority” in subsection (3);
 - (b) amend the definition of “relevant planning functions” in subsection (4).

4 Planning permission: provision of starter homes

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that an English planning authority may only grant planning permission for a residential development of a specified description if the starter homes requirement is met.
- (2) “English planning authority” means – 5
 - (a) a local planning authority in England, or
 - (b) the Secretary of State when exercising a function relating to the grant of planning permission on an application in respect of land in England.
- (3) “The starter homes requirement” means a requirement, specified in the regulations, relating to the provision of starter homes in England. 10
- (4) Regulations under this section may, for example, provide that an English planning authority may grant planning permission only if a person has entered into a planning obligation to provide a certain number of starter homes or to pay a sum to be used by the authority for providing starter homes.
- (5) The regulations may confer discretions on an English planning authority. 15
- (6) The regulations may make different provision for different areas.
- (7) In section 70 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (determination of applications: general considerations), for subsection (3) substitute –
 - “(3) Subsection (1) has effect subject to the following –
 - (a) section 65 and the following provisions of this Act; 20
 - (b) section 15 of the Health Services Act 1976;
 - (c) sections 66, 67, 72 and 73 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
 - (d) regulations under section 4 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015 (starter homes requirements).” 25

5 Monitoring

- (1) A local planning authority in England must prepare reports containing information about the carrying out of its functions in relation to starter homes.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about reports under this section, including – 30
 - (a) provision about their form and content;
 - (b) provision about their timing;
 - (c) provision requiring them to be combined with reports under section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- (3) The regulations may require a report to contain information about applications to which regulations under section 4 apply and details of how those applications have been dealt with. 35
- (4) An authority must make its reports under this section available to the public.

6 Compliance directions

- (1) The Secretary of State may make a compliance direction if satisfied that – 40
 - (a) a local planning authority has failed to carry out its functions in relation to starter homes or has failed to carry them out adequately, and

- (b) a policy contained in a local development document for the authority is incompatible with those functions.
- (2) A “compliance direction” is a direction that no regard is to be had to the policy for the purposes of any determination to be made under the planning Acts.
- (3) A compliance direction remains in force until revoked by a further direction given by the Secretary of State. 5
- (4) A direction under this section must include the Secretary of State’s reasons for making it.
- (5) The Secretary of State must publish any direction under this section and give a copy to the local planning authority. 10

7 Interpretation of this Chapter

In this Chapter –

- “development” has the meaning given by section 336 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
- “functions in relation to starter homes”, in relation to a local planning authority, means the authority’s functions under – 15
- (a) section 3, and
- (b) regulations under section 4;
- “local development document” is to be read in accordance with sections 17 and 18(3) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004; 20
- “local planning authority” means a person who is a local planning authority for the purposes of any provision of Part 3 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
- “the planning Acts” has the meaning given by section 117(4) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004; 25
- “planning obligation” means a planning obligation under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
- “planning permission” has the meaning given by section 336 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
- “residential development” means a development that includes at least one dwelling; 30
- “starter home” has the meaning given by section 2.

CHAPTER 2

SELF-BUILD AND CUSTOM HOUSEBUILDING

- ## 8 Definitions 35
- (1) In section 1 of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (register of persons seeking to acquire land), before subsection (1) insert –
- “(A1) In this Act “self-build and custom housebuilding” means the building or completion by – 40
- (a) individuals,
- (b) associations of individuals, or
- (c) persons working with or for individuals or associations of individuals,

- of houses to be occupied as homes by those individuals.
- (A2) But it does not include the building of a house on a plot acquired from a person who builds the house wholly or mainly to plans or specifications decided or offered by that person.”
- (2) In subsection (1) of that section – 5
- (a) omit “(including bodies corporate that exercise functions on behalf of associations of individuals)”;
- (b) for “in order to build houses for those individuals to occupy as homes” substitute “for their own self-build and custom housebuilding”.
- (3) After subsection (6) of that section insert – 10
- “(6A) In this section –
- “association of individuals” includes a body corporate that exercises functions on behalf of an association of individuals;
- “completion” does not include anything that falls outside the definition of “building operations” in section 55(1A) of the 15
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
- “home”, in relation to an individual, means the individual’s sole or main residence.”
- (4) In section 5 of that Act (interpretation) –
- (a) at the appropriate place insert – 20
- ““self-build and custom housebuilding” has the meaning given by section 1;”;
- (b) for the definition of “serviced plot of land” substitute –
- ““serviced plot of land” means a plot of land that –
- (a) has access to a public highway and has connections for electricity, water and waste water, or 25
- (b) can be provided with those things in specified circumstances or within a specified period;”;
- (c) at the end of that section (the existing text of which becomes subsection (1)) insert – 30
- “(2) Regulations may amend the definition of “serviced plot of land” by adding further services to those mentioned in paragraph (a).”
- 9 Duty to grant planning permission etc 35**
- (1) After section 2 of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 insert –
- “2A Duty to grant planning permission etc**
- (1) This section applies to an authority that is both a relevant authority and a local planning authority within the meaning of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (“the 1990 Act”). 40
- (2) An authority to which this section applies must give suitable development permission in respect of enough serviced plots of land to meet the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding in the authority’s area arising in each base period.

-
- (3) Regulations must specify the time allowed for compliance with the duty under subsection (2) in relation to any base period.
- (4) The first base period, in relation to an authority, is the period –
- (a) beginning with the day on which the register under section 1 kept by the authority is established, and 5
 - (b) ending with the day before the day on which section 9 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015 comes into force.
- Each subsequent base period is the period of 12 months beginning immediately after the end of the previous base period.
- (5) In this section “development permission” means planning permission or permission in principle (within the meaning of the 1990 Act). 10
- (6) For the purposes of this section –
- (a) the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding arising in an authority’s area in a base period is the demand as evidenced by the number of entries added during that period to the register under section 1 kept by the authority; 15
 - (b) an authority gives development permission if such permission is granted –
 - (i) by the authority,
 - (ii) by the Secretary of State or the Mayor of London on an application made to the authority, or 20
 - (iii) (in the case of permission in principle) by a development order, under section 59A(1)(a) of the 1990 Act, in relation to land allocated for development in a document made, maintained or adopted by the authority; 25
 - (c) development permission is “suitable” if it is permission in respect of development that could include self-build and custom housebuilding.
- (7) A grant of development permission in relation to a particular plot of land may not be taken into account in relation to more than one base period in determining whether the duty in this section is discharged. 30
- (8) No account is to be taken for the purposes of this section of development permission granted before the start of the first base period. 35
- (9) Regulations under subsection (3) –
- (a) may make different provision for different authorities or descriptions of authority;
 - (b) may make different provision for different proportions of the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding arising in a particular base period.” 40
- (2) In section 3 of that Act (guidance), after subsection (2) insert –
- “(3) An authority that is subject to the duty in section 2A must have regard to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State in relation to that duty.” 45
- (3) In relation to entries made on the register under section 1 of that Act before the commencement of this section, any reference to self-build and custom

housebuilding in section 2A of that Act (inserted by subsection (1) above) is to be read as if, in section 1 of that Act (as amended by section 8 above) –

- (a) the words “or completion” in subsection (A1) were omitted, and
- (b) the definitions of “completion” and “home” in subsection (6A) were omitted.

5

10 Exemption from duty

After section 2A of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (inserted by section 9 above) insert –

“2B Exemption from duty in section 2A

- (1) If an authority applies for exemption to the Secretary of State in accordance with regulations, the Secretary of State may direct that the authority is not subject to the duty in section 2A. 10
- (2) The regulations may specify the cases or circumstances in which an authority may apply for exemption.
- (3) Regulations may make further provision about applications under subsection (1), and may in particular – 15
 - (a) require an application to be supported by specified information and by any further information that the Secretary of State requires the authority to provide;
 - (b) require an authority that is granted exemption to notify persons on the register kept under section 1.” 20

11 Further and consequential amendments

- (1) In the Schedule to the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (registers under section 1), in paragraph 3 (eligibility) – 25
 - (a) after sub-paragraph (2) insert –
 - “(2A) Regulations relating to the matters set out in sub-paragraph (2) may provide for eligibility to be determined by reference to criteria set by a relevant authority.”;
 - (b) at the end insert –
 - “(4) The regulations may provide – 30
 - (a) that persons who fail to meet particular conditions of eligibility, but who meet the other conditions specified, must be entered on a separate part of the register;
 - (b) that the duty in section 2A does not apply in relation to such persons.” 35
- (2) In paragraph 6 of that Schedule (fees) –
 - (a) in sub-paragraph (1), for “section 1” substitute “sections 1 and 2A”;
 - (b) in sub-paragraph (2)(b), after “fixing of fees by” insert “the Secretary of State or”;
 - (c) after sub-paragraph (2) insert – 40
 - “(3) The regulations may specify circumstances in which no fee is to be paid.”

- (3) In section 4(1) of that Act (regulations subject to affirmative resolution procedure)–
- (a) in paragraph (b) omit “or”;
 - (b) after that paragraph insert–
 - “(ba) section 2A(3),
 - (bb) section 5(2), or”.
- 5
- (4) In section 4(2) of that Act (regulations subject to negative resolution procedure)–
- (a) before paragraph (a) insert–
 - “(za) section 2B,”;
 - (b) in paragraph (a), for “section 5” substitute “section 5(1)”.
- 10

PART 2

ROGUE LANDLORDS AND LETTING AGENTS IN ENGLAND

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

15

12 Introduction to this Part

- (1) This Part is about rogue landlords and letting agents.
- (2) In summary –
- (a) Chapter 2 allows a banning order to be made where a landlord or letting agent has been convicted of a banning order offence,
 - (b) Chapter 3 requires a database of rogue landlords and letting agents to be established,
 - (c) Chapter 4 allows a rent repayment order to be made against a landlord who has committed an offence to which that Chapter applies or who has breached a banning order, and
 - (d) Chapter 5 contains definitions.
- 20
25

CHAPTER 2

BANNING ORDERS

Banning orders: key definitions

13 “Banning order” and “banning order offence” 30

- (1) In this Part “banning order” means an order, made by the First-tier Tribunal, banning a person from –
- (a) letting housing in England,
 - (b) engaging in English letting agency work,
 - (c) engaging in English property management work, or
 - (d) doing two or more of those things.
- 35
- (2) In this Part “banning order offence” means an offence of a description specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State.

- (3) Regulations under subsection (2) may, in particular, describe an offence by reference to –
- (a) the nature of the offence,
 - (b) the characteristics of the offender,
 - (c) the place where the offence is committed, 5
 - (d) the circumstances in which it is committed,
 - (e) the court sentencing a person for the offence, or
 - (f) the sentence imposed.

Imposition of banning orders

14 Application and notice of intended proceedings 10

- (1) *A local housing authority in England may apply for a banning order against a person who has been convicted of a banning order offence.*
- (2) Before applying for a banning order, the authority must give the person a notice of intended proceedings –
- (a) informing the person that the authority is proposing to apply for a banning order and explaining why, and 15
 - (b) inviting the person to make representations within a period specified in the notice of not less than 28 days (“the notice period”).
- (3) The authority must consider any representations made during the notice period. 20
- (4) The authority must wait until the notice period has ended before applying for a banning order.
- (5) A notice of intended proceedings may not be given after the end of the period of 6 months beginning with the day on which the person was convicted of the offence to which the notice relates. 25

15 Making a banning order

- (1) The First-tier Tribunal may make a banning order against a person who –
- (a) has been convicted of a banning order offence, and
 - (b) was a residential landlord or a letting agent at the time the offence was committed. 30
- (2) A banning order may only be made on an application by a local housing authority in England that has complied with section 14.
- (3) In deciding whether to make a banning order against a person, and in deciding what order to make, the Tribunal must consider –
- (a) the seriousness of the offence of which the person has been convicted, 35
 - (b) any previous convictions that the person has for a banning order offence,
 - (c) whether the person is or has at any time been included in the database of rogue landlords and letting agents, and
 - (d) the likely effect of the banning order on the person and anyone else who may be affected by the order. 40

16 Duration and effect of banning order

- (1) A banning order must specify the length of the ban for each banned activity.
- (2) A ban must last at least 6 months.
- (3) A banning order may contain exceptions to the ban for some or all of the period to which the ban relates and the exceptions may be subject to conditions. 5
- (4) A banning order may, for example, contain exceptions –
 - (a) to deal with cases where there are existing tenancies and the landlord does not have the power to bring them to an immediate end, or
 - (b) to allow letting agents to wind down current business.

Consequences of banning order, including consequences of breach 10

17 Financial penalty for breach of banning order

- (1) The responsible local housing authority may impose a financial penalty on a person if satisfied that the person has breached a banning order.
- (2) In this section “responsible local housing authority” means the local housing authority that applied for the banning order. 15
- (3) Only one financial penalty under this section may be imposed in respect of the same breach, unless subsection (4) allows another penalty to be imposed.
- (4) If a breach continues for more than 6 months, a financial penalty may be imposed for each additional 6 month period for the whole or part of which the breach continues. 20
- (5) The amount of a financial penalty imposed under this section is to be determined by the authority imposing it, but must not be more than £5,000.
- (6) Schedule 1 deals with –
 - (a) the procedure for imposing financial penalties,
 - (b) appeals against financial penalties, and 25
 - (c) enforcement of financial penalties.
- (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about how local housing authorities are to deal with financial penalties recovered.
- (8) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the amount specified in subsection (5) to reflect changes in the value of money. 30
- (9) A local housing authority must have regard to any guidance given by the Secretary of State about the exercise of its functions under this section or Schedule 1.

18 Saving for illegal contracts

A breach of a banning order does not affect the validity or enforceability of any provision of a tenancy or other contract entered into by a person despite any rule of law relating to the validity or enforceability of contracts in circumstances involving illegality. 35

19 Banned person may not hold HMO licence etc

Schedule 2 changes the rules about granting and revoking licences under Parts 2 and 3 of the Housing Act 2004 where a banning order has been made.

20 Management orders following banning order

Schedule 3 amends the Housing Act 2004 to allow interim and final management orders to be made in cases where a banning order has been made. 5

Anti-avoidance

21 Prohibition on certain disposals

- (1) A person who is subject to a banning order that includes a ban on letting may not make an unauthorised transfer of an estate in land to a prohibited person. 10
- (2) A disposal in breach of the prohibition imposed by subsection (1) is void.
- (3) A transfer is “unauthorised” for the purposes of subsection (1) unless it is authorised by the First-tier Tribunal on an application by the person who is subject to the banning order.
- (4) In subsection (1) “prohibited person” means – 15
 - (a) a person associated with the landlord,
 - (b) a business partner of the landlord,
 - (c) a person associated with a business partner of the landlord,
 - (d) a business partner of a person associated with the landlord,
 - (e) a body corporate of which the landlord or a person mentioned in paragraph (a) to (d) is a director, secretary or other officer, or 20
 - (f) a body corporate in which the landlord has a shareholding or other financial interest.
- (5) In section (4) – 25
 - “associated person” is to be read in accordance with section 178 of the Housing Act 1996;
 - “business partner” is to be read in accordance with section 34(5) of the Deregulation Act 2015.

CHAPTER 3

DATABASE OF ROGUE LANDLORDS AND LETTING AGENTS 30

The database and its content

22 Database of rogue landlords and letting agents

- (1) The Secretary of State must establish and operate a database of rogue landlords and letting agents for the purposes of this Chapter.
- (2) Sections 23 and 24 give local housing authorities in England responsibility for maintaining the content of the database. 35

- (3) The Secretary of State must ensure that local housing authorities are able to edit the database for the purpose carrying out their functions under those sections and updating the database under section 28.

23 Duty to include person with banning order

- (1) *A local housing authority in England must enter a person in the database if a banning order is made against the person following an application by that authority.* 5
- (2) An entry made under this section must be maintained for the period for which the banning order has effect and must then be removed.

24 Power to include person convicted of banning order offence

- (1) *A local housing authority in England may enter a person in the database if—* 10
 (a) *the person has been convicted of a banning order offence, and*
 (b) *the offence was committed at a time when the person was a residential landlord or a letting agent.*
- (2) Section 25 imposes procedural requirements that must be met before a person may be entered in the database under this section. 15
- (3) An entry made under this section—
 (a) must be maintained for the period specified in the decision notice given under section 25 before the entry was made, and
 (b) must be removed at the end of that period.
- (4) The Secretary of State must publish guidance setting out criteria to which local housing authorities must have regard in deciding— 20
 (a) whether to include a person in the database under this section, and
 (b) the period to specify in a decision notice under section 25.

25 Procedure for inclusion under section 24

- (1) If a local housing authority decides to enter a person in the database under section 24 it must give the person a decision notice before the entry is made. 25
- (2) The decision notice must—
 (a) explain that the authority has decided to include the person in the database after the end of the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the notice is given (“the notice period”), and 30
 (b) specify the period for which the person’s entry will be maintained, which must be at least 2 years beginning with the day on which the entry is made.
- (3) The decision notice must also summarise the person’s appeal rights under section 26. 35
- (4) The authority must wait until the notice period has ended before entering the person in the database.
- (5) If a person appeals under section 26 within the notice period the local housing authority may not enter the person in the database until—
 (a) the appeal has been determined or withdrawn, and 40
 (b) there is no possibility of further appeal (ignoring the possibility of an appeal out of time).

- (6) A decision notice under this section may not be given after the end of the period of 6 months beginning with the day on which the person was convicted of the banning order offence to which the notice relates.

26 Appeals

- (1) A person who has been given a decision notice under section 25 may appeal to the First-tier Tribunal against— 5
- (a) the decision to include the person in the database, or
 - (b) the decision as to the period for which the person’s entry is to be maintained.
- (2) An appeal under this section must be made before the end of the notice period specified in the decision notice under section 25(2). 10
- (3) The Tribunal may allow an appeal to be made to it after the end of the notice period if satisfied that there is a good reason for the person’s failure to appeal within the period (and for any subsequent delay).
- (4) On an appeal under this section the tribunal may confirm, vary or cancel the decision notice. 15

27 Information to be included in the database

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about the information that must be included in a person’s entry in the database.
- (2) The regulations may, in particular, require a person’s entry to include— 20
- (a) the person’s address or other contact details,
 - (b) the period for which the entry is to be maintained;
 - (c) details of properties owned, let or managed by the person;
 - (d) details of any banning order offences of which the person has been convicted; 25
 - (e) details of any banning orders made against the person, whether or not still in force.
- (3) In relation to a case where a body corporate is entered in the database, the regulations may also require information to be included about its officers. 30

28 Updating

A local housing authority must take reasonable steps to keep information in the database up-to-date.

29 Power to require information

- (1) A local housing authority may require a person to provide specified information for the purpose of enabling the authority to decide whether to enter the person in the database. 35
- (2) A local housing authority that enters a person in the database, or that is proposing to enter a person in the database, may require the person to provide any information needed to complete the person’s entry or keep it up-to-date.
- (3) It is an offence for the person to fail to comply with a requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for the failure. 40

- (4) It is an offence for the person to provide information that is false or misleading if the person knows that the information is false or misleading or is reckless as to whether it is false or misleading.
- (5) A person who commits an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine. 5

Access to information in the database

30 Access to database

The Secretary of State must give every local housing authority in England access to information in the database.

31 Use of information in database

10

- (1) The Secretary of State may use information in the database for statistical or research purposes.
- (2) A local housing authority in England may only use information obtained from the database –
- (a) for purposes connected with its functions under the Housing Act 2004, 15
 - (b) for the purposes of a criminal investigation or proceedings relating to a banning order offence,
 - (c) for the purposes of an investigation or proceedings relating to a contravention of the law relating to housing or landlord and tenant,
 - (d) for the purposes of promoting compliance with the law relating to housing or landlord and tenant by any person in the database, or 20
 - (e) for statistical or research purposes.

CHAPTER 4

RENT REPAYMENT ORDERS

Rent repayment orders: introduction

25

32 Introduction and key definitions

- (1) This Chapter confers power on the First-tier Tribunal to make a rent repayment order in certain cases.
- (2) A rent repayment order is an order requiring the landlord under a tenancy of housing in England to – 30
- (a) repay an amount of rent paid by a tenant, or
 - (b) pay a local housing authority an amount in respect of a relevant award of universal credit paid (to any person) in respect of rent under the tenancy.
- (3) One of the grounds for making a rent repayment order under this Chapter is that the landlord has committed an offence to which this Chapter applies. 35
- (4) A reference to “an offence to which this Chapter applies” is to an offence, of a description specified in the table, that is committed by a landlord in relation to housing in England let by that landlord.

	<i>Act</i>	<i>section</i>	<i>general description of offence</i>	
1	Criminal Law Act 1977	section 6(1)	violence for securing entry	
2	Protection from Eviction Act 1977	section 1(2), (3) or (3A)	eviction or harassment of occupiers	5
3	Housing Act 2004	section 30(1)	failure to comply with improvement notice	
4		section 32(1)	failure to comply with prohibition order etc	10
5		section 72(1)	control or management of unlicensed HMO	
6		section 95(1)	control or management of unlicensed house	

- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4), an offence under section 30(1) or 32(1) of the Housing Act 2004 is committed in relation to housing in England let by a landlord only if the improvement notice or prohibition order mentioned in that section was given in respect of a hazard on the premises let by the landlord (as opposed, for example, to common parts). 15

Application for rent repayment order 20

33 Application for rent repayment order

- (1) A tenant or a local housing authority may apply to the First-tier Tribunal for a rent repayment order against a person who has –
 (a) let housing in breach of a banning order, or
 (b) committed an offence to which this Chapter applies. 25
- (2) A tenant may apply for a rent repayment order only if –
 (a) the breach or offence relates to housing that, at the time of the breach or offence, was let to the tenant, and
 (b) the breach occurred or the offence was committed in the period of 12 months ending with the day on which the application is made. 30
- (3) A local housing authority may apply for a rent repayment order only if –
 (a) the breach or offence relates to housing in the authority’s area, and
 (b) the authority has complied with section 34.
- (4) In deciding whether to apply for a rent repayment order a local housing authority must have regard to any guidance given by the Secretary of State. 35

34 Notice of intended proceedings

- (1) Before applying for a rent repayment order a local housing authority must give the landlord a notice of intended proceedings.

-
- (2) A notice of intended proceedings must—
- (a) inform the landlord that the authority is proposing to apply for a rent repayment order and explain why,
 - (b) state the amount that the authority seeks to recover, and
 - (c) invite the landlord to make representations within a period specified in the notice of not less than 28 days (“the notice period”).
- (3) The authority must consider any representations made during the notice period.
- (4) The authority must wait until the notice period has ended before applying for a rent repayment order.
- (5) A notice of intended proceedings may not be given after the end of the period of 12 months beginning with the day on which the landlord breached the banning order or committed the offence to which it relates.

Rent repayment order for breach of banning order

35 Order following breach of banning order 15

- (1) The First-tier Tribunal may make a rent repayment order if satisfied, beyond reasonable doubt, that a landlord has let housing in breach of a banning order.
- (2) A rent repayment order under this section may be made only on an application under section 33.
- (3) The amount of a rent repayment order under this section is to be determined in accordance with section 36. 20

36 Amount of order under section 35

- (1) Where the First-tier Tribunal decides to make a rent repayment order under section 35, the amount is to be determined in accordance with this section.
- (2) If the order is made in favour of a tenant, the amount must be— 25
- (a) the amount of rent paid in respect of the period during which the landlord was in breach of the banning order but capped at 12 months, less
 - (b) any relevant award of universal credit paid (to any person) in respect of rent under the tenancy during that period. 30
- (3) If the order is made in favour of a local housing authority, the amount must be the amount of any universal credit received by the landlord (directly or indirectly) in respect of rent under the tenancy for the period during which the landlord was in breach of the banning order but capped at 12 months.
- (4) Nothing in this section requires the payment of any amount that, by reason of exceptional circumstances, the tribunal considers it would be unreasonable to require the landlord to pay. 35

Rent repayment order following offence

37 Order following offence

- (1) The First-tier Tribunal may make a rent repayment order if satisfied, beyond reasonable doubt, that a landlord has committed an offence to which this Chapter applies (whether or not the landlord has been convicted). 5
- (2) A rent repayment order under this section may be made only on an application under section 33.
- (3) The amount of a rent repayment order under this section is to be determined in accordance with— 10
 - (a) section 38 (where the application is made by a tenant);
 - (b) section 39 (where the application is made by a local housing authority);
 - (c) section 40 (in certain cases where the landlord has been convicted etc).

38 Amount of order under section 37: tenants

- (1) Where the First-tier Tribunal decides to make a rent repayment order under section 37 in favour of a tenant, the amount is to be determined in accordance with this section. 15
- (2) The amount must relate to rent paid during the period mentioned in the table.

<i>If the order is made on the ground that the landlord has committed</i>	<i>the amount must relate to rent paid by the tenant in respect of</i>	
an offence mentioned in row 1 or 2 of the table in section 32(4)	the period of 12 months ending with the date of the offence	20
an offence mentioned in row 3, 4, 5 or 6 of the table in section 32(4)	a period, not exceeding 12 months, during which the landlord was committing the offence	

- (3) The amount that the landlord may be required to repay in respect of a period must not exceed— 25
 - (a) the rent paid in respect of that period, less
 - (b) any relevant award of universal credit paid (to any person) in respect of rent under the tenancy during that period.
- (4) In determining the amount the tribunal must, in particular, take into account— 30
 - (a) the conduct of the landlord and the tenant,
 - (b) the financial circumstances of the landlord, and
 - (c) whether the landlord has at any time been convicted of an offence to which this Chapter applies.

39 Amount of order under section 37: local housing authorities

35

- (1) Where the First-tier Tribunal decides to make a rent repayment order under section 37 in favour of a local housing authority, the amount is to be determined in accordance with this section.

- (2) The amount must relate to universal credit paid during the period mentioned in the table.

<i>In the order is made on the ground that the landlord has committed</i>	<i>the amount must relate to universal credit paid in respect of</i>	
an offence mentioned in row 1 or 2 of the table in section 32(4)	the period of 12 months ending with the date of the offence	5
an offence mentioned in row 3, 4, 5 or 6 of the table in section 32(4)	a period, not exceeding 12 months, during which the landlord was committing the offence	

- (3) The amount that the landlord may be required to repay in respect of a period must not exceed the amount of universal credit that the landlord received (directly or indirectly) in respect of rent under the tenancy for that period. 10
- (4) In determining the amount the tribunal must, in particular, take into account –
- (a) the conduct of the landlord,
 - (b) the financial circumstances of the landlord, and
 - (c) whether the landlord has at any time been convicted of an offence to which this Chapter applies.
- 15

40 Amount of order following conviction

- (1) Where the First-tier Tribunal decides to make a rent repayment order under section 37 and both of the following conditions are met, the amount is to be the maximum that the tribunal has power to order in accordance with section 38 or 39 (but disregarding subsection (4) of those sections). 20
- (2) Condition 1 is that the order –
- (a) is made against a landlord who has been convicted of the offence, or
 - (b) is made against a landlord who has received a financial penalty in respect of the offence and is made at a time when there is no prospect of appeal against that penalty.
- 25
- (3) Condition 2 is that the order is made –
- (a) in favour of a tenant on the ground that the landlord has committed an offence mentioned in row 1, 2, 3 or 4 of the table in section 32(4), or
 - (b) in favour of a local housing authority.
- 30
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (2)(b) there is “no prospect of appeal”, in relation to a penalty, when the period for appealing the penalty has expired and any appeal has been finally determined or withdrawn.
- (5) Nothing in this section requires the payment of any amount that, by reason of exceptional circumstances, the tribunal considers it would be unreasonable to require the landlord to pay. 35

Enforcement of rent repayment order

41 Enforcement of rent repayment orders

- (1) An amount payable to a tenant or local housing authority under a rent repayment order is recoverable as a debt.
- (2) An amount payable to a local housing authority under a rent repayment order does not, when recovered by the authority, constitute an amount of universal credit recovered by the authority. 5
- (3) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about how local housing authorities are to deal with amounts recovered under rent repayment orders. 10

Local housing authority functions

42 Duty to consider applying for rent repayment orders

If a local housing authority becomes aware that a person has been convicted of an offence to which this Chapter applies in relation to housing in its area, the authority must consider applying for a rent repayment order. 15

43 Helping tenants apply for rent repayment orders

- (1) A local housing authority in England may help a tenant to apply for a rent repayment order.
- (2) A local housing authority may, for example, help the tenant to apply by conducting proceedings or by giving advice to the tenant. 20

Amendments etc and interpretation

44 Rent repayment orders: consequential amendments

- (1) The Housing Act 2004 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 74 (other consequences of operating unlicensed HMOs: rent repayment orders) – 25
 - (a) in subsection (4), after “section 74” insert “(in the case of an HMO in Wales) or in accordance with Chapter 4 of Part 2 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015 (in the case of an HMO in England)”;
 - (b) in subsection (5)(a), after “house” insert “in Wales”.
- (3) In section 96 (other consequences of operating unlicensed houses: rent repayment orders) – 30
 - (a) in subsection (4), after “section 97” insert “(in the case of a house in Wales) or in accordance with Chapter 4 of Part 2 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015 (in the case of a house in England)”;
 - (b) in subsection (5)(a), after “house” insert “in Wales”. 35

45 Housing benefit: inclusion pending abolition

- (1) In this Chapter a reference to universal credit or a relevant award of universal credit includes housing benefit under Part 7 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992.
- (2) Where a local authority applies for a rent repayment order in relation to housing benefit, a reference in this Chapter to “rent” includes any payment in respect of which housing benefit may be paid. 5

46 Interpretation of Chapter

- (1) In this Chapter –
- “offence to which this Chapter applies” has the meaning given by section 32; 10
 - “relevant award of universal credit” means an award of universal credit the calculation of which included an amount under section 11 of the Welfare Reform Act 2012;
 - “rent” includes any payment in respect of which an amount under section 11 of the Welfare Reform Act 2012 may be included in the calculation of an award of universal credit; 15
 - “rent repayment order” has the meaning given by section 32.
- (2) For the purposes of this Chapter an amount that a tenant does not pay as rent but which is offset against rent is to be treated as having been paid as rent. 20

CHAPTER 5

INTERPRETATION OF PART 2

47 Meaning of “letting agent” and related expressions

- (1) In this Part “letting agent” means a person who engages in letting agency work (whether or not that person engages in other work). 25
- (2) But a person is not a letting agent for the purposes of this Part if the person engages in letting agency work in the course of that person’s employment under a contract of employment.
- (3) In this Part “letting agency work” means things done by a person in the course of a business in response to instructions received from – 30
- (a) a person (“a prospective landlord”) seeking to find another person to whom to let housing, or
 - (b) a person (“a prospective tenant”) seeking to find housing to rent.
- (4) But “letting agency work” does not include any of the following things when done by a person who does nothing else within subsection (3) – 35
- (a) publishing advertisements or disseminating information;
 - (b) providing a means by which a prospective landlord or a prospective tenant can, in response to an advertisement or dissemination of information, make direct contact with a prospective tenant or a prospective landlord; 40
 - (c) providing a means by which a prospective landlord and a prospective tenant can communicate directly with each other.

- (5) In this Part “property management work”, in relation to a letting agent, means things done by the agent in the course of a business in response to instructions received from another person where –
- (a) that person wishes the agent to arrange services, repairs, maintenance, improvements or insurance in respect of, or to deal with any other aspect of the management of, premises on the person’s behalf, and 5
 - (b) the premises consist of housing let under a tenancy.
- (6) In this Part –
- “English letting agency work” means letting agency work that relates to housing in England, and 10
 - “English property management work” means property management work that relates to housing in England.

48 General interpretation of Part

- In this Part –
- “banning order” has the meaning given by section 13; 15
 - “banning order offence” has the meaning given by section 13;
 - “database” means the database of rogue landlords and letting agents established under section 22;
 - “English letting agency work” has the meaning given by section 47;
 - “English property management work” has the meaning given by section 47; 20
 - “housing” means a building, or part of a building, occupied or intended to be occupied as a dwelling or as more than one dwelling;
 - “letting” –
 - (a) includes the grant of a licence, but 25
 - (b) except in Chapter 4, does not include the grant of a tenancy or licence for a term of more than 21 years,and “let” is to be read accordingly;
 - “letting agency work” has the meaning given by section 47;
 - “letting agent” has the meaning given by section 47; 30
 - “local housing authority” has the meaning given by section 1 of the Housing Act 1985;
 - “officer”, in relation to a body corporate, means –
 - (a) any director, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or 35
 - (b) any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity;
 - “property management work” has the meaning given by section 47;
 - “residential landlord” means a landlord of housing;
 - “tenancy” –
 - (a) includes a licence, but 40
 - (b) except in Chapter 4, does not include a tenancy or licence for a term of more than 21 years.

PART 3

RECOVERING ABANDONED PREMISES IN ENGLAND

49 Recovering abandoned premises

- A private landlord may give a tenant a notice bringing an assured shorthold tenancy to an end on the day on which the notice is given if— 5
- (a) the tenancy relates to premises in England,
 - (b) the unpaid rent condition is met (see section 50),
 - (c) the landlord has given the warning notices required by section 51, and
 - (d) neither the tenant nor a named occupier has responded in writing to any of those notices before the date specified in the warning notices. 10

50 The unpaid rent condition

- The unpaid rent condition is met if—
- (a) rent is payable weekly or fortnightly and at least eight consecutive weeks' rent is unpaid,
 - (b) rent is payable monthly and at least two consecutive months' rent is unpaid, 15
 - (c) rent is payable quarterly and at least one quarter's rent is more than three months in arrears, or
 - (d) rent is payable yearly and at least three months' rent is more than three months in arrears. 20

51 Warning notices

- (1) Before bringing a tenancy to an end under section 49 the landlord must give the tenant and any named occupier two warning notices, at different times, in accordance with this section.
- (2) Each warning notice must explain— 25
 - (a) that the landlord believes the premises to have been abandoned,
 - (b) that the tenant or a named occupier must respond in writing before a specified date if the premises have not been abandoned, and
 - (c) that the landlord proposes to bring the tenancy to an end if neither the tenant nor a named occupier responds in writing before that date. 30
- (3) The date specified under subsection (2)(b) must be after the end of the period of 8 weeks beginning with the day on which the first warning notice is given to the tenant.
- (4) The first warning notice may be given even if the unpaid rent condition is not yet met. 35
- (5) The second warning notice may be given only once the unpaid rent condition has been met.
- (6) The second warning notice must be given at least two weeks, and no more than 4 weeks, after the first warning notice.
- (7) In this Part “named occupier” means a person named in the tenancy as a person who may live at the premises to which the tenancy relates. 40

52 Reinstatement

- (1) Where a tenancy is brought to an end by a notice under section 49 the tenant may apply to the county court for an order reinstating the tenancy if the tenant has a good reason for having failed to respond to the warning notices.
- (2) If the county court finds that the tenant had a good reason for failing to respond to the warning notices it may make any order it thinks fit for the purpose of reinstating the tenancy. 5
- (3) An application under this section may not be made after the end of the period of 6 months beginning with the day on which the notice under section 49 is given. 10

53 Methods for giving notices under sections 49 and 51

- (1) A notice under section 49 or 51 may given by delivering it to the tenant or named occupier in person.
- (2) A notice under section 49 or 51 that is not delivered to the tenant or named occupier in person must be given by – 15
 - (a) leaving it at, or sending it to, the premises to which the tenancy relates,
 - (b) leaving it at, or sending it to, every other postal address in the United Kingdom that the tenant or named occupier has given the landlord as a contact address for giving notices, and
 - (c) sending it to every email address that the tenant or named occupier has given the landlord as a contact address for giving notices. 20

54 Interpretation of Part

In this Part –

- “assured shorthold tenancy” has the same meaning as in Part 1 of the Housing Act 1988; 25
- “named occupier” has the meaning given by section 51;
- “private landlord” means a landlord who is not within section 80(1) of the Housing Act 1985 (the landlord condition for secure tenancies);
- “warning notice” means a notice under section 51.

55 Consequential amendment to Housing Act 1988 30

In section 5 of the Housing Act 1988 (security of tenure), in subsection (1) –

- (a) omit “or” at end of paragraph (b);
- (b) at the end of paragraph (c) insert “ or,
- (d) in the case of an assured shorthold tenancy, serving a notice in accordance with section 49 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015,”. 35

PART 4

SOCIAL HOUSING IN ENGLAND

CHAPTER 1

IMPLEMENTING THE RIGHT TO BUY ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS

Funding of discounts offered to tenants 5

56 Grants by Secretary of State

- (1) *The Secretary of State may make grants to private registered providers in respect of right to buy discounts.*
- (2) A grant under this section may be made on any terms and conditions the Secretary of State considers appropriate. 10
- (3) See also section 47 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 (which would allow the Secretary of State to direct the Homes and Communities Agency to use its powers to make grants of the kind mentioned above).

57 Grants by Greater London Authority

- (1) *The Greater London Authority may make grants to private registered providers in respect of right to buy discounts for dwellings in London.* 15
- (2) A grant under this section may be made on any terms and conditions the Greater London Authority considers appropriate.

Monitoring compliance

58 Monitoring 20

- (1) The Regulator of Social Housing must, if requested to do so by the Secretary of State, monitor compliance with the home ownership criteria.
- (2) “The home ownership criteria” means criteria, specified in the request, that relate to the sale of dwellings by private registered providers to tenants otherwise than in exercise of a right conferred by an Act. 25
- (3) The criteria may be expressed by reference to other documents.
- (4) On making a request under subsection (1) the Secretary of State must publish the home ownership criteria specified in the request.
- (5) The Regulator must provide such reports or other information as the Secretary of State may request about compliance with the home ownership criteria. 30
- (6) The Secretary of State may publish information about a private registered provider that has not met the home ownership criteria.

Amendments to other legislation

59 Disposal consents

- (1) In section 133 of the Housing Act 1988 (consent required for certain subsequent disposals), after subsection (2A) insert –

“(2B) Consent may be expressed by reference to other documents.” 5

- (2) In section 174 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 (general provision about disposal consents), in subsection (3), insert –

“(3A) Consent may be expressed by reference to other documents.”

60 Consequential changes to HCA’s duty to give grants

- (1) Section 35 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 (duty to give financial assistance in respect of certain disposals) is amended as follows. 10

- (2) For subsection (1) substitute –

“(1) The HCA must exercise its powers under section 19 to give financial assistance by way of grant to a relevant provider of social housing in respect of any discount given by the provider by virtue of a person exercising the right to acquire conferred by section 180.” 15

- (3) Omit subsection (2).

- (4) In subsection (3), for “(1)(b)” substitute (1).

- (5) In subsection (5), omit paragraph (b).

Interpretation 20

61 Interpretation of Chapter

In this Chapter –

“dwelling” has the meaning given by section 275 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008;

“private registered provider” means a private registered provider of social housing; 25

“right to buy discount” means a discount given to a tenant of a dwelling on the disposal of the dwelling to the tenant otherwise than in the exercise of a right conferred by an Act.

CHAPTER 2

VACANT HIGH VALUE LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSING

Payments to Secretary of State by Local Housing Authorities

62 Payments to Secretary of State

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) The Secretary of State may make a determination requiring a local housing authority in England to make a payment to the Secretary of State in respect of a financial year. | 5 |
| (2) The amount of the payment must represent an estimate of – | |
| (a) the market value of the authority’s interest in any high value housing that is likely to become vacant during the year, less | 10 |
| (b) any costs or other deductions of a kind described in the determination. | |
| (3) For the housing to be taken into account, see section 63. | |
| (4) A determination may only be made in respect of a local housing authority that keeps a Housing Revenue Account. | |
| (5) A determination must set out the method for calculating the amount of the payment. | 15 |
| (6) A determination may, in particular, provide for all or part of the amount to be calculated using a formula. | |
| (7) A determination may provide for assumptions to be made in making a calculation whether or not those assumptions are, or are likely to be, borne out by events. | 20 |
| (8) The Secretary of State must by regulations define “high value” for the purposes of this Chapter. | |
| (9) Regulations under subsection (8) may define “high value” in different ways for different areas. | 25 |

63 Housing to be taken into account

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) This section is about the housing to be taken into account under section 62(2). | |
| (2) Housing is to be taken into account only if – | |
| (a) it appears in the list in section 74(1) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (Housing Revenue Account), and | 30 |
| (b) it is not excluded by regulations made by the Secretary of State. | |
| (3) Where a local housing authority disposes of housing under section 32 or 43 of the Housing Act 1985 to a private registered provider of social housing the Secretary of State may for the purposes of this Chapter – | |
| (a) treat the local housing authority as still having that housing, and | 35 |
| (b) treat the housing as being likely to become vacant whenever it would have been likely to become vacant if it had not been disposed of. | |
| (4) A determination under section 62 must identify any housing that the Secretary of State has taken into account under subsection (3). | |

64 Procedure for determinations

- (1) Before making a determination under section 62 that relates to all local housing authorities or a description of local housing authority the Secretary of State must consult such representatives of local government and relevant professional bodies as the Secretary of State thinks appropriate. 5
- (2) Before making a determination under section 62 that relates to a particular local housing authority, the Secretary of State must consult that local housing authority.
- (3) As soon as possible after making a determination under section 62 the Secretary of State must send a copy of it to each local housing authority to which it relates. 10
- (4) Section 87(4) to (7) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (electronic communications) applies to a determination under this Chapter as it applies to a determination under Part 6 of that Act.
- (5) A consultation requirement imposed by this section may be satisfied by consultation carried out before this Act was passed. 15

65 More about determinations

- (1) A determination under section 62 must be made before the financial year to which it relates.
- (2) But the determination may be varied or revoked by a subsequent determination under that section made before, after or during the financial year to which it relates. 20
- (3) A determination under section 62 may relate to one financial year or to more than one financial year.
- (4) A determination under section 62 may make provision about how and when a payment is to be made including, in particular, provision for payments by instalment. 25
- (5) A determination under section 62 may provide for interest to be charged in the event of late payment.
- (6) A determination under section 62 – 30
 - (a) may make different provision for different areas;
 - (b) may make different provision for different local housing authorities;
 - (c) may otherwise make different provision for different purposes.

66 Determinations in the first year that section 62 comes into force

- If section 62 comes into force part way through a financial year, then, in relation to that financial year – 35
- (a) a determination under section 62 may be made at any time (despite section 65(1)), but
 - (b) any reference in section 62 to housing becoming vacant during a financial year is to be read as limited to housing becoming vacant after the determination is made (or, in a case where it is varied in accordance with section 65(2), housing becoming vacant after the original determination in relation to that financial year is made). 40

67 Reduction of payment by agreement

- (1) The Secretary of State and a local housing authority may enter into an agreement to reduce the amount that the authority is required to pay because of a determination under this Chapter.
- (2) The agreement must include terms and conditions requiring the local housing authority to use the amount by which the payment is reduced for the provision of housing or for things that facilitate the provision of housing. 5
- (3) The agreement may include other terms and conditions.

68 Set off against repayments under section 62

Where the Secretary of State is liable to repay an amount that has been overpaid by a local housing authority under section 62, the Secretary of State may set off against the amount of the repayment any amount that the authority is liable to pay the Secretary of State under – 10

- (a) section 62, or
- (b) section 11 of the Local Government Act 2003. 15

Duty to consider selling

69 Duty to consider selling vacant high value housing

- (1) A local housing authority in England that keeps a Housing Revenue Account must consider selling its interest in any high value housing that has become vacant. 20
- (2) The duty in subsection (1) applies only in relation to housing that appears in the list in section 74(1) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (Housing Revenue Account).
- (3) The Secretary of State may by regulations exclude housing from the duty in subsection (1). 25
- (4) In discharging its duty under subsection (1) a local housing authority must have regard to any guidance given by the Secretary of State.

Amendments and interpretation

70 Local authority disposal of housing: consent requirements

- (1) The Housing Act 1985 is amended as follows. 30
- (2) In section 34(4A) (consents to disposals and conditions), after paragraph (ca) (but before the “and”) insert –
 - “(cb) any reduction in the amount that the local authority may be required to pay under section 62 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015 (payments to Secretary of State in respect of vacant high value housing in England) as a result of the disposal;” 35
- (3) In section 43(4A) (consents to disposals and conditions), after paragraph (ca) (but before the “and”) insert –
 - “(cb) any reduction in the amount that the local authority may be required to pay under section 62 of the Housing and Planning 40

Act 2015 (payments to Secretary of State in respect of vacant high value housing in England) as a result of the disposal;”.

71 Set off under section 11 of Local Government Act 2003

In section 11 of the Local Government Act 2003 (use of capital receipts), for subsection (5) substitute –

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“(5) Where the Secretary of State is liable to repay an amount that has been overpaid by a local housing authority under this section, the Secretary of State may set off against the amount of the repayment any amount that the authority is liable to pay the Secretary of State under –

(a) this section, or

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(b) section 62 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015 (payments in respect of vacant high value housing).”

72 Interpretation of Chapter

(1) In this Chapter –

“becomes vacant”: housing in which a local housing authority has an interest “becomes vacant” when a tenancy granted by the authority comes to an end and is not renewed expressly or by operation of law (but see subsection (2));

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“financial year” means a period of 12 months beginning with 1 April;

“high value” has the meaning given by regulations under section 62;

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“housing” means a building, or part of a building which is occupied or intended to be occupied as a dwelling or as more than one dwelling;

“Housing Revenue Account” has the meaning given by section 74 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989;

“interest” means a freehold or leasehold interest;

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“local housing authority” has the meaning given by section 1 of the Housing Act 1985;

“tenancy” includes a licence to occupy.

(2) The Secretary of State may by regulations specify circumstances in which housing is to be treated as not having become vacant for the purposes of this Part even if it otherwise would be.

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CHAPTER 3

REDUCING REGULATION

73 Reducing social housing regulation

The Secretary of State may by regulations amend Part 2 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 for the purpose of reducing regulatory control over private registered providers of social housing or their affairs.

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CHAPTER 4

HIGH INCOME SOCIAL TENANTS: MANDATORY RENTS

74 Mandatory rents for high income social tenants

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about the levels of rent that a registered provider of social housing must charge a high income tenant of social housing in England. 5
- (2) The regulations may, in particular, require the rent –
 - (a) to be equal to the market rate,
 - (b) to be a proportion of the market rate, or
 - (c) to be determined by reference to other factors. 10
- (3) The regulations may, in particular, provide for the rent to be different –
 - (a) for people with different incomes, or
 - (b) for social housing in different areas.
- (4) The regulations may require a registered provider of social housing to have regard to guidance given by the Secretary of State when determining rent in accordance with the regulations. 15
- (5) Regulations under this section are referred to in this Chapter as “rent regulations”.

75 Meaning of “high income” etc

- (1) Rent regulations must – 20
 - (a) define what is meant by “high income” for the purposes of this Chapter, and
 - (b) make provision about how a person’s income is to be calculated.
- (2) The regulations may, in particular – 25
 - (a) define “high income” in different ways for different areas;
 - (b) specify things that are, or are not, to be treated as income;
 - (c) make provision about the period by reference to which a person’s income is to be calculated (which may be a period in the past);
 - (d) make provision about how a person’s income is to be verified;
 - (e) require a person’s household income (as defined by the regulations) to be taken into account; 30
 - (f) require a registered provider of social housing to have regard to guidance given by the Secretary of State when calculating or verifying a person’s income.

76 Information about income

- (1) Rent regulations may give a registered provider of social housing the power to require a tenant to provide information or evidence for the purpose of determining whether the registered provider is obliged by the regulations to charge a specific level of rent and what that level is. 35
- (2) Rent regulations may require a registered provider of social housing to charge rent at the market rate to a tenant who has failed to comply with a requirement. 40

- (3) Regulations made in reliance on subsection (1) may, in particular, make provision about—
- (a) the kind of information or evidence that may be required;
 - (b) the time within which and the manner and form in which the information or evidence is to be provided.
- (4) In subsection (1) “tenant” includes prospective tenant.

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77 HMRC information

- (1) HMRC may disclose information for the purpose of enabling a registered provider of social housing to determine whether it is obliged by rent regulations to charge a tenant a specific level of rent and what that level is.
- (2) The information may only be disclosed to—
- (a) a registered provider of social housing,
 - (b) the Secretary of State for the purposes of passing the information to registered providers,
 - (c) a public body that has been given the function of passing information between HMRC and registered providers by regulations under subsection (3), or
 - (d) a body with which the Secretary of State has made arrangements for the passing of information between HMRC and registered providers.
- (3) The Secretary of State may by regulations—
- (a) give a public body the function mentioned in subsection (2)(c), and
 - (b) make provision about the carrying out of that function.
- (4) The Secretary of State must obtain HMRC’s consent before making—
- (a) arrangements under subsection (2)(d), or
 - (b) regulations under subsection (3).
- (5) Information disclosed under this section to the Secretary of State or to a body mentioned in subsection (2)(c) or (d) may be passed on to a registered provider for which it is intended.
- (6) Information disclosed under this section may not otherwise be further disclosed without authorisation from HMRC.
- (7) Where a person contravenes subsection (6) by disclosing any revenue and customs information relating to a person whose identity—
- (a) is specified in the disclosure, or
 - (b) can be deduced from it,
- section 19 of the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 (wrongful disclosure) applies in relation to that disclosure as it applies in relation to a disclosure of such information in contravention of section 20(9) of that Act.
- (8) In this section—
- “HMRC” means the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs;
 - “revenue and customs information relating to a person” has the meaning given by section 19(2) of the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005;
 - “tenant” includes prospective tenant.

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78 Power to increase rents and procedure for changing rents

- (1) Rent regulations may give a registered provider of social housing power to increase the rent payable under a tenancy for the purpose of complying with the regulations.
- (2) Rent regulations may make provision about the procedure for changing rent to comply with the regulations (whether the change is made using a power given by regulations under subsection (1) or otherwise). 5
- (3) Regulations made in reliance on subsection (2) may, in particular –
 - (a) make provision about the review of decisions to increase rent;
 - (b) give rights of appeal to the First-tier Tribunal and amend existing rights of appeal. 10
- (4) Regulations under this section may amend any provision made by or under an Act passed before this Act or in the same Session.

79 Payment by local authority of increased income to Secretary of State

- (1) Rent regulations may require a local housing authority to make a payment or payments to the Secretary of State in respect of any estimated increase in rental income because of the regulations. 15
- (2) The amount of a payment is to be calculated in accordance with the regulations.
- (3) The regulations may provide for deductions to be made to reflect the administrative costs of local authorities in implementing the regulations. 20
- (4) The regulations may provide for interest to be charged in the event of late payment.
- (5) The regulations may provide for assumptions to be made in making a calculation, whether or not those assumptions are, or are likely to be, borne out by events. 25
- (6) The regulations may make provision about how and when payments are to be made including, in particular, provision for payments by instalment.

80 Provision of information to Secretary of State

Rent regulations may give the Secretary of State a power to require a local housing authority to provide information in connection with the regulations. 30

81 Enforcement by Regulator of Social Housing

- (1) The Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 220 (grounds for giving an enforcement notice to a registered provider), after subsection (11A) insert – 35

“(11B) Case 12 is where the registered provider has failed to comply with rent regulations under Chapter 4 of Part 4 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015.”
- (3) In section 227 (grounds for imposing a penalty on a private registered

- provider), after subsection (7A) insert –
- “(7B) Case 8 is where the registered provider has failed to comply with rent regulations under Chapter 4 of Part 4 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015.”
- (4) In section 237 (grounds for requiring a private registered provider to pay compensation), after subsection (4) insert – 5
- “(5) Case 4 is where the registered provider has failed to comply with rent regulations under Chapter 4 of Part 4 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015.”
- (5) In section 247 (management tender), in subsection (1), after paragraph (aa) (but before the “or” at the end) insert – 10
- “(ab) a registered provider has failed to comply with rent regulations under Chapter 4 of Part 4 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015,”.
- (6) In section 251 (appointment of manager of a private registered provider), in subsection (1), after paragraph (aa) (but before the “or” at the end) insert – 15
- “(ab) a private registered provider has failed to comply with rent regulations under Chapter 4 of Part 4 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015,”.
- 82 Interaction with other legislation and consequential amendments 20**
- (1) The Secretary of State must use the power in section 20(2) of the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2015 to provide that section 19 of that Act does not apply to a high income tenant of social housing to whom rent regulations apply.
- (2) In section 24 of the Housing Act 1985 (rent), after subsection (5) insert –
- “(5A) See also Chapter 4 of Part 4 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015 (mandatory rents for high income social tenants in England).” 25
- (3) In Part 2 of Schedule 4 to the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (the keeping of the Housing Revenue Account: debits), after item 10 insert –
- “*Item 11: payments under section 79 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015*
- Any sums payable for the year to the Secretary of State under regulations made in reliance on section 79 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015 (rents for high income social tenants: payment by local authority of increased income to Secretary of State).” 30
- 83 Interpretation of Chapter**
- In this Chapter – 35
- “high income” has the meaning given by regulations under section 75;
- “local housing authority” has the meaning given by section 1 of the Housing Act 1985;
- “rent” includes payments under a licence to occupy;
- “rent regulations” has the meaning given by section 74; 40
- “social housing” has the same meaning as in Part 2 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 (see sections 68 and 72 of that Act);

“tenant” includes a person who has a licence to occupy;
“tenancy” includes a licence to occupy.

PART 5

HOUSING, ESTATE AGENTS AND RENTCHARGES: OTHER CHANGES

Accommodation needs in England 5

84 Assessment of accommodation needs

- (1) In section 8 of the Housing Act 1985 (periodical review of housing needs), after subsection (2) insert –
- “(3) In the case of a local housing authority in England, the duty under subsection (1) includes a duty to consider the needs of people residing in or resorting to their district with respect to the provision of – 10
- (a) sites on which caravans can be stationed, or
- (b) places on inland waterways where houseboats can be moored.
- (4) In subsection (3) – 15
- “caravan” has the meaning given by section 29 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960;
- “houseboat” means a boat or similar structure designed or adapted for use as a place to live.”
- (2) In the Housing Act 2004 omit sections 225 and 226 (accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers). 20

Housing regulation in England

85 Licences for HMO and other rented accommodation: additional tests

- (1) The Housing Act 2004 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 63 (application for licences: houses in multiple occupation), in subsection (6)(c), after “information” insert “or evidence”. 25
- (3) In section 66 (tests for fitness and satisfactory management arrangements: houses in multiple occupation) –
- (a) in subsection (2) – 30
- (i) in the words before paragraph (a) omit “has”;
- (ii) at the beginning of each of paragraphs (a) to (d) insert “has”;
- (iii) in paragraph (c), after “tenant law” insert “(including Part 3 of the Immigration Act 2014)”;
- (iv) omit “or” at the end of paragraph (c);
- (v) after paragraph (d) insert – 35
- “(e) requires leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom but does not have it; or
- (f) is insolvent or an undischarged bankrupt.”;
- (b) in subsection (3), for paragraph (a) substitute – 40
- “(a) it shows that any person associated or formerly associated with P (whether on a personal, work or other

- basis) is a person to whom any of paragraphs (a) to (f) of subsection (2) applies, and”.
- (4) In section 87 (application for licences: certain other houses), in subsection (4)(c) after “information” insert “or evidence”.
- (5) In section 89 (tests for fitness and satisfactory management arrangements: certain other houses) –
- (a) in subsection (2) –
 - (i) in the words before paragraph (a) omit “has”;
 - (ii) at the beginning of each of paragraphs (a) to (c) insert “has”;
 - (iii) omit “or” at the end of paragraph (b);
 - (iv) at the end of paragraph (c) insert “(including Part 3 of the Immigration Act 2014);”;
 - (v) after paragraph (c) insert –
 - “(d) requires leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom but does not have it; or
 - (e) is insolvent or an undischarged bankrupt.”;
 - (b) in subsection (3), for paragraph (a) substitute –
 - “(a) it shows that any person associated or formerly associated with P (whether on a personal, work or other basis) is a person to whom any of paragraphs (a) to (e) of subsection (2) applies, and”.

86 Financial penalty as alternative to prosecution under Housing Act 2004

Schedule 4 amends the Housing Act 2004 to allow financial penalties to be imposed as an alternative to prosecution for certain offences.

Housing information in England 25

87 Tenancy deposit information

- (1) The Housing Act 2004 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 212 (tenancy deposit schemes), after subsection (6) insert –
- “(6A) For further provision about what must be included in the arrangements, see section 212A.”
- (3) After section 212 insert –
- “212A Provision of information to local authorities**
- (1) Arrangements under section 212(1) made by the Secretary of State must require the scheme administrator –
- (a) to give a local housing authority in England any specified information that they request, or
 - (b) to provide facilities for the sharing of specified information with a local housing authority in England.
- (2) In subsection (1) “specified information” means information, of a description specified in the arrangements, that relates to a tenancy of premises in the local housing authority’s area.

- (3) Arrangements made by virtue of this section may make the requirement to provide information or facilities to a local housing authority conditional on the payment of a fee.
- (4) Arrangements made by virtue of this section may include supplementary provision, for example about – 5
- (a) the form or manner in which any information is to be provided,
 - (b) the time or times at which it is to be provided, and
 - (c) the notification of anyone to whom the information relates.
- (5) Information obtained by a local housing authority by virtue of this section may be used only – 10
- (a) for a purpose connected with the exercise of the authority’s functions under any of Parts 1 to 4 in relation to any premises, or
 - (b) for the purpose of investigating whether an offence has been committed under any of those Parts in relation to any premises.
- (6) Information obtained by a local housing authority by virtue of this section may be supplied to a person providing services to the authority for a purpose listed in subsection (5). 15
- (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the list of purposes in subsection (5).”
- (4) In section 250(6) (affirmative instruments), after paragraph (b) insert – 20
- “(ba) regulations under section 212A.”

88 Use of information obtained for certain other statutory purposes

- (1) The Housing Act 2004 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 237 (use of information obtained for certain other statutory purposes) after subsection (2) insert – 25
- “(3) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend this section so as to change the list of purposes for which a local housing authority in England may use information to which it applies.”
- (3) In section 250(6) (affirmative instruments), after paragraph (c) insert – 30
- “(ca) regulations under section 237.”

Enforcement of estate agents legislation

89 Estate agents: lead enforcement authority

- (1) Before section 25 of the Estate Agents Act 1979 insert –
- “24A Lead enforcement authority**
- (1) In this Act “the lead enforcement authority” means – 35
- (a) the Secretary of State, or
 - (b) a person whom the Secretary of State has arranged to be the lead enforcement authority in accordance with subsection (2).

- (2) The Secretary of State may make arrangements for one of the following to be the lead enforcement authority for the purposes of this Act (for the whole of the United Kingdom) instead of the Secretary of State –
 - (a) a local weights and measures authority in Great Britain, or
 - (b) the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment in Northern Ireland. 5
 - (3) The arrangements –
 - (a) may include provision for payments by the Secretary of State;
 - (b) may include provision about bringing the arrangements to an end. 10
 - (4) The Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument make transitional provision for when there is a change in the lead enforcement authority.
 - (5) The regulations may relate to a specific change in the lead enforcement authority or to changes that might arise from time to time.” 15
- (2) In section 26(1) of that Act (enforcement authorities), in paragraph (c), for “Department of Commerce for Northern Ireland” substitute “Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment in Northern Ireland”.
 - (3) In section 33(1) of that Act (general interpretation), for the definition of “the lead enforcement authority” substitute – 20
 - ““the lead enforcement authority” has the meaning given by section 24A;”.
 - (4) In paragraph 13(9) of Schedule 5 to the Consumer Rights Act 2015 (powers under Part 3 of that Schedule to be exercisable for the purposes of certain functions of the lead enforcement authority) after “Great Britain” insert “, the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment in Northern Ireland or the Secretary of State”. 25

Enfranchisement and extension of long leaseholds

90 Enfranchisement and extension of long leaseholds: calculations

- Schedule 5 changes the method of calculating certain amounts under – 30
- (a) the Leasehold Reform Act 1967, and
 - (b) the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993.

Rentcharges

91 Redemption price for rentcharges

- (1) The Rentcharges Act 1977 is amended as follows. 35
- (2) In section 9(4)(a), after “in accordance with” insert “regulations under”.
- (3) In section 10, for subsection (1) substitute –
 - “(1) For the purposes of section 9 above, the redemption price for a rentcharge is to be calculated in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State.” 40

- (4) In section 12(2), after “such” insert “transitional.”
- (5) The amendments made by this section apply in relation to cases where—
- (a) an application for a redemption certificate is made under section 8 of the Rentcharges Act 1977 before this Act is passed, but
 - (b) the instructions for redemption have not been served on the applicant under section 9(4) of the Rentcharges Act 1977 before this Act is passed,
- as well as to cases involving an application for a redemption certificate made after this Act is passed. 5

PART 6

PLANNING IN ENGLAND 10

Neighbourhood planning

92 Designation of neighbourhood areas

In section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (meaning of “neighbourhood area”), after subsection (11) insert—

- “(12) Regulations under subsection (11) may provide that where an application under this section— 15
- (a) meets prescribed criteria, or
 - (b) has not been determined within a prescribed period,
- the local planning authority must, except in prescribed cases or circumstances, exercise their powers under this section to designate the specified area as a neighbourhood area. 20
- (13) The reference in subsection (12) to the designation of an area as a neighbourhood area includes the modification under subsection (6) of a designation already made.”

93 Timetable in relation to neighbourhood development orders and plans 25

- (1) In Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (process for making of neighbourhood development orders), after paragraph 13 insert—
- “13A Regulations may make provision—
- (a) requiring any prescribed action falling to be taken by the local planning authority under paragraph 12 or 13 to be taken by a prescribed date;
 - (b) imposing time limits for the submission of representations invited under paragraph 13(1).” 30
- (2) In section 61E of that Act (neighbourhood development orders), in subsection (4)(b), after “as soon as reasonably practicable after the referendum is held” insert “and, in any event, by such date as may be prescribed”. 35
- (3) In section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (meaning of “neighbourhood development plan”), in subsection (4)(b), after “as soon as reasonably practicable after the referendum is held” insert “and, in any event, by such date as may be prescribed”. 40

94 Making neighbourhood development orders and plans: intervention powers

- (1) In Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, before paragraph 14 insert –

“Intervention powers of Secretary of State

- 13B (1) This paragraph applies where the qualifying body requests the Secretary of State to intervene under this paragraph and – 5
- (a) the local planning authority has failed, by the applicable date prescribed under paragraph 13A, to take a decision as to whether a referendum is (or referendums are) to be held on the making of a neighbourhood development order, 10
 - (b) a recommendation made under paragraph 10(2) is not followed by the authority, or
 - (c) the authority makes any modification under paragraph 12(5) that is not –
 - (i) a modification recommended under paragraph 10(2)(b), 15
 - (ii) a modification that the authority consider needs to be made to secure that the draft order does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations,
 - (iii) a modification that the authority consider needs to be made to secure that the draft order is compatible with the Convention rights, or 20
 - (iv) a modification for the purpose of correcting an error.
- (2) The Secretary of State may exercise functions of the local planning authority under paragraph 12(2) and (3) and – 25
- (a) if satisfied that paragraph (a) or (b) of paragraph 12(4) applies, may direct the authority to make arrangements for a referendum (or referendums) to be held on the making of a neighbourhood development order;
 - (b) if not so satisfied, may direct the authority to refuse the proposal. 30
- (3) The Secretary of State may direct the authority to take the actions referred to in paragraph 12(8) and (9).
- (4) If by reason (wholly or partly) of new evidence or a new fact, or a different view taken by the Secretary of State as to a particular fact, the Secretary of State proposes to direct the local planning authority to act in a way that is not in accordance with what was recommended by the examiner – 35
- (a) the Secretary of State may require the authority to notify prescribed persons of the proposed direction (and the reason for it) and invite representations; 40
 - (b) the Secretary of State may also require them to refer the issue to independent examination.
- (5) The order on which a referendum is (or referendums are) to be held by virtue of sub-paragraph (2)(a) is the draft order subject to such modification (if any) as the Secretary of State or the local planning authority consider appropriate. 45

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- (6) The only modifications the local planning authority may make under sub-paragraph (5) are –
- (a) modifications that the authority consider need to be made to secure that the draft order does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations, 5
 - (b) modifications that the authority consider need to be made to secure that the draft order is compatible with the Convention rights, and
 - (c) modifications for the purpose of correcting errors.
- 13C Regulations may make provision supplementing that made by paragraph 13B; and the regulations may in particular – 10
- (a) prescribe the form and content of a request by the qualifying body under paragraph 13B(1) and the date by which it must be made;
 - (b) confer power on the Secretary of State to direct a local planning authority to refrain from taking any action specified in the direction that they would otherwise be required or entitled to take under paragraph 12 or 13; 15
 - (c) make provision under which decisions falling to be made by the Secretary of State under paragraph 13B may be made instead by a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose (an “inspector”); 20
 - (d) prescribe matters that the Secretary of State or an inspector must take into account in making a decision;
 - (e) require a local planning authority to provide prescribed information to the Secretary of State or to an inspector; 25
 - (f) make provision about examinations carried out by virtue of paragraph 13B(4)(b) (including any provision of a kind mentioned in paragraph 11(2));
 - (g) make provision (in addition to that made by paragraph 13B(4)(b)) for the holding of an examination, and for the payment by a local planning authority of remuneration and expenses of the examiner; 30
 - (h) provide for the Secretary of State, or a local planning authority on the direction of the Secretary of State, to notify to prescribed persons and to publish – 35
 - (i) prescribed decisions made by the Secretary of State under paragraph 13B,
 - (ii) the reasons for making those decisions, and
 - (iii) other prescribed matters relating to those decisions.” 40
- (2) In paragraph 14 of that Schedule (referendum), in sub-paragraph (1), after “as a result of paragraph 12(4)” insert “or a direction under paragraph 13B(2)(a)”.
- (3) In section 61N of that Act (legal challenges in relation to neighbourhood development orders), in subsection (2), before “only if” insert “or paragraph 13B of that Schedule (intervention powers of Secretary of State)”.

95 Local planning authority to notify neighbourhood forum of applications

In Schedule 1 to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (local planning

authorities: distribution of functions), after paragraph 8 insert –

- “8A (1) A local planning authority who have the function of determining applications for planning permission or permission in principle shall, if requested to do so by a neighbourhood forum for an area which (or any part of which) is situated in the authority’s area, notify the neighbourhood forum of – 5
- (a) any relevant planning application; and
 - (b) any alteration to that application accepted by the authority.
- (2) In this paragraph – 10
- “neighbourhood forum” means an organisation or body designated as such under section 61F;
 - “relevant planning application” means an application which –
- (a) relates to land in the area for which the neighbourhood forum is designated; and
 - (b) is an application for – 15
 - (i) planning permission or permission in principle; or
 - (ii) approval of a matter reserved under an outline planning permission within the meaning of section 92. 20
- (3) Sub-paragraphs (3) to (6) of paragraph 8 have effect for the purposes of this paragraph, any reference to a parish council being read as a reference to a neighbourhood forum.”

Local planning

96 Power to direct amendment of local development scheme 25

In section 15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (local development scheme), in subsection (4), for “effective coverage” substitute “full and effective coverage (both geographically and with regard to subject matter)”.

97 Power to give direction to examiner of development plan document 30

In section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (independent examination), after subsection (6) insert –

- “(6A) The Secretary of State may by notice to the person appointed to carry out the examination –
- (a) direct the person not to take any step, or any further step, in connection with the examination of the development plan document, or of a specified part of it, until a specified time or until the direction is withdrawn; 35
 - (b) require the person – 40
 - (i) to consider any specified matters;
 - (ii) to give an opportunity, or further opportunity, to specified persons to appear before and be heard by the person;

- (iii) to take any specified procedural step in connection with the examination.

In this subsection “specified” means specified in the notice.”

98 Intervention by Secretary of State

- (1) In section 21 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (intervention by Secretary of State), in subsection (3), after “if” insert “or to the extent that”. 5
- (2) In subsection (5) of that section –
- (a) in paragraph (a), after “until the Secretary of State gives his decision” insert “, or withdraws the direction”; 10
- (b) for paragraph (b) substitute – 10
- “(b) if the direction is given, and not withdrawn, before the authority have submitted the document under section 20(1), the Secretary of State must hold an independent examination;”;
- (c) in paragraph (c), for “he” substitute “, and is not withdrawn before those recommendations are made, the person”; 15
- (d) for paragraph (d) substitute –
- “(d) the document has no effect unless the document or (as the case may be) the relevant part of it has been approved by the Secretary of State, or the direction is withdrawn.” 20
- (3) After that subsection insert –
- “(5A) Subsections (4) to (7C) of section 20 apply to an examination held under subsection (5)(b), the reference to the local planning authority in subsection (7C) of that section being read as a reference to the Secretary of State. 25
- (5B) For the purposes of subsection (5)(d) the “relevant part” of a development plan document is the part that –
- (a) is covered by a direction under subsection (4) which refers to only part of the document, or 30
- (b) continues to be covered by a direction under subsection (4) following the partial withdrawal of the direction.”
- (4) At the end of that section insert –
- “(11) The local planning authority must reimburse the Secretary of State for any expenditure incurred by the Secretary of State under this section that is specified in a notice given to the authority by the Secretary of State.” 35
- (5) After that section insert –
- “21A Temporary direction pending possible use of intervention powers**
- (1) If the Secretary of State is considering whether to give a direction to a local planning authority under section 21 in relation to a development plan document or other local development document, he may direct the authority not to take any step in connection with the adoption of the document – 40
- (a) until the time (if any) specified in the direction, or 45

- (b) until the direction is withdrawn.
- (2) A document to which a direction under this section relates has no effect while the direction is in force.
- (3) A direction given under this section in relation to a document ceases to have effect if a direction is given under section 21 in relation to that document.” 5

99 Secretary of State’s default powers

For section 27 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 substitute –

“27 Secretary of State’s default powers

- (1) This section applies if the Secretary of State thinks that a local planning authority are failing or omitting to do anything it is necessary for them to do in connection with the preparation, revision or adoption of a development plan document. 10
- (2) The Secretary of State may –
 - (a) prepare or revise (as the case may be) the document, or 15
 - (b) give directions to the authority in relation to the preparation or revision of the document.
- (3) The Secretary of State must either –
 - (a) hold an independent examination, or
 - (b) direct the authority to submit the document for independent examination. 20
- (4) The Secretary of State must either –
 - (a) publish the recommendations and reasons of the person appointed to hold the examination, or
 - (b) give directions to the authority in relation to those matters. 25
- (5) The Secretary of State may –
 - (a) approve the document, or approve it subject to specified modifications, as a local development document,
 - (b) direct the authority to consider adopting the document by resolution of the authority as a local development document, or 30
 - (c) (except where it was prepared or revised by the Secretary of State under subsection (2)(a)) reject the document.
- (6) Subsections (4) to (7C) of section 20 apply (subject to subsection (7) below) to an examination held under subsection (3)(a), the reference to the local planning authority in subsection (7C) of that section being read as a reference to the Secretary of State. 35
- (7) Subsections (5)(c), (7)(b)(ii) and (7B)(b) of section 20 do not apply to an independent examination held –
 - (a) under subsection (3)(a), or
 - (b) in response to a direction under subsection (3)(b), 40in respect of a document prepared or revised by the Secretary of State under subsection (2)(a).
- (8) The Secretary of State must give reasons for anything he does in pursuance of subsection (2) or (5).

- (9) The authority must reimburse the Secretary of State for any expenditure he incurs in connection with anything –
- (a) which is done by him under subsection (2)(a), and
 - (b) which the authority failed or omitted to do as mentioned in subsection (1).”

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100 Costs of independent examinations held by Secretary of State

- (1) Section 303A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (responsibility of local planning authorities for costs of holding certain inquiries etc) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1A), after “section 20” insert “, 21(5)(b), 27(3)(a)”.
- (3) For subsection (9A) substitute –
- “(9A) A reference to a local planning authority causing a qualifying procedure to be carried out includes a reference to the case where under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 –
- (a) the local planning authority is required to submit a document to the appropriate authority for independent examination, or
 - (b) the Secretary of State holds an independent examination in relation to a document prepared by the local planning authority, or by the Secretary of State under section 27(2)(a) of that Act.”

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Planning in Greater London

101 Planning powers of the Mayor of London

- (1) In section 2A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (power of Mayor of London to decide applications of potential strategic importance), in subsection (6), for “areas, and” substitute “areas;
- (aa) may prescribe matters by reference to the spatial development strategy, or a development plan document (within the meaning of Part 2 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004), as it has effect from time to time;”.
- (2) In section 74 of that Act (directions etc as to method of dealing with applications), in subsection (1B) –
- (a) in paragraph (a), for “London borough to refuse” substitute “London borough –
 - (i) to consult with the Mayor of London before granting or refusing an application for planning permission, or permission in principle, that is an application of a prescribed description, or
 - (ii) to refuse”;
 - (b) in paragraph (c), for “such a direction;” substitute “a direction given by virtue of paragraph (a)(ii).”;
 - (c) omit the words after that paragraph.
- (3) After that subsection insert –
- “(1BA) In subsection (1B) “prescribed” means –

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- (a) prescribed by a development order, or
 - (b) specified in directions made under a development order by the Secretary of State or the Mayor of London.
- (1BB) Matters prescribed under subsection (1B) by a development order may be prescribed by reference to the spatial development strategy, or a development plan document (within the meaning of Part 2 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004), as it has effect from time to time.” 5

Permission in principle and local registers of land

102 Permission in principle for development of land 10

- (1) After section 58 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 insert –

“Permission in principle

58A Permission in principle: general

- (1) Permission in principle may be granted for development of land in England as provided in section 59A. 15
 - (2) For the effect of permission in principle, see section 70(2ZA) to (2ZC) (application for technical details consent must be determined in accordance with permission in principle, except after a prescribed period).
 - (3) A reference to permission in principle in any provision of this Act in its application to land in Wales, or in its application to functions of the Welsh Ministers or other authorities in Wales, is to be ignored.” 20
- (2) After section 59 of that Act insert –

“59A Development orders: permission in principle

- (1) A development order may either – 25
 - (a) itself grant permission in principle, in relation to land in England that is allocated for development in a qualifying document (whether or not in existence when the order is made) for development of a prescribed description; or
 - (b) provide for the granting by a local planning authority in England, on application to the authority in accordance with the provisions of the order, of permission in principle for development of a prescribed description. 30
- (2) In this section – 35
 - “prescribed” means prescribed in a development order;
 - “qualifying document” means a plan, register or other document, as it has effect from time to time, which –
 - (a) is made, maintained or adopted by a local planning authority,
 - (b) is of a prescribed description, 40
 - (c) indicates that the land in question is allocated for development for the purposes of this section, and

-
- (d) contains prescribed particulars in relation to the land allocated and the kind of development for which it is allocated.
- (3) In relation to an application for permission in principle which under any provision of this Part is made to, or determined by, the Secretary of State instead of the local planning authority, a reference in subsection (1) to a local planning authority has effect (as necessary) as a reference to the Secretary of State. 5
- (4) Permission in principle granted by a development order –
- (a) takes effect when the qualifying document is adopted or made by the local planning authority or (if later) when the qualifying document is revised so as to allocate the land in question for development; 10
- (b) is not brought to an end by the qualifying document ceasing to have effect or being revised, unless the order provides otherwise. 15
- (5) A development order may –
- (a) make provision for permission in principle to cease to have effect;
- (b) contain transitional provision and savings in relation to cases where permission in principle ceases to have effect. 20
- (6) A development order may make provision in relation to an application for planning permission for development of land in respect of which permission in principle has been granted.
- (7) A development order may require the local planning authority to prepare, maintain and publish a register containing prescribed information as to permissions in principle granted by the order. 25
- (8) Local planning authorities must have regard to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State in the exercise of functions exercisable by virtue of this section.” 30
- (3) In section 70 of that Act (determination of applications: general considerations) –
- (a) after subsection (1) insert –
- “(1A) Where an application is made to a local planning authority for permission in principle – 35
- (a) they may grant permission in principle; or
- (b) they may refuse permission in principle.”;
- (b) after subsection (2) insert –
- “(2ZA) The authority must determine an application for technical details consent in accordance with the relevant permission in principle. 40
- This is subject to subsection (2ZC).
- (2ZB) An application for technical details consent is an application for planning permission that –
- (a) relates to land in respect of which permission in principle is in force, 45

	(b) proposes development all of which falls within the terms of the permission in principle, and	
	(c) particularises all matters necessary to enable planning permission to be granted without any reservations of the kind referred to in section 92.	5
	(2ZC) Subsection (2ZA) does not apply where –	
	(a) the permission in principle has been in force for longer than a prescribed period, and	
	(b) there has been a material change of circumstances since the permission came into force.	10
	“Prescribed” means prescribed for the purposes of this subsection in a development order.”	
(4)	Schedule 6 (permission in principle for development of land: minor and consequential amendments) has effect.	
103	Local planning authority to keep register of particular kinds of land	15
(1)	In Part 2 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (local development), after section 14 insert –	
	<i>“Register</i>	
14A	Register of land	
(1)	The Secretary of State may make regulations requiring a local planning authority in England to prepare, maintain and publish a register of land within (or partly within) the authority’s area which –	20
	(a) is of a prescribed description, or	
	(b) satisfies prescribed criteria.	
(2)	The regulations may require the register to be kept in two or more parts.	25
	A reference to the register in the following subsections includes a reference to a prescribed part of the register.	
(3)	The regulations may make provision permitting the local planning authority to enter in the register land within (or partly within) the authority’s area which –	30
	(a) is of a prescribed description or satisfies prescribed criteria, and	
	(b) is not required by the regulations to be entered in the register.	
(4)	The regulations may –	
	(a) require or authorise a local planning authority to carry out consultation and other procedures in relation to entries in the register;	35
	(b) specify descriptions of land that are not to be entered in the register;	
	(c) confer a discretion on a local planning authority, in prescribed circumstances, not to enter in the register land of a prescribed description that the authority would otherwise be required to enter in it;	40
	(d) require a local planning authority exercising the discretion referred to in paragraph (c) to explain why they have done so;	45

- (e) specify information to be included in the register;
 - (f) make provision about revising the register.
- (5) The regulations may specify a description of land by reference to a description in national policies and advice.
- (6) The regulations may confer power on the Secretary of State to require a local planning authority – 5
- (a) to prepare or publish the register, or to bring the register up to date, by a specified date;
 - (b) to provide the Secretary of State with specified information, in a specified form and by a specified date, in relation to the register. 10
- In this subsection “specified” means specified by the Secretary of State.
- (7) In exercising their functions under the regulations, a local planning authority must have regard to – 15
- (a) the development plan;
 - (b) national policies and advice;
 - (c) any guidance issued by the Secretary of State for the purposes of the regulations.
- (8) In this section “national policies and advice” means national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State (as it has effect from time to time). 20
- (2) In section 33 of that Act (power to direct that Part 2 of that Act does not apply to the area of an urban development corporation), for “that this Part does not apply” substitute “that the provisions of – 25
- (a) this Part, or
 - (b) any particular regulations made under section 14A, do not apply”.

Planning permission etc

104 Approval condition where development order grants permission for building

- (1) In section 60 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (permission granted by development order), after subsection (1) insert – 30
- “(1A) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), where planning permission is granted by a development order for building operations in England, the order may require the approval of the local planning authority, or the Secretary of State, to be obtained – 35
- (a) for those operations, or
 - (b) with respect to any matters that relate to those operations, or to the use of the land in question following those operations, and are specified in the order.”
- (2) In subsection (2) of that section, after “any buildings” insert “in Wales”. 40
- (3) In subsection (2B) of that section, for “subsection (1)” substitute “subsections (1) and (1A)”. 40

- (4) In section 70A of that Act (power to decline to determine subsequent application), in subsection (5)(b), for “section 60(2)” substitute “section 60(1A), (2)”.

105 Planning applications that may be made directly to Secretary of State

- (1) In section 62A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (when application may be made directly to Secretary of State), in subsection (1), for paragraphs (a) and (b) substitute – 5
- “(a) the local planning authority concerned is designated by the Secretary of State for applications of a description specified in the designation; 10
- (b) the application falls within that description.”
- (2) After that subsection insert –
- “(1A) Only prescribed descriptions of application may be specified in a designation under subsection (1).”
- (3) For subsection (2) of that section substitute – 15
- “(2) In this section “relevant application” means –
- (a) an application for planning permission, or permission in principle, for the development of land in England, or
- (b) an application for approval of a matter that, as defined by section 92, is a reserved matter in the case of an outline planning permission for the development of land in England, 20
- but does not include an application of the kind described in section 73(1) or an application of a description excluded by regulations.”
- (4) In subsection (3)(a)(i) of that section omit “, or for conservation area consent,”.
- (5) In section 62B of that Act (designation for the purposes of section 62A), after subsection (1) insert – 25
- “(1A) A document to which subsection (2) applies may set out different criteria for each description of application prescribed under section 62A(1A).”

106 Local planning authorities: information about financial benefits 30

After section 75 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 insert –

“Local planning authorities: information about financial benefits

75A Certain planning reports to contain information about financial benefits

- (1) A local planning authority in England must make arrangements to ensure that the required financial benefits information is included in each report which – 35
- (a) is made by an officer or agent of the authority for the purposes of a non-delegated determination of an application for planning permission, and 40
- (b) contains a recommendation as to how the authority should determine the application in accordance with section 70(2).

- (2) The required financial benefits information is –
- (a) a list of any financial benefits (whether or not material to the application) which are local finance considerations or benefits of a prescribed description, and which appear to the person making the report to be likely to be obtained – 5
 - (i) by the authority, or
 - (ii) by a person of a prescribed description or (if regulations so provide) by any person, as a result of the proposed development (if it is carried out);
 - (b) in relation to each listed financial benefit, a statement of the opinion of the person making the report as to whether the benefit is material to the application; 10
 - (c) any other prescribed information about a listed financial benefit.
- (3) In this section – 15
- “local finance consideration” has the same meaning as in section 70;
 - “non-delegated determination” means a determination that is not delegated to an officer of the authority in question;
 - “officer” includes employee. 20
- (4) Regulations under this section may –
- (a) prescribe a description of financial benefits by reference to the amount or value of the benefit;
 - (b) make different provision for different kinds of local planning authority or different kinds of development.” 25

Nationally significant infrastructure projects

107 Development consent for projects that involve housing

- (1) Section 115 of the Planning Act 2008 (development for which development consent may be granted) is amended as follows.
- (2) At the end of subsection (1) insert “, or 30
- (c) related housing development.”
- (3) In subsection (2)(b), for “is not” substitute “does not consist of or include”.
- (4) Before subsection (5) insert –
- “(4B) “Related housing development” means development which – 35
- (a) consists of or includes the construction or extension of one or more dwellings,
 - (b) is on the same site as, or is next to or close to, any part of the development within subsection (1)(a), or is otherwise associated with that development (or any part of it),
 - (c) is to be carried out wholly in England, and 40
 - (d) meets the condition in subsection (4C).
- (4C) Development meets the condition in this subsection if the development within subsection (1)(a) to which it is related is to be carried out in one or more of the following areas –

- (a) England;
 - (b) waters adjacent to England up to the seaward limits of the territorial sea.”
- (5) In subsection (5), after “associated development” insert “or related housing development”.
- (6) At the end insert—
- “(7) The Secretary of State, in deciding an application for an order granting development consent for development that includes related housing development, must take into account any matters set out in guidance published by the Secretary of State.”

Urban development corporations

108 Designation of urban development areas: procedure

- (1) Section 134 of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 (urban development areas) is amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (1) insert—
- “(1A) Before making an order under subsection (1), the Secretary of State must consult the following persons—
- (a) persons who appear to the Secretary of State to represent those living within, or in the vicinity of, the proposed urban development area;
 - (b) persons who appear to the Secretary of State to represent businesses with any premises within, or in the vicinity of, the proposed urban development area;
 - (c) each local authority for an area which falls wholly or partly within the proposed urban development area; and
 - (d) any other person whom the Secretary of State considers it appropriate to consult.”
- (3) For subsection (4) substitute—
- “(4) A statutory instrument containing an order made by the Secretary of State under subsection (1) is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.
- (4A) An order made by the Welsh Ministers under subsection (1) (by virtue of paragraph 30 of Schedule 11 to the Government of Wales Act 2006) does not have effect until approved by a resolution of the Welsh Assembly.
- (4B) An order made by the Scottish Ministers under subsection (1) (by virtue of section 53 of the Scotland Act 1998) is subject to the affirmative procedure (see Part 2 of the Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 (asp 10)).”

109 Establishment of urban development corporations: procedure

- (1) Section 135 of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 (urban development corporations) is amended as follows.

- (2) After subsection (1) insert –
- “(1A) Before making an order under this section, the Secretary of State must consult the following persons –
- (a) persons who appear to the Secretary of State to represent those living within, or in the vicinity of, the urban development area; 5
 - (b) persons who appear to the Secretary of State to represent businesses with any premises within, or in the vicinity of, the urban development area;
 - (c) each local authority for an area which falls wholly or partly within the urban development area; and 10
 - (d) any other person whom the Secretary of State considers it appropriate to consult.”
- (3) For subsection (3) substitute –
- “(3) A statutory instrument containing an order made by the Secretary of State under this section is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament. 15
- (3A) An order made by the Welsh Ministers under this section (by virtue of paragraph 30 of Schedule 11 to the Government of Wales Act 2006) does not have effect until approved by a resolution of the Welsh Assembly. 20
- (3B) An order made by the Scottish Ministers under this section (by virtue of section 53 of the Scotland Act 1998) is subject to the affirmative procedure (see Part 2 of the Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 (asp 10)).”
- 110 Sections 108 and 109: consequential repeals 25**
- In the Deregulation Act 2015, omit sections 46 and 47.

PART 7

COMPULSORY PURCHASE ETC

Right to enter and survey land

- 111 Right to enter and survey land 30**
- (1) A person authorised in writing by an acquiring authority may enter and survey land in connection with a proposal to acquire compulsorily an interest in or a right over land.
- (2) The person –
- (a) may only enter and survey land at a reasonable time, and 35
 - (b) may not use force unless a justice of the peace has issued a warrant under section 112(1) authorising the person to do so.
- (3) The person must, if required when exercising or seeking to exercise the power conferred by subsection (1), produce –
- (a) evidence of the authorisation, and 40
 - (b) a copy of any warrant issued under section 112(1).

- (4) An authorisation under subsection (1) may relate to the land which is the subject of the proposal or to other land.
- (5) If the land is unoccupied or the occupier is absent from the land when the person enters it, the person must leave it as secure against trespassers as when the person entered it. 5
- (6) In this section and sections 112 to 117 “acquiring authority” and “owner” have the meanings given in section 7 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981.

112 Warrant authorising use of force to enter and survey land

- (1) A justice of the peace may issue a warrant authorising a person to use force in the exercise of the power conferred by section 111(1) if satisfied – 10
 - (a) that another person has prevented or is likely to prevent the exercise of that power, and
 - (b) that it is reasonable to use force in the exercise of that power.
- (2) The force that may be authorised by a warrant is limited to that which is reasonably necessary. 15
- (3) A warrant authorising the person to use force must specify the number of occasions on which the authority can rely on the warrant when entering and surveying land.
- (4) The number specified must be the number which the justice of the peace considers appropriate to achieve the purpose for which the entry and survey are required. 20
- (5) Any evidence in proceedings for a warrant under this section must be given on oath.

113 Notice of survey and copy of warrant

- (1) The acquiring authority must give every owner or occupier of land at least 14 days’ notice before the first day on which the authority intends to enter the land in exercise of the power conferred by section 111. 25
- (2) Notice given in accordance with subsection (1) must include –
 - (a) a statement of the recipient’s rights under section 115, and
 - (b) a copy of the warrant, if there is one. 30
- (3) If the authority proposes to do any of the following, the notice must include details of what is proposed –
 - (a) searching, boring or excavating;
 - (b) leaving apparatus on the land;
 - (c) taking samples; 35
 - (d) an aerial survey;
 - (e) carrying out any other activities that may be required to facilitate compliance with the instruments mentioned in subsection (5).
- (4) If the authority obtains a warrant after giving notice in accordance with subsection (1) it must give a copy of the warrant to all those to whom it gave that notice. 40
- (5) The instruments referred to in subsection (3)(e) are –

- (a) Council Directive 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, as amended from time to time,
- (b) Council Directive 92/43/EC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as amended from time to time, or
- (c) any EU instrument from time to time replacing all or part of those Directives.

114 Enhanced authorisation procedures etc. for certain surveys

- (1) A written authorisation from the appropriate Minister is required before a person enters and surveys land in exercise of the power conferred by section 111 if—
 - (a) the land is held by a statutory undertaker,
 - (b) within the notice period mentioned in section 113(1), the statutory undertaker objects to the proposed entry and survey in writing to the acquiring authority, and
 - (c) the objection is that the proposed entry and survey would be seriously detrimental to the statutory undertaker carrying on its undertaking.
- (2) In subsection (1)—
 - “the appropriate Minister” means—
 - (a) in the case of land in Wales held by a water or sewerage undertaker, the Welsh Ministers, and
 - (b) in any other case, the Secretary of State;
 - “statutory undertaker” means—
 - (a) any person who is, or who is deemed to be, a statutory undertaker for the purposes of section 16 or 17 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 or of any provision of Part 11 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and
 - (b) any person in relation to whom the electronic communications code is applied by a direction under section 106(3)(a) of the Communications Act 2003.
- (3) Where the survey is to take place in a street, the following sections of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 apply to the survey as if it were street works—
 - (a) section 55 (notice of starting date of works),
 - (b) section 69 (requirements to be complied with where works likely to affect another person’s apparatus in the street), and
 - (c) section 82 (liability for damage or loss caused).
- (4) In the application of those sections references to an “undertaker” are to be read as references to the acquiring authority which authorised the survey.

115 Right to compensation after entry on or survey of land

- (1) A person interested in land is entitled to compensation from the acquiring authority for damage as a result of the exercise of the power conferred by section 111.
- (2) Any disputes relating to compensation under this section are to be determined by the Upper Tribunal.

- (3) The provisions of section 4 of the Land Compensation Act 1961 apply to the determination of such disputes, with any necessary modifications.

116 Offences in connection with powers to enter land

- (1) A person who without reasonable excuse obstructs another person in the exercise of the power conferred by section 111 commits an offence. 5
- (2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.
- (3) A person commits an offence if the person discloses confidential information, obtained in the exercise of the power conferred by section 111, for purposes other than those for which the power was exercised. 10
- (4) A person who commits an offence under subsection (3) is liable –
- (a) on summary conviction to a fine,
 - (b) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine, or both.
- (5) In subsection (3) “confidential information” means information – 15
- (a) which constitutes a trade secret, or
 - (b) the disclosure of which would or would be likely to prejudice the commercial interests of any person.

117 Right to enter and survey Crown land

- (1) Sections 111 to 116 apply in relation to Crown land. 20
- (2) But a person may only exercise the power conferred by section 111 in relation to Crown land if the person has the permission of the appropriate authority.
- (3) In this section, “Crown land” and “the appropriate authority” have the meaning given in section 293 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Confirmation and time limits 25

118 Timetable for confirmation of compulsory purchase order

After section 14A of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (confirmation by acquiring authorities) insert –

“14B Timetables for confirmation of CPOs except by Welsh Ministers

- (1) The Secretary of State must publish one or more timetables in relation to steps to be taken by confirming authorities, other than the Welsh Ministers, in confirming a compulsory purchase order. 30
- (2) Different timetables may be published in relation to –
- (a) different confirming authorities, or
 - (b) different types of compulsory purchase order. 35
- (3) The Secretary of State may at any time revise a timetable published under this section.
- (4) The validity of an order is not affected by any failure to comply with a timetable published under this section.

-
- (5) The Secretary of State must lay before Parliament an annual report showing the extent to which confirming authorities have complied with any applicable timetable published under this section.
- (6) A report laid by the Secretary of State under this section need not include information about a confirming authority if the number of compulsory purchase orders submitted to it is lower than a minimum specified by the Secretary of State in the report. 5
- 14C Timetables for confirmation of CPOs by Welsh Ministers**
- (1) The Welsh Ministers may publish one or more timetables in relation to steps to be taken by them in confirming a compulsory purchase order. 10
- (2) Different timetables may be published in relation to different types of compulsory purchase order.
- (3) The Welsh Ministers may at any time revise a timetable published under this section.
- (4) The validity of an order is not affected by any failure to comply with a timetable published under this section. 15
- (5) The Welsh Ministers must lay before the Welsh Assembly an annual report showing the extent to which they have complied with any applicable timetable published under this section.”
- 119 Confirmation by inspector** 20
- (1) The Acquisition of Land Act 1981 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 14C (inserted by section 118 of this Act), insert –
- “14D Power to appoint inspector**
- (1) A confirming authority may appoint a person (“an inspector”) to act instead of it in relation to the confirmation of a compulsory purchase order to which section 13A applies. 25
- (2) An inspector may be appointed to act in relation to –
- (a) a specific compulsory purchase order, or
- (b) a description of compulsory purchase orders.
- (3) An inspector – 30
- (a) has the same functions as a confirming authority under this Part (excluding this section),
- (b) retains those functions even if all remaining objections are withdrawn after the inspector has begun to act in relation to a compulsory purchase order, and 35
- (c) may hold a public local inquiry under section 13A(3)(a) or act as the person appointed to hear remaining objections under section 13A(3)(b).
- (4) Where an inspector is to act in relation to a compulsory purchase order, the confirming authority must inform – 40
- (a) every person who has made a remaining objection, and
- (b) the acquiring authority.

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- (5) Where a compulsory purchase order is confirmed by an inspector, the inspector’s confirmation is to be treated as that of the confirming authority.
- (6) The confirming authority may at any time –
- (a) revoke its appointment of an inspector, and 5
 - (b) appoint another inspector.
- (7) If the confirming authority revokes its appointment of an inspector while the inspector is acting in relation to a compulsory purchase order and does not replace the inspector, the authority must give its reasons – 10
- (a) to the inspector whose appointment has been revoked, and
 - (b) to all those informed under subsection (4).
- (8) Where in any enactment there is a provision that applies in relation to a confirming authority acting under this Part, that provision is to be read as applying equally in relation to an inspector so far as the context permits. 15
- (9) In this section “remaining objection” is to be construed in accordance with section 13A.”
- (3) In section 2 (procedure for authorisation), for subsection (2) substitute –
- “(2) A compulsory purchase order authorising a compulsory purchase by an authority other than a Minister is to be – 20
- (a) made by that authority,
 - (b) submitted to the confirming authority, and
 - (c) confirmed in accordance with Part 2 of this Act.”
- (4) In section 7 (interpretation), in subsection (3), after “section 13A” insert “, section 14B”. 25
- 120 Time limits for notice to treat or general vesting declaration**
- (1) For section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 substitute –
- “4 Time limit for giving notice to treat**
- A notice to treat may not be served by the acquiring authority after the end of the period of 3 years beginning with the day on which the compulsory purchase order becomes operative.” 30
- (2) After section 5 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 insert –
- “5A Time limit for general vesting declaration**
- A general vesting declaration may not be made after the end of the period of 3 years beginning with the day on which the compulsory purchase order becomes operative.” 35

*Vesting declarations: procedure***121 Notice of general vesting declaration procedure**

Schedule 7 changes the notice requirements for general vesting declarations.

122 Earliest vesting date under general vesting declaration

In section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 (execution of declaration vesting land at the end of a period of not less than 28 days from the date of service) for “28 days” substitute “3 months”. 5

*Possession following notice to treat etc***123 Extended notice period for taking possession following notice to treat**

- (1) The Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 is amended as follows. 10
- (2) In section 11 (powers of entry) –
- (a) in subsection (1) –
- (i) for “not less than fourteen days notice” substitute “a notice of entry”; and
- (ii) after “specified in the notice” insert “, after the end of a period specified in the notice”; 15
- (b) after subsection (1) insert –
- “(1A) A notice of entry under subsection (1) must specify the period after the end of which the acquiring authority may enter on and take possession of the land to which the notice relates. 20
- (1B) The period specified in a notice of entry under subsection (1) must not end earlier than the end of the period of 3 months beginning with the day on which the notice is served unless it is a notice to which section 11A(3) or paragraph 12 of Schedule 2A applies.” 25
- (3) After section 11 insert –

“11A Powers of entry: repeat notices

- “(1) A notice of entry under section 11(1) ceases to have effect if, before entering on and taking possession of the land, the acquiring authority become aware of an owner, lessee or occupier to whom they have not given a notice to treat under section 5. 30
- (2) If the acquiring authority serve a notice to treat on the person under section 5, the acquiring authority may serve a new notice of entry under section 11(1).
- (3) If the person is not an occupier of the land, the period specified in the new notice of entry under section 11(1) must be a period that ends – 35
- (a) no earlier than the end of the period of 14 days beginning with the day on which the new notice of entry is served, and
- (b) no earlier than the end of the period specified in any previous notice of entry given by the acquiring authority in respect of the land.” 40

124 Counter-notice requiring possession to be taken on specified date

- (1) The Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 11 (powers of entry), after subsection (1B) (inserted by section 123 of this Act), insert –
 - “(1C) A notice of entry under subsection (1) must explain the effect of section 11B (counter-notice requiring possession to be taken on specified date) and give an address at which the acquiring authority may be served with a counter-notice.” 5
- (3) After section 11A (inserted by section 123 above) insert –

“11B Counter-notice requiring possession to be taken on specified date 10

- (1) Where an acquiring authority serve a notice of entry under section 11(1) on a person who is in possession of land, the person may serve a counter-notice requiring the acquiring authority to take possession of the land by no later than a date specified in the counter-notice.
- (2) If the person gives up possession of the land on or before the specified date the acquiring authority are to be treated as having taken possession on that date (unless the acquiring authority has in fact taken possession before that date). 15
- (3) The date specified in the counter-notice –
 - (a) must not be before the end of the period specified in the notice of entry under section 11(1), and 20
 - (b) must be at least 28 days after the day on which the counter-notice is served.
- (4) Where a notice of entry under section 11(1) is served on more than one person who is in possession of the land, a reference in this section to the person in possession is to all of them acting together.” 25

125 Agreement to extend notice period for possession following notice to treat

In section 11 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 (powers of entry), after subsection (1C) (inserted by section 124 of this Act), insert –

- “(1D) An acquiring authority may extend the period specified in a notice of entry under subsection (1) by agreement with each person on whom it was served. 30
- (1E) A reference in this Act to the period specified in a notice of entry under subsection (1) is to the period as extended by any agreement under subsection (1D).” 35

126 Corresponding amendments to the New Towns Act 1981

- (1) Schedule 6 to the New Towns Act 1981 (modification of compulsory purchase legislation as applied for the purposes of the Act) is amended as follows.
- (2) In paragraph 4 –
 - (a) omit “(not being less than 14 days)”; 40

- (b) after sub-paragraph (2) insert –
- “(2A) The period specified in a notice under sub-paragraph (1) must not end earlier than the end of the period of 3 months beginning with the day on which the notice is served unless – 5
- (a) it is a notice to which paragraph 4A(3) applies, or
- (b) it is a notice to which paragraph 12 of Schedule 2A to the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 (as modified by paragraph 1(2)(g) above) applies.
- (2B) A notice under sub-paragraph (1) must explain the effect of paragraph 4B (counter-notice requiring possession to be taken on specified date) and give an address at which the acquiring authority may be served with a counter-notice. 10
- (2C) An acquiring authority may extend the period specified in a notice under sub-paragraph (1) by agreement with each person on whom it was served. 15
- (2D) A reference in this Schedule to the period specified in a notice under sub-paragraph (1) is to the period as extended by any agreement under sub-paragraph (2C).”
- (3) After paragraph 4 insert – 20
- “4A (1) A notice under paragraph 4(1) ceases to have effect if, before entering on and taking possession of the land, the acquiring authority become aware of an owner to whom they have not given a notice to treat under section 5 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965.
- (2) If the acquiring authority serve a notice to treat on that owner, the acquiring authority may serve a new notice under paragraph 4(1). 25
- (3) If the owner is not an occupier of the land, the period specified in the new notice under paragraph 4(1) must be a period that ends –
- (a) no earlier than the end of the period of 14 days beginning with the day on which the new notice is served, and 30
- (b) no earlier than the end of the period specified in any previous notice given by the acquiring authority in respect of the land under paragraph 4(1).
- (4) This paragraph applies instead of section 11A of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965. 35
- 4B (1) Where the acquiring authority serves a notice under paragraph 4(1) on a person who is in possession of land, the person may serve a counter-notice requiring the acquiring authority to take possession of the land by no later than a date specified in the counter-notice.
- (2) If the person gives up possession of the land on or before the specified date, the acquiring authority is to be treated as having taken possession on that date (unless the acquiring authority has in fact taken possession before that date). 40
- (3) The date specified in the counter-notice –
- (a) must not be before the end of the period specified in the notice under paragraph 4(1), and 45

- (b) must be at least 28 days after the day on which the counter-notice is served.
- (4) Where a notice under paragraph 4(1) is served on more than one person who is in possession of the land, a reference in this section to the person in possession is to all of them acting together. 5
- (5) This paragraph applies instead of section 11B of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965.”
- 127 Abolition of alternative possession procedure following notice to treat**
- Schedule 8 abolishes the alternative procedure for taking possession of land under section 11(2) of, and Schedule 3 to, the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965. 10
- 128 Extended notice period for taking possession following vesting declaration**
- In section 9 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 (minor tenancies and tenancies about to expire), in subsection (2), for “14 days” substitute “3 months”.
- Compensation* 15
- 129 Making a claim for compensation**
- (1) After section 4 of the Land Compensation Act 1961 (costs) insert—
- “4A Making a claim for compensation**
- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations impose further requirements about the notice mentioned in section 4(1)(b). 20
- (2) Regulations under subsection (1) may make provision about—
- (a) the form and content of the notice, and
- (b) the time at which the notice must be given.
- (3) Regulations under subsection (1) may permit or require a person specified in the regulations to design the form of the notice. 25
- (4) Regulations under subsection (1) may require an acquiring authority to supply, at specified stages of the compulsory acquisition process, copies of a form to be used in giving the notice.
- (5) Regulations under subsection (1) are to be made by statutory instrument. 30
- (6) A statutory instrument containing regulations under subsection (1) is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.”
- (2) In section 5 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 (notice to treat and untraced owners), after subsection (2) insert— 35
- “(2A) For provision about notice of claims for compensation, see sections 4 and 4A of the Land Compensation Act 1961.”

130 Making a request for advance payment of compensation

- (1) The Land Compensation Act 1973 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 52 (right to advance payment of compensation), for subsection (2) substitute—
- “(2) A request for advance payment must be made in writing by the person entitled to it (“the claimant”) and must include—
- (a) details of the claimant’s interest in the land, and
- (b) information to enable the acquiring authority to estimate the amount of the compensation in respect of which the advance payment is to be made.
- (2A) Within 28 days of receiving a request, the acquiring authority must—
- (a) determine whether they have enough information to estimate the amount of compensation, and
- (b) if they need more information, require the claimant to provide it.”
- (3) After section 52ZC (right to advance payment of compensation) insert—
- “52ZD Making a request for advance payment**
- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations impose requirements about the form and content of a request under section 52(2), 52ZA(3) or 52ZB(3).
- (2) Regulations under subsection (1) may permit or require a person specified in the regulations to design a form to be used in making a request.
- (3) Regulations under subsection (1) may require an acquiring authority to supply, at specified stages of the compulsory acquisition process, copies of a form to be used in making a request.
- (4) Regulations under subsection (1) are to be made by statutory instrument.
- (5) A statutory instrument containing regulations under subsection (1) is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.”

131 Power to make and timing of advance payment

- (1) The Land Compensation Act 1973 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 52 (right to advance payment of compensation)—
- (a) for subsections (1) to (1B) substitute—
- “(1) An acquiring authority may make an advance payment on account of compensation payable by them for the compulsory acquisition of an interest in land if a request has been made under subsection (2) after the compulsory acquisition has been authorised.
- (1A) An acquiring authority must make an advance payment under subsection (1) if the authority have—

- (a) given notice to treat in respect of the land to which the request relates (unless the authority have withdrawn the notice), or
 - (b) made a vesting declaration under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 in respect of that land.”; 5
 - (b) for subsection (4) substitute –
 - “(4) Where subsection (1A) applies, the acquiring authority must within the period described in subsection (4ZA) –
 - (a) estimate the amount of the compensation (if not agreed), and 10
 - (b) make the advance payment.
 - (4ZA) The period mentioned in subsection (4) is the period of two months beginning with the latest of the following –
 - (a) the day on which the authority receive the request, 15
 - (b) the day on which the authority receive the information required under subsection (2A)(b),
 - (c) the day on which the authority give notice to treat to the claimant, or
 - (d) where no actual notice to treat is given, the day on which the authority make a vesting declaration under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981.”; 20
 - (c) omit subsection (11).
- (3) In section 52ZA (advance payments: land subject to mortgage for up to 90% of value), for subsection (1) substitute – 25
 - “(1) This section applies if –
 - (a) a request is made for an advance payment under section 52(1) in respect of land,
 - (b) the authority is required by section 52(1A) to make the advance payment, and 30
 - (c) the land is subject to a mortgage the principal of which does not exceed 90% of the relevant amount.”
- (4) In section 52ZB (advance payments: land subject to mortgage for more than 90% of value) – 35
 - (a) for subsection (1) substitute –
 - “(1) This section applies if –
 - (a) a request is made for an advance payment under section 52(1) in respect of land,
 - (b) the authority would be required by section 52(1A) to make the advance payment if it were not for this section, and 40
 - (c) the land is subject to a mortgage the principal of which exceeds 90% of the relevant amount.”;
 - (b) in subsection (9)(c) for “section 52ZA(1)(b)” substitute “section 52ZA(1)(c)”. 45
- (5) In section 52ZC (land subject to mortgage: supplementary provisions) –

- (a) after subsection (3) insert—
- “(3A) The acquiring authority must make any payment under section 52ZA or 52ZB within the period of two months beginning with the latest of the following—
- (a) the day on which the authority receive the request under section 52ZA(3) or 52ZB(3), 5
 - (b) if, within two months beginning with the day the authority receive that request the authority require the claimant to provide further information under subsection (2), the day on which the authority receive that information, or 10
 - (c) the day on which the amount of compensation is agreed or estimated as mentioned in section 52(3).”;
- (b) in subsection (4) omit “(4) and”.
- 132 Interest on advance payments of compensation** 15
- (1) The Land Compensation Act 1973 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 52A (right to interest where advance payment made)—
- (a) in subsection (2), after the words “payment under section 52(1)” insert “after the date of entry”;
 - (b) after subsection (2A) insert— 20
- “(2B) In respect of any period in relation to which the acquiring authority is required to pay interest under section 52B (interest on advance payment), the interest payable under subsection (2) is limited to the interest which accrues on the difference between the total amount and the paid amount.” 25
- (3) After section 52A insert—
- “52B Interest on advance payments of compensation paid late**
- (1) If the acquiring authority are required by section 52(1A) to make an advance payment of compensation but pay some or all of it late, the authority must pay interest on the amount which is paid late (“the unpaid amount”). 30
 - (2) Interest under subsection (1) accrues on the unpaid amount for the period beginning with the day after the end of the period mentioned in section 52(4).
 - (3) If the amount of the advance payment is greater than the compensation as finally determined or agreed (“the actual amount”), the claimant must repay any interest paid under this section that is attributable to the amount by which the advance payment exceeded the actual amount. 35
 - (4) The Treasury must by regulations specify the rate of interest for the purposes of subsection (1). 40
 - (5) Regulations under subsection (4) may contain further provision in connection with the payment of interest under subsection (1).
 - (6) Regulations under subsection (4) are to be made by statutory instrument. 45

- (7) A statutory instrument containing regulations under subsection (4) is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.”

133 Repayment of advance payment where no compulsory purchase

- (1) The Land Compensation Act 1973 is amended as follows. 5
- (2) In section 52 (right to advance payment of compensation), after subsection (5) insert –
- “(5A) If the acquiring authority do not take possession of land in respect of which they have made an advance payment under this section, the claimant must repay it.” 10
- (3) In section 52ZC (land subject to mortgage: supplementary provisions), after subsection (8) insert –
- “(8A) If the acquiring authority do not take possession of land in respect of which they have made a payment to a mortgagee under section 52ZA or 52ZB – 15
- (a) the mortgagee must repay it, and
- (b) an amount repaid is to be treated for all purposes (including for the purposes of subsection (7)(a)) as if it had never been paid.”

Disputes

134 Objection to division of land

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- (1) Schedule 9 contains amendments about objecting to the division of land following a notice to treat under section 5 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965.
- (2) Schedule 10 contains amendments about objecting to the division of land following a general vesting declaration under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981. 25

135 Power to quash decision to confirm compulsory purchase order

In section 24 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (powers of the court), after subsection (2) insert –

- “(3) If the court has power under subsection (2) to quash a compulsory purchase order it may instead quash the decision to confirm the order either generally or in so far as it affects any property of the applicant.” 30

136 Extension of compulsory purchase time limit during challenge

- (1) After section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 (time limit for giving notice to treat) insert – 35
- “4A Extension of time limit during challenge**
- (1) If an application is made under section 23 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (application to High Court in respect of compulsory purchase

- order), the three year period mentioned in section 4 is to be extended by –
- (a) a period equivalent to the period beginning with the day the application is made and ending on the day it is withdrawn or finally determined, or 5
 - (b) if shorter, one year.
- (2) An application is not finally determined for the purposes of subsection (1)(a) if an appeal in respect of the application –
- (a) could be brought (ignoring any possibility of an appeal out of time with permission), or 10
 - (b) has been made and not withdrawn or finally determined.”
- (2) After section 5A of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 (time limit for general vesting declaration) insert –
- “5B Extension of time limit during challenge**
- (1) If an application is made under section 23 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (application to High Court in respect of compulsory purchase order), the three year period mentioned in section 5A is to be extended by – 15
- (a) a period equivalent to the period beginning with the day the application is made and ending on the day it is withdrawn or finally determined, or 20
 - (b) if shorter, one year.
- (2) An application is not finally determined for the purposes of subsection (1)(a) if an appeal in respect of the application –
- (a) could be brought (ignoring any possibility of an appeal out of time with permission), or 25
 - (b) has been made and not withdrawn or finally determined.”

Power to override easements and other rights

137 Power to override easements and other rights

- (1) A person may carry out building or maintenance work to which this subsection applies even if it involves – 30
- (a) interfering with a relevant right or interest, or
 - (b) breaching a restriction as to the user of land arising by virtue of a contract.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies to building or maintenance work where – 35
- (a) there is planning consent for the building or maintenance work,
 - (b) the work is carried out on land that has at any time on or after the day on which this section comes into force become vested in or acquired by a specified authority, and
 - (c) the authority could acquire the land compulsorily for the purposes of the building or maintenance work. 40
- (3) A person may use land in a case to which this subsection applies even if the use involves –
- (a) interfering with a relevant right or interest, or

- (b) breaching a restriction as to the user of land arising by virtue of a contract.
- (4) Subsection (3) applies to the use of land in a case where –
- (a) there is planning consent for that use of the land,
 - (b) the land has at any time on or after the day on which this section comes into force become vested in or acquired by a specified authority, and
 - (c) the authority could acquire the land compulsorily for the purposes of erecting or constructing any building for that use.
- (5) Land currently owned by a specified authority is to be treated for the purposes of subsection (2)(c) or (4)(c) as if it were not currently owned by the authority.
- (6) Nothing in this section authorises an interference with –
- (a) a right of way on, under or over land that is a protected right, or
 - (b) a right of laying down, erecting, continuing or maintaining apparatus on, under or over land if it is a protected right.
- (7) In this section –
- “building or maintenance work” means the erection, construction, carrying out or maintenance of any building or work;
- “local authority” has the meaning given by section 7 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981;
- “planning consent” means –
- (a) permission under Part 3 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or section 293A of that Act, or
 - (b) development consent under the Planning Act 2008;
- “protected right” means –
- (a) a right vested in, or belonging to, a statutory undertaker for the purpose of carrying on its statutory undertaking, or
 - (b) a right conferred by, or in accordance with, the electronic communications code on the operator of an electronic communications code network (and expressions used in this paragraph have the meaning given by paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 17 to the Communications Act 2003);
- “relevant right or interest” means any easement, liberty, privilege, right or advantage annexed to land and adversely affecting other land (including any natural right to support);
- “specified authority” means –
- (a) a Minister of the Crown or the Welsh Ministers or a government department,
 - (b) a local authority,
 - (c) a body established by or under an Act, or
 - (d) a statutory undertaker;
- “statutory undertaker” means –
- (a) a person who is, or who is deemed to be, a statutory undertaker for the purposes of any provision of Part 11 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, or
 - (b) a person in relation to whom the electronic communications code is applied by a direction under section 106(3)(a) of the Communications Act 2003;
- “statutory undertaking” is to be read in accordance with section 262 of that Act (meaning of “statutory undertakers”).

- (8) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the definition of “specified authority” in subsection (7).

138 Compensation for overridden easements etc

- (1) A person is liable to pay compensation for any interference with a relevant right or interest or breach of a restriction that is authorised by section 137. 5
- (2) The compensation is to be calculated on the same basis as compensation payable under sections 7 and 10 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965.
- (3) Where a person other than a specified authority is liable to pay compensation under this section but has not paid – 10
- (a) the liability is enforceable against the specified authority, but
- (b) the authority may recover from that person any amount it pays out.
- (4) A person who is entitled to compensation under this section may apply to the Upper Tribunal for an order requiring the compensation to be paid.
- (5) Expressions used in this section have the same meaning as in section 137.

139 Amendments to do with sections 137 and 138 15

Schedule 11 gets rid of legislation replaced by sections 137 and 138.

PART 8

GENERAL

140 Power to make transitional provision

The Secretary of State may by regulations make transitional, transitory or saving provision in connection with the coming into force of any provision of this Act. 20

141 Power to make consequential provision

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision that is consequential on any provision made by this Act. 25
- (2) Regulations under this section may amend, repeal or revoke any provision made by or under an Act passed or made before this Act or in the same Session.

142 Regulations: general

- (1) Regulations under this Act are to be made by statutory instrument.
- (2) A statutory instrument containing (whether alone or with other provision) – 30
- (a) regulations under section 2, 3 or 4,
- (b) regulations under section 73,
- (c) regulations under section 78 that amend or repeal a provision of an Act,
- (d) regulations under section 137,
- (e) regulations under section 141 that amend or repeal a provision of an Act, or 35

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- (f) regulations under paragraph 8 of Schedule 7 that amend or repeal a provision of an Act,
may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.
- (3) Any other statutory instrument containing regulations under this Act is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament. 5
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to a statutory instrument that only contains regulations under section 140 or 144.
- (5) Regulations under this Act may make – 10
- (a) consequential, supplementary, incidental, transitional or saving provision;
 - (b) different provision for different purposes.
- 143 Extent**
- (1) An amendment or repeal made by this Act has the same extent as the provision amended or repealed. 15
- (2) This Part extends to –
- (a) England and Wales,
 - (b) Scotland, and
 - (c) Northern Ireland.
- (3) Subject to that, this Act extends to England and Wales only. 20
- 144 Commencement**
- (1) The following come into force on the day on which this Act is passed –
- (a) this Part;
 - (b) sections 90 and 91 and Schedule 5;
 - (c) sections 92, 93, 101 and 104(1); 25
 - (d) sections 108 to 110.
- (2) The following come into force at the end of the period of two months beginning with the day on which this Act is passed –
- (a) sections 62 to 72;
 - (b) section 84; 30
 - (c) sections 102(1) to (3), 103 and 105.
- (3) The other provisions of this Act come into force on such day as the Secretary of State may by regulations appoint.
- (4) Different days may be appointed for different purposes.
- 145 Short title** 35
- This Act may be cited as the Housing and Planning Act 2015.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Section 17

FINANCIAL PENALTY FOR BREACH OF BANNING ORDER

Notice of intent

- | | | |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | Before imposing a financial penalty on a person for breaching a banning order a local housing authority must give the person notice of its proposal to do so (a “notice of intent”). | 5 |
| 2 | (1) The notice of intent must be given before the end of the period of 6 months beginning with the first day on which the authority has sufficient evidence of the person’s breach of the banning order. | 10 |
| | (2) But if the person is in breach of the banning order on that day, and the breach continues beyond the end of that day, the notice of intent may be given – | |
| | (a) at any time when the breach is continuing, or | |
| | (b) within the period of 6 months beginning with the last day on which the breach occurs. | 15 |
| 3 | The notice of intent must set out – | |
| | (a) the amount of the proposed financial penalty, | |
| | (b) the reasons for proposing to impose the financial penalty, and | |
| | (c) information about the right to make representations under paragraph 4. | 20 |

Right to make representations

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| 4 | (1) A person who is given a notice of intent may make written representations to the local housing authority about the proposal to impose a financial penalty. | |
| | (2) Any representations must be made within the period of 28 days beginning with the day after that on which the notice was given (“the period for representations”). | 25 |

Final notice

- | | | |
|---|--|----|
| 5 | After the end of the period for representations the local housing authority must – | 30 |
| | (a) decide whether to impose a financial penalty on the person, and | |
| | (b) if it decides to impose a financial penalty, decide the amount of the penalty. | |
| 6 | If the authority decides to impose a financial penalty on the person, it must give the person a notice (a “final notice”) imposing that penalty. | 35 |

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- 7 The final notice must require the penalty to be paid within the period of 28 days beginning with the day after that on which the notice was given.
- 8 The final notice must set out –
- (a) the amount of the financial penalty,
 - (b) the reasons for imposing the penalty, 5
 - (c) information about how to pay the penalty,
 - (d) the period for payment of the penalty,
 - (e) information about rights of appeal, and
 - (f) the consequences of failure to comply with the notice.
- Withdrawal or amendment of notice* 10
- 9 (1) A local housing authority may at any time –
- (a) withdraw a notice of intent or final notice, or
 - (b) reduce the amount specified in a notice of intent or final notice.
- (2) The power in sub-paragraph (1) is to be exercised by giving notice in writing to the person to whom the notice was given. 15
- Appeals*
- 10 (1) A person to whom a final notice is given may appeal to the First-tier Tribunal against –
- (a) the decision to impose the penalty, or
 - (b) the amount of the penalty. 20
- (2) An appeal under this paragraph must be brought within the period of 28 days beginning with the day after that on which the final notice was sent.
- (3) If a person appeals under this paragraph, the final notice is suspended until the appeal is finally determined or withdrawn.
- (4) On an appeal under this paragraph the First-tier Tribunal may confirm, vary or cancel the final notice. 25
- (5) The final notice may not be varied under sub-paragraph (4) so as to make it impose a financial penalty of more than the local housing authority could have imposed.
- Recovery of financial penalty* 30
- 11 (1) This paragraph applies if a person fails to pay the whole or any part of a financial penalty which, in accordance with this Schedule, the person is liable to pay.
- (2) The local housing authority which imposed the financial penalty may recover the penalty or part on the order of the county court as if it were payable under an order of that court. 35
- (3) In proceedings before the county court for the recovery of a financial penalty or part of a financial penalty, a certificate which is –
- (a) signed by the chief finance officer of the local housing authority which imposed the penalty, and
 - (b) states that the amount due has not been received by a date specified in the certificate, 40

is conclusive evidence of that fact.

- (4) A certificate to that effect and purporting to be so signed is to be treated as being so signed unless the contrary is proved.
- (5) In this paragraph “chief finance officer” has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

5

SCHEDULE 2

Section 19

BANNED PERSON MAY NOT HOLD HMO LICENCE ETC

- 1 The Housing Act 2004 is amended as follows.
- 2 In section 64 (grant or refusal of HMO licence), in subsection (3), after paragraph (a) insert—
- “(aa) that no banning order under section 15 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015 is in force against a person who—
- (i) owns an estate or interest in the house or part of it, and
- (ii) is a lessor or licensor of the house or part;”.
- 3 In section 66 (HMO licence: tests for fitness etc), after subsection (3) insert—
- “(3A) A person is not a fit and proper person for the purposes of section 64(3)(b) or (d) if a banning order under section 15 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015 is in force against the person.”
- 4 In section 68 (licences: general requirements and duration), in subsection (3)(b), after “section 70” insert “or 70A”.
- 5 For the heading of section 70 substitute “Power to revoke licences”.
- 6 After section 70 insert—
- “70A Duty to revoke licence in banning order cases**
- (1) The local housing authority must revoke a licence if a banning order is made against the licence holder.
- (2) The local housing authority must revoke a licence if a banning order is made against a person who—
- (a) owns an estate or interest in the house or part of it, and
- (b) is a lessor or licensor of the house or part.
- (3) The notice served by the local housing authority under paragraph 24 of Schedule 5 must specify when the revocation takes effect.
- (4) The revocation must not take effect earlier than the end of the period of 7 days beginning with the day on which the notice is served.
- (5) In this section “banning order” means a banning order under section 15 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015.”
- 7 In section 88 (grant or refusal of Part 3 licence), in subsection (3), after

- paragraph (a) insert –
- “(aa) that no banning order under section 15 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015 is in force against a person who –
 - (i) owns an estate or interest in the house or part of it, and
 - (ii) is a lessor or licensor of the house or part;”.
- 8 In section 89 (Part 3 licences: tests for fitness etc), after subsection (3) insert –
- “(3A) A person is not a fit and proper person for the purposes of section 88(3)(a) or (c) if a banning order under section 15 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015 is in force against the person.”
- 9 In section 91 (licences: general requirements and duration), in subsection (3)(b), after “section 93” insert “or 93A”.
- 10 For the heading of section 93 substitute “Power to revoke licences”.
- 11 After section 93 insert –
- “93A Duty to revoke licence in banning order cases**
- (1) The local housing authority must revoke a licence if a banning order is made against the licence holder.
 - (2) The local housing authority must revoke a licence if a banning order is made against a person who –
 - (a) owns an estate or interest in the house or part of it, and
 - (b) is a lessor or licensor of the house or part.
 - (3) The notice served by the local housing authority under paragraph 24 of Schedule 5 must specify when the revocation takes effect.
 - (4) The revocation must not take effect earlier than the end of the period of 7 days beginning with the day on which the notice is served.
 - (5) In this section “banning order” means a banning order under section 15 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015.”
- 12 (1) Schedule 5 (licences under Parts 2 and 3: procedure and appeals) is amended as follows.
- (2) After paragraph 11 insert –

“11A The requirements of paragraph 5 do not apply where the refusal to grant the licence was because of section 66(3A) or 89(3A) (person with banning order not a fit and proper person).”
 - (3) After paragraph 25 insert –

“25A The requirements of paragraph 22 do not apply if the revocation is required by section 70A or 93A (duty to revoke licence in banning order cases).”

(4) After paragraph 32 insert –

“No rights of appeal where banning order involved

32A (1) The right of appeal under paragraph 31(1)(a) does not apply where a licence is refused because of section 66(3A) or 89(3A) (person with banning order not a fit and proper person). 5

(2) The right of appeal under paragraph 32(1)(a) does not apply in relation to the revocation of a licence required by section 70A or 93A (duty to revoke licence in banning order cases).”

SCHEDULE 3

Section 20

MANAGEMENT ORDERS FOLLOWING BANNING ORDER

10

1 The Housing Act 2004 is amended as follows.

2 (1) Section 101 (interim and final management orders) is amended as follows.

(2) In subsection (1), at the end insert “or property let in breach of a banning order under section 15 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015”.

(3) In subsection (3)(b), omit “the grant of a licence under Part 2 or 3 in respect of the house or”. 15

(4) In subsection (5), after “section 102(7)” insert “or (7A)”.

(5) After subsection (6) insert –

“(6A) In this Chapter any reference to “the house”, in relation to an interim or final management order that relates to property let in breach of a banning order under section 15 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015, means the property let in breach of that order. 20

(6B) In this Chapter any reference to property that is let in breach of a banning order under section 15 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015 includes property in respect of which a breach is (or would be) caused by a licence to occupy. 25

(6C) When determining for the purposes of this Chapter whether property is let in breach of a banning order disregard any exception included in the banning order in reliance on section 16 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015.” 30

3 (1) Section 102 (making of interim management orders) is amended as follows.

(2) In subsection (1)(b), for “or (7)” substitute “, (7) or (7A)”.

(3) After subsection (7) insert –

“(7A) The authority may make an interim management order in respect of any property let in breach of a banning order under section 15 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015. 35

(4) In subsection (9), after “the making of an interim management order” insert “under subsection (2), (3), (4) or (7)”.

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- 4 (1) Section 105 (operation of interim management orders) is amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (7) insert –
- “(7A) An order under section 102(7A) ceases to have effect (if it has not already ceased to have effect) when the ban on letting housing in England ceases to have effect. 5
- (7B) In subsection (7A) “the ban on letting housing in England” means the ban on letting contained in the banning order mentioned in section 102(7A).”
- (3) In subsection (8), for “and” substitute “to”. 10
- (4) After subsection (9) insert –
- “(9A) If –
- (a) the IMO was made under section 102(7A), and
- (b) the date on which the FMO or another interim management order comes into force in relation to the house (or part of it) following the disposal of the appeal is later than the date on which the IMO would cease to have effect apart from this subsection, 15
- the IMO continues in force until that later date.”
- 5 (1) Section 110 (financial arrangements while order is in force) is amended as follows. 20
- (2) In subsection (4), at the beginning insert “If the interim management order is not made under section 102(7A),”.
- (3) After subsection (5) insert –
- “(5A) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about how local authorities are to deal with any surplus in a case where the interim management order was made under section 102(7A). 25
- (5B) In subsection (5A) “surplus” means any amount of rent or other payments collected or recovered as mentioned in subsection (3) that remains after deductions to meet relevant expenditure and any amounts of compensation payable as mentioned in that subsection.” 30
- 6 In section 112 (revocation of interim management orders), after subsection (2) insert –
- “(2A) An interim management order may not be revoked under this section if – 35
- (a) the immediate landlord is subject to a banning order under section 15 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015,
- (b) there is in force an agreement which, under section 108, has effect as a lease or licence granted by the authority, and
- (c) revoking the interim management order would cause the immediate landlord to breach the banning order because of the effect of section 130(2)(b).” 40
- 7 (1) Section 113 (making of final management orders) is amended as follows.

- (2) In subsection (1), for “section 102” substitute “any provision of section 102 other than subsection (7A) of that section”.
- (3) After subsection (3) insert –
- “(3A) A local housing authority who have made an interim management order under section 102(7A) may make a final management order so as to replace the interim management order as from its expiry date if the authority consider that making the final management order is necessary for the purpose of protecting, on a long-term basis, the health, safety or welfare of persons occupying the house, or persons occupying or having an estate or interest in any premises in the vicinity.”
- (4) In subsection (4), after “under” insert “subsection (2), (3), (5) or (6) of”.
- (5) After subsection (6) insert –
- “(6A) A local housing authority who have made a final management order in respect of a house under subsection (3A) or this subsection (“the existing order”) may make a new final management order so as to replace the existing order as from its expiry date if the authority consider that making the new order is necessary for the purpose of protecting, on a long-term basis, the health, safety or welfare of persons occupying the house, or persons occupying or having an estate or interest in any premises in the vicinity.”
- 8 In section 114 (operation of final management orders), after subsection (4) insert –
- “(4A) An order under section 113(3A) or (6A) ceases to have effect (if it has not already ceased to have effect) when the relevant ban on letting housing in England ceases to have effect.
- (4B) In subsection (4A) “the relevant ban on letting housing in England” means the ban on letting contained in the banning order mentioned in section 102(7A).”
- 9 In section 119 (management schemes and accounts), after subsection (4) insert –
- “(4A) Subsection (4)(f) and (g) does not apply in a case where the final management order was made under section 113(3A) or (6A).
- (4B) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about how local authorities are to deal with any surplus in a case where the final management order was made under section 113(3A) or (6A).
- (4C) In subsection (4B) “surplus” means any amount of rent or other payments that the authority have collected or recovered, by virtue of this Chapter, that remains after deductions to meet relevant expenditure and any amounts of compensation payable as mentioned in subsection (2)(d).”
- 10 In section 122 (revocation of final management orders), after subsection (2) insert –
- “(2A) A final management order may not be revoked under this section at a time when –

- (a) the immediate landlord is subject to a banning order under section 15 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015,
 - (b) there is in force an agreement which, under section 117, has effect as a lease or licence granted by the authority, and
 - (c) revoking the final management order would cause the immediate landlord to breach the banning order because of the effect of section 130(2)(b).” 5
- 11 In section 129 (termination of management orders: financial arrangements), in subsection (2), after “order” insert “that is not made under section 102(7A)”. 10
- 12 (1) Schedule 6 (management orders: procedure and appeals) is amended as follows.
 - (2) In paragraph 7(4)(c), for “section 105(4) and (5) or 114(3) and (4)” substitute “section 105(4), (5) or (7A) or 114(3), (4) or (4A)”. 15
 - (3) In paragraph 26, after sub-paragraph (4) insert –
 - “(4A) An interim management order may not be revoked under this paragraph if –
 - (a) the immediate landlord is subject to a banning order under section 15 of the Housing and Planning Act 2015,
 - (b) there is in force an agreement which, under section 108, has effect as a lease or licence granted by the authority, and
 - (c) revoking the interim management order specified in the order would cause the immediate landlord to breach the banning order because of the effect of section 130(2)(b). 20
 - (4B) In a case where sub-paragraph (4A) would otherwise prevent the tribunal from revoking the order with effect from a particular date, the tribunal may require the local housing authority to exercise any power it has to bring an agreement mentioned in that sub-paragraph to an end.” 25
 - (4) In paragraph 30, after sub-paragraph (5) insert –
 - “(5) In a case where subsection (2A) of section 112 or 122 would otherwise prevent the tribunal from revoking the order with effect from a particular date, the tribunal may require the local housing authority to exercise any power it has to bring an agreement mentioned in that subsection to an end.” 30 35

SCHEDULE 4

FINANCIAL PENALTY AS ALTERNATIVE TO PROSECUTION UNDER HOUSING ACT 2004

- 1 The Housing Act 2004 is amended as follows.

2 After section 30 insert—

“30A Financial penalty as alternative to prosecution: England only

- (1) *The local housing authority may impose a financial penalty on a person if satisfied that the person’s conduct amounts to an offence under section 30 in respect of premises in England.* 5
- (2) Only one financial penalty under this section may be imposed on a person in respect of the same conduct.
- (3) The amount of a financial penalty imposed under this section is to be determined by the local housing authority, but must not be more than £5,000. 10
- (4) The local housing authority may not impose a financial penalty in respect of any conduct amounting to an offence under section 30 if—
- (a) the person has been convicted of an offence under that section in respect of the conduct, or
- (b) criminal proceedings for the offence have been instituted against the person in respect of the conduct and the proceedings have not been concluded. 15
- (5) If a local housing authority has imposed a financial penalty on a person in respect of any conduct amounting to an offence under section 30 the person may not be convicted of an offence under that section in respect of the conduct. 20
- (6) Schedule 2A deals with—
- (a) the procedure for imposing financial penalties,
- (b) appeals against financial penalties,
- (c) enforcement of financial penalties, and 25
- (d) guidance in respect of financial penalties.
- (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about how local housing authorities are to deal with financial penalties recovered.
- (8) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the amount specified in subsection (3) to reflect changes in the value of money. 30
- (9) For the purposes of this section a person’s conduct includes a failure to act.”

3 After section 72—

“72A Financial penalty as alternative to prosecution: England only

- (1) *The local housing authority may impose a financial penalty on a person if satisfied that the person’s conduct amounts to an offence under section 72 in respect of premises in England.* 35
- (2) Only one financial penalty under this section may be imposed on a person in respect of the same conduct. 40
- (3) The amount of a financial penalty imposed under this section is to be determined by the local housing authority, but must not be more than £5,000.

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- (4) The local housing authority may not impose a financial penalty in respect of any conduct amounting to an offence under section 72 if –
- (a) the person has been convicted of an offence under that section in respect of the conduct, or
 - (b) criminal proceedings for the offence have been instituted against the person in respect of the conduct and the proceedings have not been concluded.
- (5) If a local housing authority has imposed a financial penalty on a person in respect of any conduct amounting to an offence under section 72 the person may not be convicted of an offence under that section in respect of the conduct.
- (6) Schedule 2A deals with –
- (a) the procedure for imposing financial penalties,
 - (b) appeals against financial penalties,
 - (c) enforcement of financial penalties, and
 - (d) guidance in respect of financial penalties.
- (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about how local housing authorities are to deal with financial penalties recovered.
- (8) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the amount specified in subsection (3) to reflect changes in the value of money.
- (9) For the purposes of this section a person’s conduct includes a failure to act.”
- 4 After section 95 –
- “95A Financial penalty as alternative to prosecution: England only**
- (1) *The local housing authority may impose a financial penalty on a person if satisfied that the person’s conduct amounts to an offence under section 95 in respect of premises in England.*
- (2) Only one financial penalty under this section may be imposed on a person in respect of the same conduct.
- (3) The amount of a financial penalty imposed under this section is to be determined by the local housing authority, but must not be more than £5,000.
- (4) The local housing authority may not impose a financial penalty in respect of any conduct amounting to an offence under section 95 if –
- (a) the person has been convicted of an offence under that section in respect of the conduct, or
 - (b) criminal proceedings for the offence have been instituted against the person in respect of the conduct and the proceedings have not been concluded.
- (5) If a local housing authority has imposed a financial penalty on a person in respect of any conduct amounting to an offence under section 95 the person may not be convicted of an offence under that section in respect of the conduct.
- (6) Schedule 2A deals with –

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- (a) the procedure for imposing financial penalties,
 - (b) appeals against financial penalties,
 - (c) enforcement of financial penalties, and
 - (d) guidance in respect of financial penalties.
- (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about how local housing authorities are to deal with financial penalties recovered. 5
- (8) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the amount specified in subsection (3) to reflect changes in the value of money.
- (9) For the purposes of this section a person’s conduct includes a failure to act.” 10
- 5 After section 144 –
- “144A Financial penalty as alternative to prosecution: England only**
- (1) *The local housing authority may impose a financial penalty on a person if satisfied that the person’s conduct amounts to an offence under section 139(7) in respect of premises in England.* 15
- (2) Only one financial penalty under this section may be imposed on a person in respect of the same conduct.
- (3) The amount of a financial penalty imposed under this section is to be determined by the local housing authority, but must not be more than £2,000. 20
- (4) The local housing authority may not impose a financial penalty in respect of any conduct amounting to an offence under section 139(7) if –
- (a) the person has been convicted of an offence under that section in respect of the conduct, or
 - (b) criminal proceedings for the offence have been instituted against the person in respect of the conduct and the proceedings have not been concluded. 25
- (5) If a local housing authority has imposed a financial penalty on a person in respect of any conduct amounting to an offence under section 139(7) the person may not be convicted of an offence under that section in respect of the conduct. 30
- (6) Schedule 2A deals with –
- (a) the procedure for imposing financial penalties, 35
 - (b) appeals against financial penalties,
 - (c) enforcement of financial penalties, and
 - (d) guidance in respect of financial penalties.
- (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about how local housing authorities are to deal with financial penalties recovered. 40
- (8) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the amount specified in subsection (3) to reflect changes in the value of money.

- (9) For the purposes of this section a person’s conduct includes a failure to act.”

6 After Schedule 2 insert –

“SCHEDULE 2A Sections 30A, 72A, 95A and 144A

FINANCIAL PENALTIES UNDER SECTIONS 30A, 72A, 95A AND 144A 5

Notice of intent

- 1 Before imposing a financial penalty on a person under section 30A, 72A, 95A or 144A the local housing authority must give the person notice of the authority’s proposal to do so (a “notice of intent”). 10
- 2 (1) The notice of intent must be given before the end of the period of 6 months beginning with the first day on which the authority has sufficient evidence of the conduct to which the financial penalty relates.
- (2) But if the person is continuing to engage in the conduct on that day, and the conduct continues beyond the end of that day, the notice of intent may be given – 15
- (a) at any time when the conduct is continuing, or
- (b) within the period of 6 months beginning with the last day on which the conduct occurs. 20
- (3) For the purposes of this paragraph a person’s conduct includes a failure to act.
- 3 The notice of intent must set out –
- (a) the amount of the proposed financial penalty,
- (b) the reasons for proposing to impose the financial penalty, 25
- and
- (c) information about the right to make representations under paragraph 4.

Right to make representations

- 4 (1) A person who is given a notice of intent may make written representations to the local housing authority about the proposal to impose a financial penalty. 30
- (2) Any representations must be made within the period of 28 days beginning with the day after that on which the notice was given (“the period for representations”). 35

Final notice

- 5 After the end of the period for representations the local housing authority must –
- (a) decide whether to impose a financial penalty on the person, and 40
- (b) if it decides to impose a financial penalty, decide the amount of the penalty.

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- 6 If the authority decides to impose a financial penalty on the person, it must give the person a notice (a “final notice”) imposing that penalty.
- 7 The final notice must require the penalty to be paid within the period of 28 days beginning with the day after that on which the notice was given. 5
- 8 The final notice must set out –
- (a) the amount of the financial penalty,
 - (b) the reasons for imposing the penalty,
 - (c) information about how to pay the penalty, 10
 - (d) the period for payment of the penalty,
 - (e) information about rights of appeal, and
 - (f) the consequences of failure to comply with the notice.

Withdrawal or amendment of notice

- 9 (1) A local housing authority may at any time – 15
- (a) withdraw a notice of intent or final notice, or
 - (b) reduce the amount specified in a notice of intent or final notice.
- (2) The power in sub-paragraph (1) is to be exercised by giving notice in writing to the person to whom the notice was given. 20

Appeals

- 10 (1) A person to whom a final notice is given may appeal against to the First-tier Tribunal against – 25
- (a) the decision to impose the penalty, or
 - (b) the amount of the penalty.
- (2) If a person appeals under this paragraph, the final notice is suspended until the appeal is finally determined or withdrawn.
- (3) On an appeal under this paragraph the First-tier Tribunal may confirm, vary or cancel the final notice.
- (4) The final notice may not be varied under sub-paragraph (3) so as to make it impose a financial penalty of more than the local housing authority could have imposed. 30

Recovery of financial penalty

- 11 (1) This paragraph applies if a person fails to pay the whole or any part of a financial penalty which, in accordance with this Schedule, the person is liable to pay. 35
- (2) The local housing authority which imposed the financial penalty may recover the penalty or part on the order of the county court as if it were payable under an order of that court.
- (3) In proceedings before the county court for the recovery of a financial penalty or part of a financial penalty, a certificate which is – 40

- (a) signed by the chief finance officer of the local housing authority which imposed the penalty, and
 - (b) states that the amount due has not been received by a date specified in the certificate,
- is conclusive evidence of that fact. 5
- (4) A certificate to that effect and purporting to be so signed is to be treated as being so signed unless the contrary is proved.
- (5) In this paragraph “chief finance officer” has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.
- Guidance* 10
- 12 A local housing authority must have regard to any guidance given by the Secretary of State about the exercise of its functions under this Schedule or section 30A, 72A, 95A or 144A.”

SCHEDULE 5

Section 90

ENFRANCHISEMENT AND EXTENSION OF LONG LEASEHOLDS: CALCULATIONS 15

Leasehold Reform Act 1967

- 1 (1) In Schedule 1 to the Leasehold Reform Act 1967 (enfranchisement and extension by sub-tenants), paragraph 7A is amended as follows.
- (2) For sub-paragraph (1) substitute –
- “(1) The price payable for a minor superior tenancy is to be calculated in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State instead of in accordance with section 9.” 20
- (3) Omit sub-paragraphs (5) and (6).
- (4) At the end insert –
- “(7) Regulations under sub-paragraph (1) may include transitional provision. 25
- (8) Regulations under sub-paragraph (1) are to be made by statutory instrument.
- (9) A statutory instrument containing regulations under sub-paragraph (1) is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.” 30
- (5) The amendments made by this paragraph apply to cases where the relevant time is –
- (a) before this Act is passed, but
 - (b) on or after 11 July 2015,
- as well as to cases where the relevant time is after this Act is passed. 35
- (6) The “relevant time” has the meaning given by section 37(1)(d) of the Leasehold Reform Act 1967.

Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993

- 2 The Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993 is amended as follows.
- 3 (1) In Schedule 6 to the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993 (purchase price), paragraph 7 is amended as follows. 5
- (2) For sub-paragraph (2) substitute –
- “(2) The value of an intermediate leasehold interest which is the interest of the tenant under a minor intermediate lease is to be calculated in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State instead of in accordance with sub-paragraph (1).” 10
- (3) In sub-paragraph (4) –
- (a) for “formula set out in sub-paragraph (7)” substitute “calculation method mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)”;
 (b) for “by so applying the formula” substitute “in accordance with that method”. 15
- (4) Omit sub-paragraphs (7) and (8).
- (5) The amendments made by this paragraph apply to cases where the relevant date is –
- (a) before this Act is passed, but
 (b) on or after 11 July 2015, 20
- as well as to cases where the relevant date is after this Act is passed.
- (6) The “relevant date” has the meaning given by section 1(8) of the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993.
- 4 (1) In Schedule 13 (premium and other amounts payable by tenant on grant of new lease), paragraph 8 is amended as follows. 25
- (2) For sub-paragraph (2) substitute –
- “(2) The value of an intermediate leasehold interest which is the interest of the tenant under a minor intermediate lease is to be calculated in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State instead of in accordance with sub-paragraph (1).” 30
- (3) Omit sub-paragraphs (6) and (7).
- (4) The amendments made by this paragraph apply to cases where the relevant date is –
- (a) before this Act is passed, but
 (b) on or after 11 July 2015, 35
- as well as to cases where the relevant date is after this Act is passed.
- (5) The “relevant date” has the meaning given by section 39(8) of the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993.

SCHEDULE 6

Section 102

PERMISSION IN PRINCIPLE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF LAND:
MINOR AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS*Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (c. 8)*

- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1 | The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is amended as follows. | 5 |
| 2 | In section 2A (the Mayor of London: applications of potential strategic importance), in subsections (1)(a) and (1B), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. | |
| 3 | In the heading before section 61W, after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. | 10 |
| 4 | In section 61W (requirement to carry out pre-application consultation), in subsection (1)(a), after “planning permission” insert “, or permission in principle,”. | |
| 5 | In section 61X (duty to take account of responses to consultation), in subsection (1)(a) and (b), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. | 15 |
| 6 | In section 61Y (power to make supplementary provision), in subsection (1), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. | |
| 7 | In the heading before section 62, after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. | 20 |
| 8 | (1) Section 62 (applications for planning permission) is amended as follows. | |
| | (2) In the heading and in subsection (1), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. | |
| | (3) In subsection (7) – | |
| | (a) after “the application for planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”; | 25 |
| | (b) in paragraphs (a) and (b), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. | |
| 9 | In section 65 (notice etc of applications for planning permission), in the heading and in subsections (1)(a), (3), (5) and (8), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. | 30 |
| 10 | In section 69 (register of applications etc), after paragraph (a) of subsection (1) insert –
“(aza) applications for permission in principle;”. | |
| 11 | (1) Section 70 (determination of applications: general considerations) is amended as follows. | 35 |
| | (2) In subsection (2), for “such an application” substitute “an application for planning permission or permission in principle”. | |
| | (3) In subsection (2A), for “Subsection (2)(b) does not” substitute “Subsections (1A), (2)(b) and (2ZA) to (2ZC) do not”. | 40 |
| 12 | (1) Section 70A (power to decline to determine subsequent application) is amended as follows. | |

-
- (2) In subsection (5), after paragraph (a) insert –
 “(aa) an application for permission in principle for the development of any land;”.
- (3) In subsection (8), for “An application for planning permission is similar” substitute “Subject to subsection (9), an application is similar”. 5
- (4) After that subsection insert –
 “(9) An application within subsection (5)(a) or (b) is not similar to an earlier application within subsection (5)(aa).”
- 13 (1) Section 70B (power to decline to determine overlapping application) is amended as follows. 10
- (2) In subsections (1) and (4A), after “planning permission” insert “, or permission in principle,”.
- (3) In subsection (5) omit “for planning permission”.
- 14 In section 70C (power to decline to determine retrospective application), in subsections (1) and (2), after “for planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. 15
- 15 In section 71 (consultation in connection with determinations under section 70), in subsection (1), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”.
- 16 In section 71A (assessment of environmental effects), in subsection (1), after “planning permission” insert “, or permission in principle,”. 20
- 17 (1) Section 74 (directions etc as to method of dealing with applications) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1) –
- (a) after “applications for planning permission” insert “, or permission in principle,”; 25
- (b) in paragraphs (a), (c), (d) and (f), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”;
- (c) in paragraph (b), after “planning permission” insert “, or permission in principle,”. 30
- (3) In subsection (1B) –
- (a) in paragraph (a), after “planning permission” insert “, or permission in principle,”;
- (b) in paragraph (c), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. 35
- 18 In section 76C (provisions applying to applications made under section 62A), after subsection (2) insert –
- “(2A) Sections 65(5) and 70 to 70C apply, with any necessary modifications, to an application for permission in principle made to the Secretary of State under section 62A as they apply to an application for permission in principle which is to be determined by the local planning authority. 40
- (2B) Any requirements imposed by a development order by virtue of section 62(1), (2) or (8), 65 or 71 or paragraph 8(6) of Schedule 1 may

- be applied by a development order, with or without modifications, to an application for permission in principle made to the Secretary of State under section 62A.”
- 19 In section 76D (deciding applications made under section 62A), in subsection (3), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. 5
- 20 (1) Section 77 (references of applications to Secretary of State) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. 10
- (3) In subsection (4), for the words from the beginning to “and a development order” substitute “Subject to subsection (5) –
- (a) sections 70, 72(1) and (5), 73 and 73A shall apply, with any necessary modifications, to an application for planning permission referred to the Secretary of State under this section as they apply to an application for planning permission which falls to be determined by the local planning authority, and 15
- (b) section 70 shall apply, with any necessary modifications, to an application for permission in principle referred to the Secretary of State under this section as it applies to an application for permission in principle which falls to be determined by the local planning authority; 20
- and a development order”.
- 21 In section 78 (right of appeal against planning decisions and failure to take such decision), in subsection (1), after paragraph (a) insert – 25
- “(aa) refuse an application for permission in principle;”.
- 22 (1) Section 78A (appeal made: functions of local planning authorities) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1), after “section 78(1)(a)” insert “or (aa)”. 30
- (3) In subsection (4), for “to grant the application” substitute “to grant an application mentioned in section 78(1)(a)”.
- 23 (1) Section 79 (determination of appeals) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (4), for the words from the beginning to “and a development order” substitute “Subject to subsection (2) – 35
- (a) sections 70, 72(1) and (5), 73 and 73A and Part 1 of Schedule 5 shall apply, with any necessary modifications, in relation to an appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78(1)(a), (b) or (c) or (2) as they apply in relation to an application for planning permission which falls to be determined by the local planning authority, and 40
- (b) section 70 shall apply, with any necessary modifications, in relation to an appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78(1)(aa) or (2) as it applies in relation to an application for permission in principle which falls to be determined by the local planning authority; 45
- and a development order”.

- (3) After subsection (6) insert –
- “(6ZA) If, before or during the determination of such an appeal in respect of an application for permission in principle to develop land, the Secretary of State forms the opinion that, having regard to the provisions of section 70 and the development order, permission in principle for that development could not have been granted by the local planning authority, he may decline to determine the appeal or to proceed with the determination.” 5
- 24 In the heading before section 97, after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. 10
- 25 (1) Section 97 (power to revoke or modify planning permission) is amended as follows.
- (2) In the heading, at the end insert “or permission in principle”.
- (3) In subsection (1), after “permission” insert “(including permission in principle)”. 15
- (4) In subsection (3)(a) and (b), for “where the permission” substitute “in the case of planning permission that”.
- (5) In subsection (4), for “permission” substitute “planning permission”.
- 26 In section 99 (procedure for section 97 orders: unopposed cases), in subsection (8)(a), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. 20
- 27 (1) In section 106BB (duty to notify the Mayor of London of certain applications under section 106BA), in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subsection (1), for “planning permission” substitute “permission”.
- (2) At the end of that subsection insert – 25
- “In this subsection, “permission” means planning permission or permission in principle.”
- 28 (1) Section 107 (compensation where planning permission revoked or modified) is amended as follows.
- (2) In the heading and in subsection (1), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. 30
- (3) In subsection (4), for “consisting” substitute “that is attributable to the revocation or modification of planning permission and consists”.
- 29 (1) Section 108 (compensation for refusal or conditional grant of planning permission formerly granted by development order etc) is amended as follows. 35
- (2) In the heading, after “planning permission” insert “etc”.
- (3) After subsection (2A) insert –
- “(2B) Where –
- (a) permission in principle granted by a development order is withdrawn by the revocation or amendment of the order, and 40
- (b) on an application made under Part 3 or section 293A before the end of the period of 12 months beginning with the date on

- which the revocation or amendment came into operation, permission in principle is refused for development of a description that is the same as, or falls within, that to which the withdrawn permission in principle related,
- section 107 shall apply as if the permission in principle granted by the development order had been granted by the local planning authority under Part 3 or section 293A, and had been revoked or modified by an order under section 97.” 5
- (4) In subsection (3), after “planning permission” insert “, or permission in principle,”. 10
- (5) In subsections (3B)(a) and (3C)(a), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”.
- (6) In subsection (3C)(b), for “planning permission” substitute “permission”.
- (7) In subsection (3C)(d), before “either” insert “where the development order granted planning permission,”. 15
- 30 In section 109 (apportionment of compensation for depreciation), in the definition of “relevant planning decision” in subsection (6), for “by which planning permission is refused, or is granted” substitute “by which planning permission or permission in principle is refused, or by which planning permission is granted”. 20
- 31 In section 284 (validity of development plans and certain orders, decisions and directions), in subsection (3)(i), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”.
- 32 In section 286 (challenges to validity on ground of authority’s powers), in subsections (1)(a) and (2), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. 25
- 33 In section 293 (application to Crown: definitions), in subsection (2A), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”.
- 34 (1) Section 293A (urgent Crown development: application) is amended as follows. 30
- (2) In subsection (2), after “planning permission” (in both places) insert “or permission in principle”.
- (3) In subsection (4)(a), after “planning permission” insert “, or (as the case may be) permission in principle,”.
- 35 (1) Section 298A (application for planning permission by Crown) is amended as follows. 35
- (2) In the heading, after “planning permission” insert “etc”.
- (3) In subsection (1), after “for planning permission” insert “, for permission in principle”.
- 36 In section 303 (fees for planning applications etc), in subsection (4), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”. 40
- 37 In section 316 (land of interested planning authorities and development by them), for subsection (7) substitute –
- “(7) This section applies –

	(a) to permission in principle to develop any land, and	
	(b) to any consent required in respect of any land,	
	as it applies to planning permission to develop land.”	
38	In section 322B (local inquiries in London: special provision as to costs in certain cases) –	5
	(a) in subsection (1)(a),	
	(b) in paragraph (a) of the subsection set out in subsection (5), and	
	(c) in paragraph (a) of the subsection set out in subsection (6),	
	after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”.	
39	In section 332 (combined applications), in subsection (1)(a), after “planning permission” insert “, or permission in principle,”.	10
40	(1) In section 336 (interpretation), subsection (1) is amended as follows.	
	(2) At the appropriate place insert –	
	““permission in principle” means permission of the kind referred to in section 58A;”.	15
	(3) At the end of the definition of “planning permission” insert “but does not include permission in principle”.	
41	(1) Schedule 1 (local planning authorities: distribution of functions) is amended as follows.	
	(2) In paragraph 3(1)(a), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”.	20
	(3) In paragraph 4(2), after “application for planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”.	
	(4) In paragraphs 7(1), 8(1) and 8(2)(b)(i), 11(1)(a), 16(2)(a) and 18, after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”.	25
<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (c. 9)</i>		
42	(1) In section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (general duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions) in subsection (1), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”.	30
43	In section 91(2) of that Act (expressions that have the same meaning as in the principal Act), at the appropriate place insert –	
	“permission in principle”.	
<i>Commons Act 2006 (c. 26)</i>		
44	(1) Schedule 1A to the Commons Act 2006 (exclusion of right under section 15) is amended as follows.	35
	(2) In the first column of the Table, in paragraphs 1 and 2, after “An application for planning permission” insert “, or permission in principle,”.	
	(3) In the second column of the Table, in paragraphs 1(c) and 2(c), after “planning permission” insert “or permission in principle”.	40

SCHEDULE 7

Section 121

NOTICE OF GENERAL VESTING DECLARATION PROCEDURE

New notice requirements

- 1 The Acquisition of Land Act 1981 is amended as follows.
- 2 (1) Section 15 (compulsory purchase order: confirmation notice) is amended as follows. 5
 - (2) In subsection (4), after paragraph (d) insert –
 - “(e) containing a prescribed statement about the effect of Parts 2 and 3 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981; 10
 - (f) inviting any person who would be entitled to claim compensation if a declaration were made under section 4 of that Act to give the acquiring authority information about the person’s name, address and interest in land, using a prescribed form.” 15
 - (3) After subsection (5) insert –
 - “(6) The acquiring authority must send the confirmation notice to the Chief Land Registrar and it shall be a local land charge.”
- 3 (1) Paragraph 6 of Schedule 1 (purchase by Minister: notices after making of order) is amended as follows. 20
 - (2) In sub-paragraph (4), after paragraph (d) insert –
 - “(e) containing a prescribed statement about the effect of Parts 2 and 3 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981; 25
 - (f) inviting any person who would be entitled to claim compensation if a declaration were made under section 4 of that Act to give the acquiring authority information about the person’s name, address and interest in land, using a prescribed form.”
 - (3) After sub-paragraph (5) insert – 30
 - “(6) The Minister must send the making notice to the Chief Land Registrar and it shall be a local land charge.”

Consequential amendments

- 4 The Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 is amended as follows. 35
- 5 Omit section 3 (preliminary notices).
- 6 In section 5, omit subsection (1) (earliest date for execution of declaration following preliminary notice etc).
- 7 In section 6 (notices after execution of declaration), in subsection (1)(b), for “section 3(1) above” substitute “section 15 of, or paragraph 6 of Schedule 1 to, the Acquisition of Land Act 1981”. 40

Power to make corresponding amendments elsewhere

- 8 (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend any legislation in connection with the compulsory acquisition of land for the purpose of making amendments which correspond to the amendments made by this Schedule. 5
- (2) “Legislation” means any provision made by or under an Act passed or made before this Act or in the same Session.

SCHEDULE 8

Section 127

ABOLITION OF ALTERNATIVE POSSESSION PROCEDURE FOLLOWING NOTICE TO TREAT

Land Compensation Act 1961 (c. 33) 10

- 1 In section 5A of the Land Compensation Act 1961 –
- (a) in subsection (6) omit paragraph (b);
- (b) in subsection (9)(b) omit “under Schedule 3 to that Act or”.

Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 (c. 56)

- 2 The Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 is amended as follows. 15
- 3 In section 11 omit subsection (2).
- 4 In section 12(6) omit “, or have paid it into court under Schedule 3 to this Act by way of security,”.
- 5 In section 37 for “Subsections (1) and (2)” substitute “Subsection (1)”.
- 6 Omit Schedule 3. 20

Forestry Act 1967 (c. 10)

- 7 In Schedule 5 to the Forestry Act 1967, in paragraph 11(3), omit paragraph (b).

Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968 (c. 34)

- 8 In Schedule 3 to the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968, in paragraph 5(b), omit “and Schedule 3”. 25

Land Compensation Act 1973 (c. 26)

- 9 The Land Compensation Act 1973 is amended as follows.
- 10 In section 33A(4) omit paragraph (b).
- 11 In section 52ZC(7)(c) for “, any bond under Schedule 3 to that Act or” substitute “or any bond under”. 30
- 12 In section 52A –
- (a) in subsection (1), omit “Schedule 3 to that Act or”;
- (b) in subsection (9), omit “under Schedule 3 to that Act or”.

- 13 In section 57(1) omit “, under Schedule 3 to the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965”.

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 (c. 57)

- 14 In section 29(1)(a) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 omit “or 3”. 5

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (c. 46)

- 15 In section 36(1)(b) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 omit “or (2)”.

Planning and Compensation Act 1991 (c. 34)

- 16 In section 80(2) of the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 omit “or Schedule 3 to the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965”. 10

Planning Act 2008 (c. 29)

- 17 In section 125 of the Planning Act 2008, in subsection (3), omit paragraph (c).

SCHEDULE 9

Section 134

OBJECTION TO DIVISION OF LAND FOLLOWING NOTICE TO TREAT 15

PART 1

AMENDMENTS TO COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 1965

- 1 The Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 is amended as follows.
- 2 In section 8 (material detriment arising from severance of land etc.), for subsection (1) substitute— 20
- “(1) Schedule 2A makes provision in respect of a proposal by an acquiring authority to acquire part only of a—
- (a) house, building or factory, or
- (b) park or garden belonging to a house.”
- 3 After Schedule 2 insert— 25

“SCHEDULE 2A

Section 8

COUNTER-NOTICE REQUIRING PURCHASE OF LAND NOT IN NOTICE TO TREAT

PART 1

COUNTER-NOTICE WHERE ACQUIRING AUTHORITY HAS NOT TAKEN POSSESSION

Introduction 30

- 1 (1) This Part applies where an acquiring authority—

-
- (a) serve a notice to treat in respect of part only of a house, building or factory,
- (b) have not entered on and taken possession of the land to which the notice to treat relates, and
- (c) have not made a general vesting declaration under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 in respect of the land to which the notice to treat relates. 5
- (2) But see section 2A of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (under which a compulsory purchase order can exclude from this Schedule land that is 9 metres or more below the surface). 10
- 2 In this Part –
- “additional land” means the part of the house, building, or factory not specified in the notice to treat;
- “house” includes any park or garden belonging to a house; 15
- “land proposed to be acquired” means the part of the house, building or factory specified in the notice to treat;
- “whole of the land” means the land proposed to be acquired and the additional land.
- Counter-notice requiring authority to purchase whole of land* 20
- 3 A person who is able to sell the whole of the land (“the owner”) may serve a counter-notice requiring the acquiring authority to purchase the owner’s interest in the whole of the land.
- 4 A counter-notice under this Part must be served within –
- (a) the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the notice to treat was served, or 25
- (b) if it would end earlier, the period specified in a repeat notice of entry served in accordance with section 11A.
- Effect of counter-notice on notice of entry*
- 5 If the owner serves a counter-notice – 30
- (a) any notice of entry under section 11(1) that has already been served in respect of the land proposed to be acquired ceases to have effect, and
- (b) the acquiring authority may not serve a notice of entry (or a further notice of entry) under section 11(1) in respect of that land unless they are permitted to do so by paragraph 10 or 11. 35
- Acquiring authority must respond to counter-notice within three months*
- 6 On receiving a counter-notice the acquiring authority must decide whether to – 40
- (a) withdraw the notice to treat,
- (b) accept the counter-notice, or
- (c) refer the counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal.

- 7 The authority must serve notice of their decision on the owner within the period of 3 months beginning with the day on which the counter-notice is served (“the decision period”).
- 8 If the authority decide to refer the counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal they must do so within the decision period. 5
- 9 If the authority do not serve notice of a decision within the decision period they are to be treated as if they had served notice of a decision to withdraw the notice to treat at the end of that period.
- Effects of accepting counter-notice or referring it to the Upper Tribunal* 10
- 10 If the acquiring authority serve notice of a decision to accept the counter-notice –
(a) the compulsory purchase order and the notice to treat are to have effect as if they included the owner’s interest in the whole of the land, and 15
(b) the authority may serve a notice of entry under section 11(1) in relation to the whole of the land.
- 11 If the acquiring authority serve notice of a decision to refer the counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal, the acquiring authority may serve a notice of entry under section 11(1) in relation to the land proposed to be acquired. 20
- 12 If the authority have already served one or more notices of entry under section 11(1) in respect of the land proposed to be acquired the period specified in any new notice of entry in relation to that land must be a period that ends no earlier than the end of the period in the most recent notice of entry. 25

PART 2

COUNTER-NOTICE WHERE AUTHORITY HAS TAKEN POSSESSION

Introduction

- 13 (1) This Part applies where an acquiring authority – 30
(a) have entered on and taken possession of part only of a house, building or factory;
(b) did not enter on and take possession of the land in accordance with section 11(1), whether because they had not served a notice to treat or otherwise, and 35
(c) have not made a general vesting declaration under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 in respect of the land which they have entered on and taken possession of.
- (2) But see section 2A of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (under which a compulsory purchase order can exclude from this Schedule land that is 9 metres or more below the surface). 40
- 14 In this Part –

	<p>“additional land” means the part of the house, building, or factory that the authority have not entered on and taken possession of;</p> <p>“house” includes any park or garden belonging to a house;</p> <p>“land proposed to be acquired” means the part of the house, building or factory that the authority entered on and took possession of otherwise than in accordance with section 11(1);</p> <p>“whole of the land” means the land proposed to be acquired and the additional land.</p>	5 10
<i>Counter-notice requiring authority to purchase additional land</i>		
15	A person who is able to sell the whole of the land (“the owner”) may serve a counter-notice requiring the acquiring authority to purchase the owner’s interest in the whole of the land.	
16	A counter-notice under this Part must be served within the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which— (a) the owner first had knowledge that the acquiring authority had entered on and taken possession of the land, or (b) if later, the owner receives any notice to treat.	15
<i>Acquiring authority must respond to counter-notice within 3 months</i>		
17	On receiving a counter-notice the acquiring authority must decide whether to— (a) accept the counter-notice, or (b) refer the counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal.	20
18	The authority must serve notice of their decision on the owner within the period of 3 months beginning with the day on which the counter-notice is served (“the decision period”).	25
19	If the authority decide to refer the counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal they must do so within the decision period.	
20	If the authority do not serve notice of a decision within the decision period they are to be treated as if they had served notice of a decision to accept the counter-notice at the end of that period.	30
<i>Effects of accepting counter-notice</i>		
21	(1) This paragraph applies where the acquiring authority serve notice of a decision to accept the counter-notice. (2) The compulsory purchase order has effect as if it included the owner’s interest in the additional land. (3) If the acquiring authority have already served a notice to treat in relation to the land proposed to be acquired, the notice has effect as if it also included the owner’s interest in the additional land. (4) If the acquiring authority have not served a notice to treat, they must serve a notice to treat in relation to the whole of the land.	35 40

PART 3

DETERMINATION BY THE UPPER TRIBUNAL

Introduction

- 22 This Part applies where, in accordance with paragraph 8 or 19, the acquiring authority refer a counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal. 5
- 23 In this Part “land proposed to be acquired” and “additional land” have the meanings given by paragraph 2 or 14 as the case may be.

Role of the Upper Tribunal

- 24 (1) The Upper Tribunal must determine whether the severance of the land proposed to be acquired would – 10
- (a) in the case of a house, building or factory, cause material detriment to the house, building or factory, or
 - (b) in the case of a park or garden, seriously affect the amenity or convenience of the house to which the park or garden belongs. 15
- (2) In making its determination, the Upper Tribunal must take into account –
- (a) the effect of the severance,
 - (b) the proposed use of the land proposed to be acquired, and
 - (c) if that land is proposed to be acquired for works or other purposes extending to other land, the effect of the whole of the works and the use of the other land. 20
- 25 If the Upper Tribunal determines that the severance of the land proposed to be acquired would have either of the consequences described in paragraph 24(1) it must determine how much of the additional land the acquiring authority ought to be required to take in addition to the land proposed to be acquired. 25

Effect of determination that more land should be acquired

- 26 (1) This paragraph applies where the Upper Tribunal determines that the acquiring authority ought to be required to take the whole or part of the additional land. 30
- (2) The compulsory purchase order has effect as if it included the owner’s interest in the additional land.
- (3) If the acquiring authority have already served a notice to treat in relation to the land proposed to be acquired, the notice has effect as if it also included the owner’s interest in the additional land. 35
- (4) If the acquiring authority have not served a notice to treat, they must serve a notice to treat in relation to the land proposed to be acquired and the additional land.
- (5) If the acquiring authority have already entered on and taken possession of the land proposed to be acquired, the power to award compensation under section 7 includes power to award 40

compensation for any loss suffered by the owner by reason of the temporary severance of the land from the additional land.

- (6) Where the Upper Tribunal determines that the acquiring authority ought to be required to take part only of the additional land, a reference in sub-paragraph (2) to (5) to “the additional land” is to that part. 5

Withdrawal of notice to treat following determination

- 27 (1) This paragraph applies where –
- (a) the acquiring authority have served a notice to treat in respect of the land proposed to be acquired, 10
 - (b) the Upper Tribunal has determined that the authority ought to be required to take the whole or part of the additional land, and
 - (c) the authority have not yet entered on and taken possession of any of the land proposed to be acquired or the additional land. 15
- (2) The acquiring authority may withdraw the notice to treat in respect of the whole of the land at any time within the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day on which the Upper Tribunal made its determination. 20
- (3) If the acquiring authority withdraws the notice to treat under this paragraph they must pay the person on whom the notice was served compensation for any loss or expense caused by the giving and withdrawal of the notice.
- (4) Any dispute as to the compensation is to be determined by the Upper Tribunal.” 25

PART 2

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

Land Compensation Act 1961 (c. 33)

- 4 (1) Section 5A of the Land Compensation Act 1961 (relevant valuation date) is amended as follows. 30
- (2) After subsection (5) insert –
- “(5A) If –
- (a) the acquiring authority enters on and takes possession of land in pursuance of a notice of entry given as mentioned in paragraph 11 of Schedule 2A to the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 (“the original land”), 35
 - (b) the acquiring authority are subsequently required by a determination under paragraph 25 of Schedule 2A to the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 to take additional land, and 40
 - (c) the acquiring authority enters on and takes possession of that additional land,

the authority is deemed for the purposes of subsection (3)(a) to have entered on and taken possession of the additional land when it entered on and took possession of the original land.”

(3) In subsection (6), for “subsection (5)” substitute “subsections (5) and (5A)”.

Land Compensation Act 1973 (c. 26) 5

5 In section 58 of the Land Compensation Act 1973 (determination of material detriment where part of house etc. subject to compulsory acquisition) –

(a) in subsection (1) omit “section 8(1) or 34(2) of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965, or”;

(b) omit subsection (2). 10

Provisions which refer to section 8(1)

6 For each of the following provisions substitute, with the same paragraph or sub-paragraph number as the provision being replaced, the provision in paragraph 7 –

(a) paragraph 7 of Schedule 1 to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; 15

(b) paragraph 23(2) of Schedule 28 to the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980;

(c) paragraph 7 of Schedule 19 to the Highways Act 1980;

(d) paragraph 8 of Schedule 3 to the Gas Act 1986; 20

(e) paragraph 22 of Schedule 10 to the Housing Act 1988;

(f) paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 to the Electricity Act 1989;

(g) paragraph 4 of Schedule 9 to the Water Industry Act 1991;

(h) paragraph 4 of Schedule 18 to the Water Resources Act 1991;

(i) paragraph 4 of Schedule 1B to the Coal Industry Act 1994; 25

(j) paragraph 8 of Schedule 5 to the Postal Services Act 2000;

(k) paragraph 11 of Schedule 2 to the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008.

7 This is the provision to be substituted for the provisions listed in paragraph 6 – 30

“[X] Section 8(1) of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 has effect as if references to acquiring land were to acquiring a right in the land, and Schedule 2A to that Act is to be read as if, for that Schedule, there were substituted –

“SCHEDULE 2A 35

COUNTER-NOTICE REQUIRING PURCHASE OF LAND

Introduction

1 (1) This Schedule applies where an acquiring authority serve a notice to treat in respect of a right over part only of a house, building or factory. 40

(2) But see section 2A of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (under which a compulsory purchase order can exclude from this Schedule land that is 9 metres or more below the surface).

- 2 In this Schedule –
- “additional land” means the part of the house, building or factory over which a right is not proposed to be acquired in the notice to treat;
 - “house” includes any park or garden belonging to a house; 5
 - “land in the notice to treat” means the part of the house, building or factory over which a right is proposed to be acquired;
 - “whole of the land” means the additional land and the land in the notice to treat. 10

Counter-notice requiring purchase of land

- 3 A person who is able to sell the whole of the land (“the owner”) may serve a counter-notice requiring the authority to purchase the owner’s interest in the whole of the land.
- 4 A counter-notice under paragraph 3 must be served within the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the notice to treat was served. 15

Response to counter-notice

- 5 On receiving a counter-notice the acquiring authority must decide whether to – 20
- (a) withdraw the notice to treat,
 - (b) accept the counter-notice, or
 - (c) refer the counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal.
- 6 The authority must serve notice of their decision on the owner within the period of 3 months beginning with the day on which the counter-notice is served (“the decision period”). 25
- 7 If the authority decide to refer the counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal they must do so within the decision period.
- 8 If the authority do not serve notice of a decision within the decision period they are to be treated as if they had served notice of a decision to withdraw the notice to treat at the end of that period. 30
- 9 If the authority serve notice of a decision to accept the counter-notice, the compulsory purchase order and the notice to treat are to have effect as if they included the owner’s interest in the whole of the land. 35

Determination by Upper Tribunal

- 10 On a referral under paragraph 7 the Upper Tribunal must determine whether the acquisition of the right would – 40
- (a) in the case of a house, building or factory, cause material detriment to the house, building or factory, or
 - (b) in the case of a park or garden, seriously affect the amenity or convenience of the house to which the park or garden belongs.

- 11 In making its determination, the Upper Tribunal must take into account—
- (a) the effect of the acquisition of the right,
 - (b) the proposed use of the right, and
 - (c) if the right is proposed to be acquired for works or other purposes extending to other land, the effect of the whole of the works and the use of the other land. 5
- 12 If the Upper Tribunal determines that the acquisition of the right would have either of the consequences described in paragraph 10 it must determine how much of the land to which the counter-notice relates the authority ought to be required to take. 10
- 13 If the Upper Tribunal determines that the authority ought to be required to take some or all of the land the compulsory purchase order and the notice to treat are to have effect as if they included the owner’s interest in that land. 15
- 14 (1) If the Upper Tribunal determines that the authority ought to be required to take some or all of the land, the authority may at any time within the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day on which the Upper Tribunal makes its determination withdraw the notice to treat in relation to the whole of the land. 20
- (2) If the acquiring authority withdraws the notice to treat under this paragraph they must pay the person on whom the notice was served compensation for any loss or expense caused by the giving and withdrawal of the notice.
- (3) Any dispute as to the compensation is to be determined by the Upper Tribunal.” 25

New Towns Act 1981 (c. 64)

- 8 In Part 1 of Schedule 6 to the New Towns Act 1981 (modifications of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 for the purposes of the New Towns Act 1981), in paragraph 1(2)— 30
- (a) at the end of paragraph (e) omit “and”, and
 - (b) at the end of paragraph (f) insert “;
 - (g) in Schedule 2A to that Act references to section 11 or 11A of that Act are to be read respectively as references to paragraph 4 or 4A of this Schedule.” 35

Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (c. 67)

- 9 In the Acquisition of Land Act 1981, after section 2 insert—
- “2A Tunnels etc**
- (1) A compulsory purchase order may provide that in the following provisions, a reference to land (however expressed) does not include specified land that is at least 9 metres or more below the surface. 40
 - (2) The provisions mentioned in subsection (1) are—
 - (a) Schedule 2A of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 (objection to division of land),

- (b) any substituted version of that Schedule that applies by virtue of provision made by or under any Act, and
- (c) Schedule 1 to the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 (objection to division of land)."

Water Industry Act 1991 (c. 56) 5

- 10 In Schedule 11 to the Water Industry Act 1991 (orders conferring compulsory works powers), in paragraph 6(1)(b), for “section” substitute “sections 2A and”.

Water Resources Act 1991 (c. 57)

- 11 In Schedule 19 to the Water Resources Act 1991 (orders conferring compulsory works powers), in paragraph 6(1)(b), for “section” substitute “sections 2A and”.
- 10

SCHEDULE 10

Section 134

OBJECTION TO DIVISION OF LAND FOLLOWING VESTING DECLARATION

PART 1 15

AMENDMENTS TO COMPULSORY PURCHASE (VESTING DECLARATIONS) ACT 1981

- 1 The Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 is amended as follows.
- 2 In section 4 (execution of declaration), for subsection (3), substitute –
- “(3) For the purposes of this Act the “vesting date” in relation to any land that is actually specified in a general vesting declaration is –
 - (a) the first day after the end of the period specified in the declaration in accordance with subsection (1) above, or
 - (b) if a counter-notice is served under paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 within that period in relation to land, the day determined as the vesting date for the land in accordance with that Schedule. 20
 - (4) For the purposes of this Act, the “vesting date” for any land that is deemed to have been specified in a general vesting declaration by Schedule 1 is the day determined as the vesting date for the land in accordance with that Schedule.” 30
- 3 In section 7 (constructive notice to treat), in subsection (1), for paragraphs (a) and (b) substitute –
- “(a) the Land Compensation Act 1961 (as modified by section 4 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981), 35
 - (b) the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965, and
 - (c) Schedule 1 to this Act.”
- 4 In section 8 (vesting and the right to enter on and take possession), in subsection (1), for the words before paragraph (a) substitute “Any land specified in the general vesting declaration, together with the right to enter 40

upon and take possession of it, shall, subject to section 9 below, vest in the acquiring authority on the vesting date in relation to that land as if—”.

5 For Schedule 1 substitute—

“SCHEDULE 1

Section 12

COUNTER-NOTICE REQUIRING PURCHASE OF LAND NOT IN GENERAL VESTING DECLARATION 5

PART 1

COUNTER-NOTICE REQUIRING PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND

1 (1) This Schedule applies where an acquiring authority have made a general vesting declaration in respect of part only of a house, building or factory. 10

(2) But see section 2A of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (under which a compulsory purchase order can exclude from this Schedule land that is 9 metres or more below the surface).

2 A person able to sell the whole of the house, building or factory (“the owner”) may serve a counter-notice requiring the authority to purchase the owner’s interest in the whole. 15

3 A counter-notice under paragraph 2 must be served before the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the day the owner first had knowledge of the general vesting declaration. 20

4 In a case where this Schedule applies by virtue of a general vesting declaration made after a counter-notice has been served under paragraph 3 or 15 of Schedule 2A to the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965, that counter-notice is to have effect as a counter-notice served under this Schedule. 25

5 In this Schedule—

“additional land” means the part of the house, building or factory not specified in the general vesting declaration;

“house” includes any park or garden belonging to a house;

“land proposed to be acquired” means the part of the house, building or factory specified in the general vesting declaration; 30

“original vesting date” is the first day after the end of the period specified in the general vesting declaration in accordance with section 4(1). 35

PART 2

CONSEQUENCES OF COUNTER-NOTICE

Acquiring authority must respond to counter-notice within three months

6 (1) On receiving a counter-notice the acquiring authority must decide whether to— 40

(a) withdraw the notice to treat in relation to the land proposed to be acquired,

- (b) accept the counter-notice, or
(c) refer the counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal.
- (2) But the acquiring authority may not decide to withdraw the notice to treat if the counter-notice was served on or after the original vesting date. 5
- 7 The authority must serve notice of their decision on the owner within the period of 3 months beginning with the day on which the counter-notice is served (“the decision period”).
- 8 If the authority decide to refer the counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal they must do so within the decision period. 10
- 9 (1) This paragraph applies if the acquiring authority do not serve notice of a decision within the decision period.
- (2) If the counter-notice was served before the original vesting date, the authority are to be treated as if they had served notice of a decision to withdraw the notice to treat in relation to the land proposed to be acquired. 15
- (3) if the counter-notice was served on or after the original vesting date, they are to be treated as if they had served notice of a decision to accept it.
- No vesting if notice to treat withdrawn* 20
- 10 If the acquiring authority serve notice of a decision to withdraw the notice to treat in relation to the land proposed to be acquired the general vesting declaration is to have effect as if it did not include that land.
- Effects of accepting counter-notice* 25
- 11 (1) This paragraph applies where the acquiring authority serve notice of a decision to accept the counter-notice.
- (2) The general vesting declaration and the notice to treat (and, where applicable, the compulsory purchase order) are to have effect as if they included the owner’s interest in the additional land as well as in the land proposed to be acquired. 30
- (3) The authority must serve on the owner a notice specifying the vesting date or dates for –
- (a) the land proposed to be acquired (if the counter-notice was served before the original vesting date), and 35
(b) the additional land.
- (4) The new vesting date for the land proposed to be acquired must not be before the original vesting date.
- (5) The vesting date for the additional land must be after the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the notice under sub-paragraph (3) is served. 40

Effects of referring counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal

- 12 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) the acquiring authority refer the counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal, and
 - (b) the counter-notice was served before the original vesting date. 5
- (2) At any time before the Upper Tribunal make a determination under paragraph 14, the acquiring authority may serve notice on the owner specifying a new vesting date for the land proposed to be acquired. 10
- (3) The new vesting date for the land proposed to be acquired must not be before the original vesting date.

PART 3

DETERMINATION BY THE UPPER TRIBUNAL

Introduction 15

- 13 This Part applies where, in accordance with paragraph 8, the acquiring authority refer a counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal.

Role of the Upper Tribunal

- 14 (1) The Upper Tribunal must determine whether the severance of the land proposed to be acquired would— 20
- (a) in the case of a house, building or factory, cause material detriment to the house, building or factory, or
 - (b) in the case of a park or garden, seriously affect the amenity or convenience of the house to which the park or garden belongs. 25
- (2) In making its determination, the Upper Tribunal must take into account—
- (a) the effect of the severance,
 - (b) the proposed use of the land proposed to be acquired, and
 - (c) if that land is proposed to be acquired for works or other purposes extending to other land, the effect of the whole of the works and the use of the other land. 30
- 15 If the Upper Tribunal determines that the severance of the land proposed to be acquired would have either of the consequences described in paragraph 14(1) it must determine how much of the additional land the acquiring authority ought to be required to take in addition to the land proposed to be acquired. 35

Effect of determination that more land should be acquired

- 16 (1) This paragraph applies where the Upper Tribunal determines that the acquiring authority ought to be required to take the whole or part of the additional land. 40

- (2) The general vesting declaration and any notice to treat (and, where applicable, the compulsory purchase order) are to have effect as if they included the owner’s interest in that additional land.
- (3) The Upper Tribunal must order a vesting date for – 5
- (a) the additional land, and
- (b) any land proposed to be acquired which has not vested in the authority and for which no vesting date has been specified under paragraph 12.
- Withdrawal of notice to treat following determination* 10
- 17 (1) This paragraph applies where –
- (a) the Upper Tribunal has determined that the acquiring authority ought to be required to take the whole or part of the additional land, and
- (b) the vesting date in relation to the land proposed to be acquired has not passed, and 15
- (c) the vesting date in relation to the additional land has not passed.
- (2) The acquiring authority may withdraw the notice to treat in relation to the whole of the land at any time within the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day on which the Upper Tribunal made its determination. 20
- (3) If the acquiring authority withdraws the notice to treat, the general vesting declaration is to have effect as if it did not include that land. 25
- (4) If the acquiring authority withdraws the notice to treat under this paragraph they must pay the person on whom the notice was served compensation for any loss or expense caused by the giving and withdrawal of the notice.
- (5) Any dispute as to the compensation is to be determined by the Upper Tribunal.” 30
- 6 In Schedule 2 (vesting of land in urban development corporation), for paragraph 4 substitute –
- “4 In Schedule 1, for paragraph 3 there is to be substituted –
- “3 A counter-notice under paragraph 2 must be served within the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the order comes into force.”” 35

PART 2

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENT

- 7 In section 5A of the Land Compensation Act 1961 (relevant valuation date), after subsection (5A) (inserted by Schedule 9 to this Act) insert – 40
- “(5B) If –
- (a) the land is the subject of a general vesting declaration, and

(b) the vesting date is different for different parts of the land, the first of the vesting dates is deemed for the purposes of subsection (4)(a) to be the vesting date for the whole of the land.”

SCHEDULE 11

Section 139

AMENDMENTS TO DO WITH SECTIONS 137 AND 138

5

Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 (c. 65)

1 (1) Schedule 28 to the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 is amended as follows.

(2) In paragraph 6—

(a) in sub-paragraph (1), after “work on land” insert “in Scotland”; 10

(b) omit sub-paragraph (1A);

(c) in sub-paragraph (2), omit “or (1A)”;

(d) in sub-paragraph (4)—

(i) omit “or (1A)”;

(ii) omit “section 7 or 10 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 (or” 15

(iii) omit “, or use of,”;

(e) in sub-paragraph (7)—

(i) for “at the suit (or in Scotland at the instance)” substitute “at the instance”; 20

(ii) omit “or 1A”.

(3) In paragraph 7, for sub-paragraph (11) substitute—

“(11) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as authorising any act or omission on the part of an urban development corporation or local highway authority, or of any body corporate, in contravention of any limitation imposed by law on its capacity by virtue of the constitution of the corporation, authority or body.” 25

(4) In paragraph 9, for sub-paragraph (3) substitute—

“(3) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as authorising any act or omission on the part of an urban development corporation or local highway authority, or of any body corporate, in contravention of any limitation imposed by law on its capacity by virtue of the constitution of the corporation, authority or body.” 30

New Towns Act 1981 (c. 64)

2 The New Towns Act 1981 is amended as follows. 35

3 Omit section 19.

4 In section 20, for subsection (10) substitute—

“(10) Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorising any act or omission on the part of a development corporation or local highway authority, or of any body corporate, in contravention of any 40

limitation imposed by law on their capacity by virtue of the constitution of the corporation, authority or body.”

5 In section 21, for subsection (3) substitute –

“(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorising any act or omission on the part of a development corporation or local highway authority, or of any body corporate, in contravention of any limitation imposed by law on their capacity by virtue of the constitution of the corporation, authority or body.” 5

Housing Act 1988 (c. 50)

6 (1) Schedule 10 to the Housing Act 1988 is amended as follows. 10

(2) Omit paragraph 5 and the italic heading before it.

(3) In paragraph 6, for sub-paragraph (11) substitute –

“(11) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as authorising any act or omission on the part of a housing action trust, or of any body corporate, in contravention of any limitation imposed by law on its capacity by virtue of the constitution of the trust or body.” 15

(4) In paragraph 7, for sub-paragraph (3) substitute –

“(3) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as authorising any act or omission on the part of a housing action trust, or of any body corporate, in contravention of any limitation imposed by law on its capacity by virtue of the constitution of the trust or body.” 20

Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (c. 8)

7 The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is amended as follows.

8 Omit section 237.

9 In section 245(4), omit paragraph (a). 25

10 In section 246(2), for “237” substitute “238”.

Greater London Authority Act 1999 (c. 29)

11 (1) Section 333ZB of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 is amended as follows.

(2) For subsection (1) substitute – 30

“(1) Schedule 3 to the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 (powers in relation to land acquired by the Homes and Communities Agency) applies in relation to the Authority and land held by it for the purposes of housing or regeneration as it applies in relation to the Homes and Communities Agency and its land.” 35

(3) In subsection (2) –

- (a) insert “, and” at the end of paragraph (a);
- (b) omit paragraph (aa) and the “and” at the end of it.

(4) In the heading, omit “acquired or”.

Planning Act 2008 (c. 29)

- 12 The Planning Act 2008 is amended as follows.
- 13 In section 194, omit subsection (1).
- 14 Omit Schedule 9.

Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 (c. 17)

5

- 15 In Schedule 3 to the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008, omit Part 1.

Localism Act 2011 (c. 20)

- 16 In section 208 of the Localism Act 2011, for subsection (1) substitute—
 - “(1) Schedule 3 to the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 (powers, in relation to land of the Homes and Communities Agency, to extinguish public rights of way, and in relation to burial grounds and consecrated land) applies in relation to an MDC and its land as it applies in relation to the Homes and Communities Agency and its land.”

10

Infrastructure Act 2015 (c. 7)

15

- 17 In section 32 of the Infrastructure Act 2015, omit subsections (6), (7), (8) and (10).

Housing and Planning Bill

A

B I L L

To make provision about housing, estate agents, rentcharges, planning and compulsory purchase.

*Presented by Secretary Greg Clark,
supported by The Prime Minister, Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Secretary Theresa May, Secretary Michael Gove,
Secretary Sajid Javid, Secretary Iain Duncan Smith,
Secretary Patrick McLoughlin, Secretary Elizabeth Truss,
Mr Marcus Jones and Brandon Lewis.*

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