



Control of Horses (Wales) Act 2014

2014 anaw 3

1 Overview

This Act makes provision for local authorities to seize, impound and dispose of horses which—

- (a) are in public places without lawful authority, or
- (b) are on other land without the consent of the occupier of the land.

Commencement Information

II [S. 1](#) in force at 28.1.2014, see [s. 10\(1\)](#)

2 Power of local authority to seize horses

- (1) A local authority may seize and impound a horse which is on any highway, or in any other public place, in the local authority's area if the local authority has reasonable grounds for believing that the horse is there without lawful authority.
- (2) A local authority may seize and impound a horse which is on any other land in the local authority's area if the local authority has reasonable grounds for believing—
 - (a) in the case of land of which the local authority is the occupier, that the horse is there without the local authority's consent, or
 - (b) in the case of other land in the local authority's area, that the horse is there without the consent of the occupier of the land and that the occupier consents to the local authority seizing and impounding it.

Commencement Information

I2 [S. 2](#) in force at 28.1.2014, see [s. 10\(1\)](#)

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Control of Horses (Wales) Act 2014. (See end of Document for details)

3 Notices about seizure etc.

- (1) A local authority must, within 24 hours of seizing a horse under section 2, place in a conspicuous position at or near the place where it was seized, a written notice—
 - (a) stating that the horse has been seized and the date and time at which it was seized, and
 - (b) giving details of how contact can be made with the local authority.
- (2) A local authority must, as soon as reasonably practicable after seizing a horse under section 2, take reasonable steps to ascertain who is the owner of the horse.
- (3) A local authority must, within 24 hours of seizing a horse under section 2, give a written notice to—
 - (a) a constable, and
 - (b) if any person appears to the local authority to be the owner of the horse or to be acting on behalf of the owner in relation to the horse, that person.
- (4) Where, within the period of 7 days beginning with that on which a horse is seized under section 2, a local authority ascertains that a person who has not been given a written notice under subsection (3)(b) is the owner of the horse, the local authority must, within 24 hours, give a written notice to that person.
- (5) A notice under subsection (3) or (4) must be dated and include—
 - (a) a brief description of the horse,
 - (b) a statement of the date, time and place at which the horse was seized, and
 - (c) details of how contact can be made with the local authority.
- (6) A notice under subsection (3)(b) or (4) must also state—
 - (a) why the recipient appears to the local authority to be the owner of the horse or to be acting on behalf of the owner in relation to the horse, and
 - (b) the effect of the operation of section 5 in relation to the horse (including when the power conferred by subsection (3) of that section will become available).
- (7) A notice under subsection (3)(a) must also state who has been given a notice under subsection (3)(b) in relation to the horse.

Commencement Information

I3 S. 3 in force at 28.1.2014, see s. 10(1)

4 Costs of seizure etc.

- (1) The owner of a horse seized by a local authority under section 2 is liable to pay to the local authority costs reasonably incurred in the seizure and impounding of the horse and in feeding and maintaining it while it is impounded.
- (2) The local authority is not required to return the horse until the costs so incurred have been paid.
- (3) The local authority must give to the owner a notice stating the amount that it considers the owner is liable to pay under subsection (1) and containing an explanation of—
 - (a) how that amount was arrived at, and

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- (b) the right to refer a dispute for resolution by the Welsh Ministers and how to exercise it.

Commencement Information

I4 S. 4 in force at 28.1.2014, see s. 10(1)

5 Disposal of impounded horses

- (1) Subject to section 7, this section applies if, after a horse has been seized by a local authority under section 2—
 - (a) neither the owner of the horse nor a person acting on behalf of the owner of the horse has contacted the local authority before the end of the period of 7 days beginning with the relevant day, or
 - (b) the owner of the horse or a person acting on behalf of the owner of the horse has contacted the local authority before the end of that period but, having been given notice under subsection (3) of section 4, has failed to comply with subsection (1) of that section before the end of the period of 7 days beginning with the day on which the notice was received.
- (2) The “relevant day” means—
 - (a) if the local authority gives notice under section 3(4), the day on which that notice is given, and
 - (b) otherwise, the day on which the local authority places the notice under section 3(1).
- (3) The local authority may sell or otherwise dispose of the horse (including by arranging for its destruction).
- (4) Where there are no proceeds arising from the disposal, or the amount of the costs incurred in connection with the disposal exceeds the amount of such proceeds, the owner of the horse is liable to pay to the local authority the amount of any costs incurred in connection with the disposal, or the amount of that excess.
- (5) Where the amount of any proceeds arising from the disposal exceeds the amount of the costs incurred in connection with the disposal, the local authority is liable to pay the excess to the owner of the horse.
- (6) But subsection (5) does not require the payment of any amount to a person if the local authority has previously paid that amount to a person whom it reasonably believed to be the owner of the horse.
- (7) The local authority must give to the owner notice stating the amount that it considers the owner is liable to pay under subsection (4) or that it is liable to pay under subsection (5) and containing an explanation of—
 - (a) how that amount was arrived at, and
 - (b) the right to refer a dispute for resolution by the Welsh Ministers and how to exercise it.

Commencement Information

I5 S. 5 in force at 28.1.2014, see s. 10(1)

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Control of Horses (Wales) Act 2014. (See end of Document for details)

6 Record of horses dealt with

- (1) A local authority must keep a register of all horses seized by it under section 2.
- (2) The register must contain, in relation to each horse—
 - (a) a brief description of the horse,
 - (b) a statement of the date, time and place at which it was seized,
 - (c) a statement of when it was impounded, and
 - (d) details of the steps taken to ascertain the identity of its owner,
 and, if the horse has been disposed of under section 5, particulars of the manner in which it was disposed of.
- (3) The register must be open for inspection by the public (whether in person or via the internet) at all reasonable times.

Commencement Information

I6 [S. 6](#) in force at 28.1.2014, see [s. 10\(1\)](#)

7 Resolution of disputes about amounts payable

- (1) This section applies where a dispute arises between the owner of a horse and a local authority as to—
 - (a) the amount that the owner of the horse is liable to pay to the local authority under section 4(1) or 5(4), or
 - (b) the amount that the local authority is liable to pay to the owner of the horse under section 5(5).
- (2) The owner of the horse may, within the period of 7 days beginning with that on which the owner receives notice under section 4(3) or 5(7), refer the dispute for resolution by the Welsh Ministers by giving to the Welsh Ministers notice containing a statement of the reasons for disputing the amount.
- (3) Where the Welsh Ministers receive a notice under subsection (2) they must forward the notice to the local authority.
- (4) The local authority may make representations to the Welsh Ministers within the period of 7 days beginning with that on which it receives the notice forwarded under subsection (3).
- (5) The Welsh Ministers may require the local authority to provide any information which they consider may assist them in resolving the dispute.
- (6) The Welsh Ministers must resolve the dispute by determining the amount of the liability as soon as is reasonably practicable in all the circumstances.
- (7) Where the dispute relates to liability under section 4(1), the local authority may not dispose of the horse while the dispute is awaiting resolution by the Welsh Ministers.

Commencement Information

I7 [S. 7](#) in force at 28.1.2014, see [s. 10\(1\)](#)

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8 Consequential repeals

The following cease to have effect—

- (a) section 29 of the Cardiff City Council Act 1984 (c. xv);
- (b) in section 15(8) of the Mid Glamorgan County Council Act 1987 (c. vii), the words “horses (including ponies, mules, jennets),”; and
- (c) in section 35(7) of the West Glamorgan Act 1987 (c. viii), the word “horses,”.

Commencement Information

I8 S. 8 in force at 28.1.2014, see [s. 10\(1\)](#)

9 Interpretation

In this Act—

“horse” (“*ceffyl*”) includes a pony, donkey or mule or any other equine animal;

“local authority” (“*awdurdod lleol*”) means the council of a Welsh county or county borough.

Commencement Information

I9 S. 9 in force at 28.1.2014, see [s. 10\(1\)](#)

10 Commencement and short title

- (1) This Act comes into force on the day after the day on which it receives Royal Assent.
- (2) The short title of this Act is the Control of Horses (Wales) Act 2014.

Commencement Information

I10 S. 10 in force at 28.1.2014, see [s. 10\(1\)](#)

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Control of Horses (Wales) Act 2014.