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WELSH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2017 No. 566 (W. 135)**

**COMMONS, WALES**

**The Commons Act 2006 (Correction, Non-Registration  
or Mistaken Registration) (Wales) Regulations 2017**

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>9 April 2017</i>
<i>Laid before the National Assembly for Wales</i>	- -	<i>13 April 2017</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	<i>5 May 2017</i>

The Welsh Ministers being the appropriate national authority make the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(5), 19(6), 24(1) to (2A), 24(3), 24(6) to (8) and 59(1) of, and paragraphs 2 to 10 of Schedule 2 to, the Commons Act 2006<sup>(1)</sup>.

**PART 1**

**Preliminary**

**Title, commencement and application**

1.—(1) The title of these Regulations is the Commons Act 2006 (Correction, Non-Registration or Mistaken Registration) (Wales) Regulations 2017.

(2) These Regulations come into force on 5 May 2017.

(3) These Regulations apply in relation to Wales.

**Interpretation**

2.—(1) In these Regulations—

“the 1965 Act” (“*Deddf 1965*”) means the Commons Registration Act 1965<sup>(2)</sup>;

“the 1966 Regulations” (“*Rheoliadau 1966*”) means the Commons Registration (General) Regulations 1966<sup>(3)</sup>;

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(1) 2006, c. 26; section 61(1) was amended by Schedule 7, para. 9 of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, c. 4, and defines “appropriate national authority” as the Welsh Ministers in relation to Wales; and “regulations” as regulations made by the appropriate national authority.

(2) 1965 c. 64.

(3) S.I. 1966/1471.

“the 2006 Act” (“*Deddf 2006*”) means the Commons Act 2006;

“application” (“*cais*”) means an application to a registration authority under section 19 of, or Schedule 2 to, the 2006 Act or under these Regulations to amend its register;

“appointed person” (“*person penodedig*”) means a person or persons appointed in accordance with regulation 4;

“commons council” (“*cyngor tiroedd comin*”) means a body established by Order under section 26 of the 2006 Act;

“the determining authority” (“*yr awdurdod sy’n dyfarnu*”) means—

- (a) the appointed person in relation to an application or proposal which has been referred to such person pursuant to regulation 15(2); or
- (b) in relation to any other application or proposal, the registration authority which is required to determine the application or proposal in accordance with regulation 15(1);

“electronic communication” (“*cyfathrebiad electronig*”) has the meaning given in section 15(1) of the Electronic Communications Act 2000(4);

“inspector” (“*arolygydd*”), except in regulation 4, means a person appointed by the determining authority to conduct a public inquiry, hearing or site inspection in relation to an application or proposal;

“local authority” (“*awdurdod lleol*”) means—

- (a) a county council;
- (b) a county borough council;
- (c) a community council; or
- (d) a National Park authority;

“notice of application” (“*hysbysiad o gais*”) means a notice containing the details specified in regulation 12(1);

“proposal” (“*cynnig*”) means a proposal by a registration authority to amend a register on its own initiative pursuant to—

- (a) section 19 of the 2006 Act; or
- (b) Schedule 2 to the 2006 Act;

“referring authority” (“*yr awdurdod sy’n cyfeirio*”) means, in relation to an application or proposal which has been referred to an appointed person pursuant to regulation 15(2), the registration authority which referred it;

“register” (“*cofrestr*”) means a register of common land or a register of town or village greens, and “registered” (“*cofrestredig*”) and “registration” (“*cofrestriad*”) are to be interpreted accordingly;

“registered land” (“*tir wedi ei gofrestru*”) means land registered as common land or as a town or village green;

“register unit” (“*uned gofrestr*”) means, in respect of any land registered in a register, the sum of that land’s registration in the land section and the rights section of the register and, if the registration was made under regulations under the 1965 Act, the ownership section of that register;

“registration authority” (“*awdurdod cofrestru*”) means a commons registration authority.

- (2) These Regulations apply in relation to any application or proposal.

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(4) 2000 c. 7. The definition of “electronic communication” was amended by the Communications Act 2003 (c. 21), Schedule 17, paragraph 158.

### **Amendment to register**

3.—(1) An amendment made to a register pursuant to the determination of an application or proposal must be made in the appropriate section of the register unit relating to that land.

(2) A registration authority must, when amending the register (including the registration or removal of registered land and an amendment to a registration), follow as closely as possible the format of the register, with such variations and adaptations as the circumstances may require.

(3) Following the determination of an application or proposal the registration authority must stamp every sheet forming part of the determination.

### **Appointment of persons to discharge functions of a registration authority**

4.—(1) The Welsh Ministers may appoint—

- (a) persons (“an appointed person”) as eligible to carry out the administration of applications made to, or proposals made by, a registration authority, which are referred by the registration authority to an appointed person in accordance with these Regulations; and
- (b) any person who is employed or otherwise engaged as one of the inspectors of the appointed person, or is employed on its staff, as eligible to—
  - (i) determine an application or proposal which a registration authority has referred to the appointed person in accordance with these Regulations; and
  - (ii) carry out any steps necessary for or incidental to that purpose (for example, conducting a public inquiry, a hearing or a site visit).

(2) An appointment under paragraph (1) must be in writing.

(3) The Welsh Ministers may at any time, by giving notice in writing to an appointed person—

- (a) revoke the appointment generally;
- (b) revoke the appointment insofar as it relates to a particular application or proposal which has not been determined by the appointed person before that time; or
- (c) revoke the authority of the appointed person to exercise a particular function in relation to an application or proposal.

(4) A notice under paragraph (3) will not affect the validity of anything done by the appointed person before the notice is given.

## **PART 2**

### **Applications and proposals to amend the Registers**

#### **Making an application**

5.—(1) An application must—

- (a) be made in writing on a form provided by the Welsh Ministers for an application of that type;
- (b) include the information specified in the form; and
- (c) be signed by, or by a representative of, every applicant who is an individual, and by the secretary or some other duly authorised officer of every applicant which is a body corporate or an unincorporated association.

(2) Schedule 1 contains provisions which apply in relation to the specific types of applications listed as to—

- (a) the circumstances in which an application is permitted to be made; and
  - (b) the matters which must be included in or which, subject to paragraph (3), must accompany the application.
- (3) An applicant is not required to include with an application a copy of any document specified in Schedule 1 if—
- (a) the registration authority issued the document, or was a party to the document; or
  - (b) the document has been deposited with the registration authority in accordance with any enactment.

### **Application Fees**

6.—(1) An application must be accompanied by such fee (if any) specified for an application of that type by the registration authority to which it is submitted.

(2) The fee specified by a registration authority as payable in relation to an application must be published on its website.

(3) Where a fee first specified by a registration authority under this regulation is subsequently revised by that authority, and in the case of any further revision, such revised fee must be published on the authority's website not less than 14 days before such fee is to take effect.

(4) No fee may be specified for an application made under, and for the purposes of, a provision listed in Schedule 2 to these Regulations.

(5) Where regulation 15 requires an appointed person to determine an application, the applicant must send to the appointed person the further fee (if any) specified for an application of that type by the appointed person.

(6) A fee may be payable at such times and in such instalments as the registration authority and the appointed person may specify.

(7) Any fee charged by the registration authority or the appointed person must be reasonable for the work performed or to be performed.

(8) Neither a registration authority nor an appointed person need take any steps to deal with an application until the applicant has paid to it the specified fee.

### **Making a proposal**

7.—(1) Before taking any other steps under this Part in relation to a proposal, a registration authority must prepare a statement in writing describing the proposal and explaining the justification for it.

(2) A registration authority may not proceed with a proposal under Schedule 2 to the 2006 Act unless it has complied with paragraph (1), and paragraphs (2) to (5) of regulation 11, on or before 4 May 2032.

### **Land descriptions**

8.—(1) This regulation applies in relation to any requirement to describe land for the purposes of an application or proposal, except where another provision of these Regulations specifies the manner in which land is to be described in a particular case.

(2) The land must be described, except where paragraph (3) applies, by an Ordnance Map accompanying the application or proposal and referred to in it.

(3) Where the land is registered land, and the application relates to the whole of the land in a register unit, the land must be described by a reference to the number of that register unit.

(4) Where part of the land is registered land, that part of the land must be described by a reference to the number of any register unit which includes that part.

(5) In paragraphs (3) and (4) the references to “registered land” include land provisionally registered under the 1965 Act, but which registration was not subsequently confirmed, in which case the requirement under those paragraphs is to be met by describing such land by reference to the number under which it was provisionally registered.

(6) Any Ordnance Map accompanying an application or proposal must show the land to be described by means of distinctive colouring within an accurately identified boundary and must be on a scale of not less than 1:2,500 if available, and in any event not less than 1:10,000.

### **Management of application**

**9.—(1)** As soon as practicable after receiving an application and (if any) the specified fee, the registration authority must send an acknowledgement of receipt to the applicant, which must include —

- (a) the reference number allocated to the application; and
- (b) a postal address and an email address to which written communications to the registration authority may be sent.

(2) The registration authority may direct the applicant to provide any further information or documents necessary to enable the application to be determined.

(3) The registration authority may specify a time for complying with any direction given under this regulation.

(4) If the applicant fails to comply with any direction given under this regulation or, where applicable, fails to comply within the time specified, the registration authority may treat the application as abandoned.

### **Registration authority’s duty to publicise application**

**10.—(1)** As soon as reasonably practicable after receiving an application complying with regulations 5 (making an application) and 6 (application fees), the registration authority must—

- (a) publish a notice of the application on its website;
- (b) serve a notice of the application by email on anyone who has previously asked to be informed of all applications, and who has given the registration authority an email address for that purpose; and
- (c) subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), serve a notice of the application on each of the persons specified in Schedule 3 in relation to an application of that kind.

(2) In relation to any application, the registration authority may decide that paragraph 1(c) of Schedule 3 does not apply in respect of the requirement to serve a notice on the persons registered as owners of rights of common in gross, if it considers that those persons are so numerous that it would not be reasonably practicable to serve notice of the application on all of them.

(3) A requirement pursuant to paragraph 2 of Schedule 3 to serve a notice on an owner of land does not apply if it is not reasonably practicable to identify that person.

(4) The requirements in paragraph (5) apply in relation to—

- (a) an application under section 19 of the 2006 Act, for the removal of registered land from, or for the addition of land to, a register; or
- (b) an application under Schedule 2 to the 2006 Act.

(5) As soon as reasonably practicable after receiving such an application, the registration authority must—

- (a) post a notice of the application for not less than 42 days at or near at least one obvious place of entry to (or, if there are no such places, at or near at least one conspicuous place on the boundary of) the land to which the application relates;
- (b) serve a notice of the application on every other local authority for that area; and
- (c) serve a notice of the application on any commons council established for land which includes the land to which the application relates.

(6) Where a notice posted under paragraph (5)(a) is, without any fault or intention of the registration authority, removed, obscured or defaced before the period of 42 days referred to in that paragraph has elapsed, the authority is to be treated as having complied with the requirements of that paragraph.

### **Registration authority's duty to publicise proposal**

**11.—(1)** A registration authority which has prepared a statement of a proposal in accordance with regulation 7(1) must, before taking any further steps in relation to the proposal, comply with paragraphs (2) to (5).

(2) The registration authority must publish a notice of the proposal on its website.

(3) If the proposal is to register or deregister any land as common land or as a town or village green, the registration authority must post a notice of the proposal for not less than 42 days at or near at least one obvious place of entry to (or, if there are no such places, at or near at least one conspicuous place on the boundary of) the land to which the proposal relates.

(4) The registration authority must serve a notice of the proposal on the following persons—

- (a) subject to paragraph (7), the owner of any land comprising the whole or any part of the register unit to which the proposal relates;
- (b) any person who has made a declaration, duly recorded in the register, of entitlement to a right of common over any land comprising the whole or any part of the register unit to which the proposal relates;
- (c) any commons council established for land which includes the land to which the proposal relates;
- (d) subject to paragraph (8), any owner of a right of common in gross which is exercisable over any land comprising the whole or any part of the register unit to which the proposal relates; and
- (e) every other local authority for that area.

(5) The registration authority must also serve a notice of the proposal by email on any other person who has previously asked to be informed of all proposals, and who has given the registration authority an email address for that purpose.

(6) Where a notice posted under paragraph (3) is, without any fault or intention of the registration authority, removed, obscured or defaced before the period of 42 days referred to in that paragraph has elapsed, the authority is to be treated as having complied with the requirements of that paragraph.

(7) The requirement in paragraph (4)(a) does not apply if it is not reasonably practicable to identify that person.

(8) The registration authority may, in relation to any proposal, decide that paragraph (4)(d) is not to apply, if it considers that the persons registered as owners of rights of common in gross are so numerous that it would not be reasonably practicable for it to serve notice of the proposal on all of them.

### **Contents of notice of application or proposal**

**12.**—(1) A notice of application or proposal which is required to be published, posted or served under regulation 10 (registration authority’s duty to publicise application) or 11 (registration authority’s duty to publicise proposal) must contain the following details—

- (a) a reference to “the Commons Act 2006”, and the provision of that Act under (or pursuant to which) the application or proposal is made;
- (b) the name of the applicant (in the case of an application);
- (c) the name of the registration authority;
- (d) the name and location of the land to which the application or proposal relates;
- (e) a summary of the effect of the application (if granted) or proposal (if a decision is made to give effect to it);
- (f) both a postal address and an email address for the registration authority to which any representations concerning the application or proposal may be sent;
- (g) a statement that any representations will not be treated as confidential, but will be dealt with in accordance with regulation 14, and that where the application or proposal is referred to an appointed person for determination in accordance with regulation 15, any representations will be sent to the appointed person;
- (h) the date on which the period for making representations expires, which must not be less than 42 days after the date of the publishing, posting or service of the notice; and
- (i) the address of the registration authority at which documents relating to the application or proposal are available for inspection.

### **Inspection of copies of documents**

**13.**—(1) The registration authority must ensure that copies of the following documents are available for inspection at the address specified for that purpose in any notice of the application or proposal—

- (a) in the case of an application, copies of the application and any accompanying documents; or
- (b) in the case of a proposal, copies of—
  - (i) the statement prepared in accordance with regulation 7(1); and
  - (ii) any documents in the possession of the registration authority which are relevant to the proposal.

(2) The times and dates at which the documents referred to in paragraph (1) are available for inspection must include all normal office hours during a period of not less than 42 days ending with the expiry of the period for making representations.

### **Representations**

**14.**—(1) Any person may, by the date specified in a notice of an application or proposal, make written representations to the registration authority about the application or proposal.

- (2) Representations under paragraph (1)—
  - (a) must state the name and postal address of the person making them, and the nature of that person’s interest (if any) in any land affected by the application or proposal;
  - (b) may include an email address of the person making them;
  - (c) must be signed by the person making them; and



- (d) must state the grounds on which they are made.
- (3) As soon as reasonably practicable after the expiry of the period allowed for making representations in respect of an application, the registration authority must—
  - (a) notify the applicant that no representations have been made; or
  - (b) serve on the applicant a copy of all the representations it has received.
- (4) The applicant may reply in writing to the registration authority within 21 calendar days of being served with a copy of representations (or within such longer period as the registration authority may specify at the time it serves the copy of representations), setting out the applicant's response to the representations.
- (5) A reply under paragraph (4) must be signed by the person making it.
- (6) Where the applicant makes a reply under paragraph (4), the registration authority must send a copy of it to every person who made a representation under paragraph (1).

### **Responsibility for determining applications and proposals**

- 15.—**(1) Subject to paragraph (2)—
- (a) an application made in accordance with these Regulations must be determined by the registration authority with responsibility for the register in which the land to which the proposal relates is recorded, or a registration authority who has the power to determine applications on such a registration authority's behalf; and
  - (b) a registration authority which has made a proposal in accordance with these Regulations must determine whether or not to amend its registers in accordance with the proposal.
- (2) In the cases specified in paragraph (3), a registration authority must refer to the appointed person for determination by it—
- (a) any application made in accordance with these Regulations; and
  - (b) any proposal made by the registration authority in accordance with these Regulations.
- (3) The cases referred to in paragraph (2) above are where the registration authority has an interest in the outcome of the application or proposal such that there is unlikely to be confidence in the authority's ability impartially to determine it, or where a person having a legal interest in the land the subject of an application or proposal (or someone acting on behalf of such a person) has made (and not subsequently withdrawn) representations amounting to an objection in respect of the application or proposal, and—
- (a) the application or proposal is made under section 19(4) of the 2006 Act, and seeks—
    - (i) to add land to, or to remove land from, a register; or
    - (ii) to correct an error as to the quantification of rights of common in a register; or
  - (b) the application or proposal is made under any of paragraphs 2 to 9 of Schedule 2 to the 2006 Act.
- (4) Where the registration authority refers an application or proposal to an appointed person for determination—
- (a) the registration authority must inform the applicant that the application has been referred to an authorised person for determination;
  - (b) the registration authority must send to the appointed person all material in its possession which is relevant to the determination of the application or proposal;
  - (c) in the case of an application, the appointed person may direct the applicant to provide any further information or documents necessary to enable the application to be determined; and



- (d) the appointed person may direct the registration authority to provide any further information or documents necessary to enable the application or proposal to be determined.
- (5) The appointed person may specify a time for complying with any direction given under this regulation.
- (6) If the applicant fails to comply with any direction given under this regulation or, where applicable, fails to comply within the time specified, the appointed person may treat the application as abandoned.

### **Method of determining applications and proposals**

16.—(1) The determining authority must, in determining any application or proposal, take into account—

- (a) the contents of the application or proposal, and any material accompanying it;
- (b) any material provided by the registration authority under regulation 15(4)(b);
- (c) in the case of an application, any further information or evidence provided by the applicant in accordance with a direction under regulation 9(2) or 15(4)(c);
- (d) in the case of a proposal, any further information or evidence provided by the registration authority in accordance with a direction under regulation 15(4)(d);
- (e) any written representations made by any person in accordance with regulation 14, or in accordance with an invitation under paragraph (4);
- (f) any oral representations made by any person in accordance with paragraph (7);
- (g) the findings made at a site inspection, if any; and
- (h) where a public inquiry or a hearing has been held by an inspector—
  - (i) the evidence presented at the inquiry or hearing (if the determination is being made by the inspector who heard the evidence); or
  - (ii) the report and recommendation of the inspector (if the determination is not being made by the inspector).

(2) The determining authority may decide that a public inquiry is to be held in relation to any application or proposal.

(3) Where an appointed person is the determining authority, it may decide that a hearing in accordance with regulation 21 is to be held in relation to any application or proposal.

(4) The determining authority may, if it thinks it necessary to enable an application or proposal to be determined, invite further written representations about any specified matter from—

- (a) the applicant, in the case of an application;
- (b) the registration authority, in the case of a proposal;
- (c) a person who has made representations in accordance with regulation 14; or
- (d) any other person,

and may specify the time within which any such further representations must be made.

(5) Representations made pursuant to an invitation under paragraph (4) must be signed by the person making them.

(6) Paragraph (7) applies in relation to any application or proposal which the determining authority decides to determine without holding a public inquiry or, where an appointed person is the determining authority, a hearing in accordance with regulation 21.

(7) The determining authority—

- (a) may not refuse an application without first offering the applicant an opportunity to make oral representations; and
- (b) may not grant or refuse an application or proposal without first offering any person (other than the applicant) for whom the grant or refusal (as the case may be) would represent a determination of that person's civil rights an opportunity to make oral representations.

### **Notice of a public inquiry or hearing**

**17.—**(1) If a public inquiry or a hearing is to be held in relation to an application or proposal, the determining authority must ensure that a notice of the inquiry or hearing is—

- (a) published on an appropriate website;
- (b) served on—
  - (i) the referring authority, if an appointed person is the determining authority;
  - (ii) in the case of an application, the applicant;
  - (iii) any person who has made representations in accordance with regulation 14; and
  - (iv) any other person whom the determining authority invited under regulation 16(4)(d) to make written representations; and
- (c) as the determining authority considers necessary, publicised by such other means or served on such other persons as may be appropriate to bring the inquiry to the attention of persons likely to be affected by the application or proposal.

### **Public inquiries: general provisions**

**18.—**(1) Where it has been decided that a public inquiry is to be held in relation to an application or proposal, the determining authority must appoint an inspector—

- (a) to hold the inquiry; and
- (b) if the inspector is not also to determine the application, to provide a report and recommendation to the determining authority.

(2) Subject to the following provisions of this regulation, and to regulation 20, the procedure at the inquiry is to be determined by the inspector, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

(3) Where the inspector does not propose to hold a pre-inquiry meeting, the inspector may give such directions in preparation for the inquiry as might have been given at such a meeting, and giving directions under this paragraph does not preclude the subsequent holding of a pre-inquiry meeting, if the inspector considers it desirable, nor does it preclude the inspector giving further directions at such a meeting.

(4) Any person interested in the subject-matter of an inquiry may appear at the inquiry in person or by a representative.

(5) The inspector may, at any stage of an inquiry, prevent any person from—

- (a) giving evidence;
- (b) cross-examining a person giving evidence; or
- (c) presenting any matter,

if the inspector considers it not to be relevant or to be repetitious.

(6) If a person is behaving in a disruptive manner the inspector may—

- (a) require a person to leave an inquiry;
- (b) prevent a person from participating in the inquiry by giving evidence, cross-examining a person giving evidence, or presenting any matter; or

- (c) permit a person to remain at, or participate in, the inquiry only on specified conditions.
- (7) The inspector may proceed with an inquiry in the absence of any person entitled to appear at it.
- (8) The inspector may take into account any written representations or evidence or any other document received by the inspector from any person before or during an inquiry, provided that the inspector discloses it at the inquiry.
- (9) The inspector may, if it is considered reasonable in the circumstances—
  - (a) adjourn an inquiry to another date;
  - (b) adjourn an inquiry to the site of any land affected by the application or proposal, and conduct part of the inquiry at that site in conjunction with a site inspection.

### **Pre-inquiry meeting**

**19.**—(1) Where it has been decided to hold a public inquiry, the inspector may, if the inspector considers it desirable, hold a pre-inquiry meeting to determine the matters to be addressed and the procedure to be followed at the inquiry.

(2) If the inspector decides to hold a pre-inquiry meeting, not less than 14 calendar days notice in writing must be given to—

- (a) the applicant, in the case of an application;
- (b) the registration authority;
- (c) any person who has made written representations about the application or proposal; and
- (d) any other person whose presence at the pre-inquiry meeting the inspector considers desirable.

(3) Paragraphs (2) and (4) to (7) of regulation 18 (so far as relevant) apply to pre-inquiry meetings as they apply to inquiries.

(4) The inspector may, at a pre-inquiry meeting—

- (a) give directions about things to be done in preparation for the inquiry to—
  - (i) the applicant, in the case of an application;
  - (ii) the registration authority; and
  - (iii) any other person wishing to appear at the inquiry; and
- (b) specify a date or dates by which any such directions must be complied with.

(5) In particular, the inspector may direct any person wishing to give evidence to serve a written statement of that evidence on—

- (a) the inspector; and
- (b) such other persons as the inspector may specify.

### **Procedure at inquiries**

**20.**—(1) At the start of an inquiry, the inspector must—

- (a) identify the main issues to be considered at the inquiry;
- (b) identify any matters on which further explanation from any person appearing at the inquiry is required; and
- (c) explain the procedure to be followed at the inquiry.

(2) Paragraph (1)(a) does not preclude other issues from being considered at the inquiry, or (subject to the inspector's powers under regulation 18(5)) raised by persons appearing at the inquiry.

(3) If a person giving evidence at the inquiry has provided a written statement of evidence in accordance with a direction under regulation 18(3) or 19(5), the inspector may direct that—

- (a) the written statement is to be treated as the person's evidence, or as part of the person's evidence; and
- (b) other parties at the inquiry may cross-examine the person on the written statement.

### **Hearings**

**21.**—(1) Where the appointed person decides that a hearing is to be held in relation to an application or proposal for which it is the determining authority, it must appoint an inspector to hold the hearing.

(2) A hearing is to take the form of a discussion led by the inspector.

(3) Paragraphs (2) and (4) to (9) of regulation 18 apply to a hearing as they apply to a public inquiry.

(4) Subject to regulation 18(5) to (7)—

- (a) in the case of an application, the applicant is entitled to give, or to call another person to give, oral evidence; and
- (b) any other person may give oral evidence with the permission of the inspector.

(5) Cross-examination is not permitted unless the inspector decides that it is necessary to ensure a sufficient examination of the issues.

### **Site inspections**

**22.**—(1) Where an inspector is appointed to hold a public inquiry, the inspector must (unless any permission necessary to do so is refused) inspect the land affected by the application or proposal before determining the application or proposal or producing a report to the determining authority.

(2) In any other case, before an application or proposal is determined, the determining authority may conduct an inspection of the land affected by the application or proposal.

(3) Before a site inspection is made under paragraph (1) or (2) in relation to an application, the inspector or determining authority must ask the applicant whether the applicant wishes to be present or represented.

(4) If the applicant expresses a wish to be present or be represented, the inspector or determining authority must give the applicant reasonable notice of the date and time of the inspection, and give the applicant or their representative the opportunity to be present.

(5) The inspection does not need to be postponed if the applicant or their representative is not present at the appointed time.

### **Changes of procedure**

**23.**—(1) This regulation applies where notice has been given under regulation 17 that a public inquiry or, where the appointed person is the determining authority, a hearing is to be held in relation to the application or proposal.

(2) Where a registration authority is the determining authority and considers it reasonable in the circumstances it may, subject to paragraph (3), decide at any time before the start of a public inquiry to cancel the inquiry and determine the application without holding an inquiry.

(3) The registration authority must consult the applicant before deciding to cancel a public inquiry in relation to an application.

(4) Where an appointed person is the determining authority and considers it reasonable in the circumstances it may, subject to paragraph (5), decide at any time before the start of a public inquiry or hearing—

- (a) to cancel the inquiry or hearing and determine the application without holding an inquiry or hearing; or
- (b) to hold a hearing instead of an inquiry, or vice versa.

(5) The appointed person must consult—

- (a) the applicant, before deciding to change the procedure for determining an application; or
- (b) the referring authority, before deciding to change the procedure for determining a proposal.

#### **Action to be taken following determination of application or proposal**

**24.**—(1) Where an application is granted or a decision is made to give effect to a proposal, in whole or in part, the registration authority must give effect to the determination in the appropriate register by addition, deletion, correction or otherwise as may be appropriate.

(2) The registration authority must give written notice of the determination to—

- (a) the applicant, if the determination was made upon an application;
- (b) every person who made representations concerning the application or proposal; and
- (c) every person (other than persons mentioned in sub-paragraph (b)) who gave evidence at a public inquiry or hearing, where the name and contact details of the person are known.

(3) Such notice must include—

- (a) reasons for the decision; and
- (b) details of any changes made to the register to give effect to the decision.

(4) The registration authority must publish the decision in relation to any application or proposal, and the reasons for it, on its website.

#### **Award of costs in relation to certain applications**

**25.**—(1) This regulation applies in relation to an application under Schedule 2 to the 2006 Act where—

- (a) the application is referred to an appointed person; and
- (b) a public inquiry is held in relation to the application.

(2) The inspector conducting the public inquiry may make an order for costs against any of the persons specified in paragraph (3) who, in the opinion of the inspector, has acted unreasonably, requiring payment to such person mentioned in paragraph (4) as may be specified in the order in respect of costs reasonably incurred by the latter person pursuant to the unreasonable action of the former person.

(3) The persons who may be ordered to pay costs are—

- (a) the applicant;
- (b) any person taking part in the public inquiry; or
- (c) any registration authority taking part in the public inquiry.

(4) The persons in whose favour an order for costs may be made are—

- (a) the applicant;
- (b) any person taking part in the public inquiry; or
- (c) any registration authority taking part in the public inquiry.

## PART 3

### Supplemental

#### Electronic communications

**26.**—(1) Any requirement by or under these Regulations for a person to send a document to another person may be met by means of an electronic communication if—

- (a) it results in the information contained in that document being available to the other person in a form similar to the form in which it would appear in a document sent in printed form; and
- (b) except where the other person is the determining authority, the other person consents to the notice or document being sent by those means.

(2) A person who has provided an email address is to be treated as consenting to a document being sent by email.

(3) A written representation pursuant to regulation 14 or 16 or reply under regulation 14 may be sent by means of an electronic communication.

(4) Any requirement in these Regulations for a document to be signed does not apply in the case of a document sent by means of an electronic communication.

(5) Paragraphs (1) and (4) do not apply in relation to the appointment of persons to discharge functions of a registration authority and any subsequent revocation of such appointment (regulation 4) or the submission of an application form to a registration authority (regulation 5).

(6) For the purposes of this paragraph “document” includes a notice, document, information or evidence.

#### Service of documents

**27.** Any requirement in these Regulations to serve a document on another person is satisfied, if that person cannot be found, by—

- (a) leaving the document at that person’s last known address; or
- (b) sending the document by registered post to that address.

#### Inspection and copying of documents

**28.**—(1) Any request to inspect or make copies of any document referred to in section 20(1) (b) or (c) of the 2006 Act must be treated by the registration authority as a request for information under the relevant legislation.

(2) Where the relevant legislation does not require the information contained in the document to be communicated or made available, the registration authority may refuse to permit inspection, or copies to be taken, of that document.

(3) In this regulation and in regulation 29, “relevant legislation” means the Environmental Information Regulations 2004<sup>(5)</sup> or the Freedom of Information Act 2000<sup>(6)</sup>.

#### Official copies

**29.**—(1) Any person may request a registration authority to provide an official copy of, or of any part of, any register or document referred to in section 21(1) of the 2006 Act.

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<sup>(5)</sup> S.I. 2004/3391.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2000 c. 36.

(2) A registration authority may charge a fee for providing an official copy, not exceeding its costs in providing official copies.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), upon receiving a request for an official copy, and payment of any fee, a registration authority must provide an extract from the register or a copy of the document, certified on behalf of the registration authority as a true extract or copy as at the date of issue.

(4) A registration authority may refuse a request to provide an official copy of, or of any part of, a document referred to in section 20(1)(b) or (c) of the 2006 Act where the relevant legislation does not require the information contained in the document to be communicated or made available.

### **Official stamp of registration authority**

**30.**—(1) Every registration authority must have an official stamp for the purposes of the 2006 Act, an impression of which bears the following information—

COMMONS ACT 2006

[Name of registration authority]

COMMONS REGISTRATION AUTHORITY

[Date].

(2) A requirement for a registration authority to stamp any document is a requirement to cause an impression of the official stamp to be affixed to it, bearing the date mentioned in the requirement or (where no date is mentioned in the requirement) the date when the stamp is affixed.

### **Revocations and savings**

**31.**—(1) The following provisions of the 1966 Regulations are revoked—

- (a) regulation 26 (new addresses);
- (b) regulation 33 (certified copies and extracts);
- (c) regulation 34 (fees for searches, etc.); and
- (d) regulation 36 (errors and omissions).

(2) Paragraph (3) applies where—

- (a) an application for the amendment of a register has been made to a registration authority before 5 May 2017, pursuant to regulation 26 of the 1966 Regulations; and
- (b) the registration authority has not determined the application before that date.

(3) The registration authority shall continue to deal with the application on and after 5 May 2017 as if regulation 26 of the 1966 Regulations had not been repealed.

(4) Paragraph (5) applies where—

- (a) an error or omission is discovered, before 5 May 2017, pursuant to regulation 36 of the 1966 Regulations; and
- (b) the registration authority has not corrected the register before that date.

(5) The registration authority shall continue to deal with any necessary correction on and after 5 May 2017 as if regulation 36 of the 1966 Regulations had not been repealed.



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**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

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9 April 2017

*Lesley Griffiths*  
Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Rural  
Affairs, one of the Welsh Ministers

## SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 5(2)

### Making an application

#### **Applications under section 19(4)(b): amendment of a register of common land or town or village greens**

- 1.—(1) An application made under section 19(4)(b) of the 2006 Act must include—
- (a) a statement of the purpose (being one of those described in section 19(2) of the 2006 Act) for which the application is made;
  - (b) the number of the register unit and, in so far as is relevant to the mistake or other matter in the register in respect of which the application seeks correction, the number of the rights section entry, in the register to which the application relates;
  - (c) evidence of the mistake or other matter in the register in respect of which the application seeks correction; and
  - (d) a description of the amendment sought in the register.

#### **Applications under Schedule 2: non-registration or mistaken registration**

2.—(1) An application made under Schedule 2 to the 2006 Act, for the purpose of remedying non-registration or mistaken registration under the 1965 Act, must be made on or before 4 May 2032.

(2) An application made under Schedule 2 to the 2006 Act must include a description of the land to which the application relates.

(3) In an application made under paragraph 2 or 3 of Schedule 2 to the 2006 Act, the land to which the application relates may not include land that is covered by a building or which is within the curtilage of a building if all of the necessary building consents have been obtained (and evidence of such consent is provided) and the owner of that land does not consent to its registration.

- (4) An application made under paragraph 2 of Schedule 2 to the 2006 Act must include—
- (a) evidence of the application of that paragraph, as described in paragraph 2(2) of that Schedule, to the land to which the application relates;
  - (b) a copy of any enactment or scheme referred to in paragraph 2(2)(b) of that Schedule, by which the land to which the application relates is regulated, recognised or designated, or to which it is subject;
  - (c) evidence, if applicable, that any consent referred to under sub-paragraph (3) has been given.

- (5) An application made under paragraph 3 of Schedule 2 to the 2006 Act must include—
- (a) evidence of the application of that paragraph, as described in paragraph 3(2) of that Schedule, to the land to which the application relates;
  - (b) a copy of any enactment by or under which the land was (and continues to be) allotted, including any award; and
  - (c) evidence, if applicable, that any consent referred to under sub-paragraph (3) has been given.

(6) An application made under paragraph 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 of Schedule 2 to the 2006 Act must include evidence of the application of the appropriate paragraph, as described in paragraph 4(2), 5(2), 6(2), 7(2), 8(2) or 9(2) of that Schedule, to the land to which the application relates.

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## SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 6(4)

Application of a type and purpose for which no fee may be specified

<i>Provision of the 2006 Act under which, or for the purposes of which, the application is made</i>	<i>Purpose of application</i>
section 19	correction, for the purpose of section 19(2)(a) (of a mistake made by the registration authority)
section 19	correction, for a purpose described in section 19(2)(c)
Schedule 2, paragraph 2 or 3	non-registration of common land or town or village green
Schedule 2, paragraph 4	waste land of a manor not registered as common land
Schedule 2, paragraph 5	town or village green wrongly registered as common land

## SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 10(1)(c)

Persons on whom registration authority must serve notice of an application

1. In all cases—

- (a) any person who has made a declaration, duly recorded in the register, of entitlement to a right of common over any land comprising the whole or part of the register unit to which the application relates;
- (b) any commons council established for land which includes the land to which the application relates; and
- (c) unless the registration authority decides otherwise pursuant to regulation 10(2), any person who is registered as the owner of a right of common in gross which is exercisable over all or part of the land to which the application relates.

2. Additionally, in the case of an application of a type specified in the first column of the following table, all the persons (other than where that person is the applicant) specified in the corresponding entry in the second column.

Additional persons on whom the registration authority must serve notice of the application

<i>Type of application</i>	<i>Persons on whom notice of application must be served</i>
Application under section 19 of the 2006 Act, to correct a register	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The owner of any land affected by the application.</li> <li>2. In relation to an application for the purpose of updating any name or address referred to in an entry, any person to whom that entry refers.</li> </ol>

<i>Type of application</i>	<i>Persons on whom notice of application must be served</i>
Application under Schedule 2 to the 2006 Act, to register land not registered, or to deregister land mistakenly registered, under the 1965 Act	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The owner of the land to which the application relates.</li><li>2. Any occupier or lessee of that land.</li></ol>

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### EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

These Regulations, which apply in relation to Wales, prescribe the procedure for applications and proposals under sections 19 of, and Schedule 2 to, the Commons Act 2006.

They include provisions about:

- (a) the making, management and determination of applications and proposals to amend the registers (regulations 5, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15 and 16);
- (b) fees that may be charged in relation to an application (regulation 6);
- (c) the registration authority's duties in connection with the publication of applications and proposals (regulations 10, 11, 12 and 13);
- (d) the holding of public inquiries and hearings and the cases where applications and proposals must be referred to an appointed person for determination (these include cases where the registration authority has an interest in the outcome of the application or proposal) (regulations 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23); and
- (e) the award of costs in relation to certain applications (regulation 25).

They enable the Welsh Ministers to appoint persons as eligible to administer and determine applications made to, or proposals made by, a commons registration authority for the amendment of its registers (regulation 4).

The Welsh Ministers' Code of Practice on the carrying out of Regulatory Impact Assessments was considered in relation to these Regulations. As a result, a regulatory impact assessment has been prepared as to the likely costs and benefits of complying with these Regulations. A copy can be obtained from the Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ and is published on [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk).