



Motor Vehicles (Removal from Private Land) (Jersey) Regulations 2019

**Guidance for private landowners, agents and motor vehicle
removal operators**

**Version 1
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1. Introduction

This guide provides information to help private landowners and their agents deal with motor vehicles that have been parked on their land without permission to be there. In this guide you can find information on:

- what the law permits private landowners to do;
- the scope of the law and the types of land it covers;
- vehicle immobilisation and interference;
- how to move or remove vehicles from private land;
- requirements in respect of the display of signage;
- access to vehicle ownership information;
- the disposal of abandoned vehicles;
- the requirement to use a registered vehicle removal operator;
- how to deal with vehicles that cause a persistent nuisance on private land.

The guide is intended to offer general help and is not a legal document. For full details of the law, please visit www.jerseylaw.je or seek independent legal advice.

2. What does the law permit private landowners to do?

The Motor Vehicles (Removal from Private Land) (Jersey) Regulations 2019 enable private landowners to deal with motor vehicles that have been parked on their land without permission to be there, including when a vehicle has been abandoned by its owner.

The Regulations enable private landowners to:

- Remove from their land (or move to a different position on their land) vehicles that are parked on private land without permission to be there. Different processes apply depending on whether signage is displayed.
- Deal promptly with vehicles that are causing a nuisance, security risk, danger or obstruction to other persons using private land.
- Dispose of abandoned vehicles provided the established processes are followed.
- Deal with recurrent instances where a vehicle is parked on private land without permission to be there for short but frequent periods of time.

The Regulations also make vehicle immobilisation and interference unlawful, including practices such as wheel clamping.

This guide sets out the processes that a private landowner must follow to remove a vehicle that is parked on their land without permission to be there, and the conditions they must satisfy before disposing of a vehicle if it has been abandoned by its owner.

3. Who does the law apply to?

The law applies to all private land in Jersey. This definition includes any road, driveway, car park, parking space, footpath or other area of land that is in private ownership.

Land administered by the Government of Jersey or a parochial authority is not covered by the Regulations. This is dealt with by the Road Traffic (Removal of Vehicles) (Jersey) Order 1963.

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4. What is defined as a motor vehicle?

A motor vehicle means any mechanically propelled vehicle intended or adapted for use on roads, including a trailer and any other type of vehicle drawn by another vehicle.

A full definition is set out in Article 2 of the Road Traffic (Jersey) Law 1956.

5. Who is the owner of the vehicle?

The vehicle owner refers to the registered owner, driver or other person in control or in charge of the vehicle.

In relation to a vehicle that is the subject of a hiring agreement or hire-purchase agreement, the owner includes the person in possession of that motor vehicle under that agreement.

6. Authorised persons

The Regulations permit '*authorised persons*' to manage motor vehicles that are parked on private land without permission.

An authorised person may include a private landowner themselves or a person they authorise to restrict the use, or control the presence of, vehicles on their land, such as a designated agent.

Where an authorised person is acting on behalf of the landowner, they must have written authorisation from the landowner to manage and control that land.

For the purpose of this guide, the term '*private landowner*' is used to refer to the '*authorised person*', and includes a person who has been authorised to act on the landowner's behalf.

In relation to a vehicle that is parked on land administered by the Ports of Jersey, the authorised person refers to the Harbour Master and the Airport Director.

7. The custodian of a motor vehicle

The Regulations use the term '*custodian*' in connection with the process for removing a vehicle from private land.

A custodian is different to an authorised person in so far as it relates to the person who is responsible for the removal of a vehicle from private land (or movement on the land), and the vehicle's safekeeping until it is reclaimed by its owner, or until it may be sold or disposed of as the case may be.

A custodian may include a registered vehicle removal operator or, in the case of a vehicle that remains on private land until it is sold or disposed of, the authorised person, or a person acting on their behalf.

An authorised person, on the other hand, is responsible for the use and management of the land on which a vehicle is left without permission, but does not necessarily take custody of the vehicle.

8. Offences

Where a person commits an offence under the law, they will be liable on conviction to a fine of up to level 3 on the standard scale. This is presently set at £10,000.

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9. Vehicle immobilisation and interference

Where a motor vehicle is parked on private land without the permission of the landowner to be there, it is an offence for a landowner to prevent or obstruct the removal of the vehicle by the person entitled to remove it. A person is guilty of this offence where, by any means, they:

- Immobilise a vehicle by attaching to it, or to part of it, an immobilising device. This may include a device such as a wheel clamp or placing an immobilisation device in proximity to a vehicle.
- Restrict the movement of a vehicle – e.g. by using another vehicle to prevent it from being driven away.
- Move a vehicle (e.g. by towing it away) unless in accordance with the legal processes set out in this guidance.

There are circumstances where it is not an offence to prevent or restrict a vehicle from being removed by the person entitled to remove it. They are:

- a) Where the movement of a vehicle is restricted by the presence of a fixed barrier, as long as the barrier was present when the vehicle was parked there. This does not depend on whether or not the barrier was lowered into place at the time.
- b) Where the movement of the vehicle is restricted by the person entitled to remove it – e.g. where a vehicle owner applies a steering wheel lock to their vehicle to prevent theft.
- c) Where, in relation to the movement or restriction of movement of a vehicle, it was reasonable in all the circumstances for the person to take that action. This might include, for example, where a vehicle needs to be moved urgently in order to respond to an emergency. Whether that action was “*reasonable in all the circumstances*” would need to be determined by the Court should any legal action follow.

Any consent given by a person entitled to remove a vehicle (whether that consent has been expressed or implied) to the immobilisation, movement or restriction concerned does not constitute lawful authority for the landowner to take that action.

This means that when a person parks their vehicle in a private car park, they may agree to the terms and conditions attached to the use of that car park, and the signage displayed may state that vehicles left for longer than a specified period of time will be subject to wheel clamping. However, the fact that such signage is displayed does not permit the landowner to clamp or tow away the vehicle.

10. How to seek the removal of a vehicle when signage is displayed

A private landowner may seek to remove a vehicle from their land or move it to another part of their land immediately when:

- a) It has been parked, or appears to have been abandoned on, private land without the landowner’s permission to be there (e.g. on a private driveway); *or*
- b) the landowner is of the opinion that the position or condition of a vehicle, or the circumstances in which it has been left, are causing (or are likely to cause) a nuisance, security risk, danger or obstruction to another person using the private land. For

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example, a person may park their vehicle in a supermarket car park, but may park the vehicle in such a way that it could hinder emergency services accessing the site; and

- c) Appropriate signage is displayed and the requirements have been satisfied (see section 11). There is not a requirement to display signage if the private land does not have a solid foundation and a private landowner can act as if signage is displayed.

In these circumstances, providing the above conditions have been satisfied, a private landowner may either decide to have a vehicle moved to another part of their land or have the vehicle removed from their land to a vehicle storage facility. It is unlawful to move or remove a vehicle from private land other than by using a registered motor vehicle removal operator. A person found guilty of this offence is liable to a fine of up to level 3.

The removal of a vehicle from private land does not give a private landowner immediate authority to sell or dispose of a vehicle, and a vehicle's owner must be given the opportunity to claim it. Only after the landowner has taken steps to notify a vehicle owner (see section 15), and three weeks from the date of that notice have passed, will they be able to dispose of the vehicle.

If the vehicle's owner is present with the vehicle at the time when it is parked on private land without permission to be there, the private landowner may require that person to immediately, or within a period of time specified by the landowner, to either move the vehicle to another part of the private land or remove the vehicle from the private land altogether.

The private landowner must be able to show the vehicle owner their authorisation to do so, or in the case where the authorised person is the landowner, must inform the vehicle owner of that fact.

If the vehicle owner fails to move or remove the vehicle as requested by the private landowner, the landowner may request a police officer to be present. If the police officer is satisfied the landowner has authority to request a vehicle to be moved or removed, they may permit the landowner to take such steps as are reasonably required to move the vehicle to another part of the private land or remove it from the private land altogether.

When the vehicle owner is not present with the vehicle, a private landowner may take such steps as reasonably required to have the vehicle moved to another part of the private land (such as to an area where it will not cause an obstruction to other users) or have the vehicle removed from the land to a registered vehicle storage facility. This must be carried out by a registered motor vehicle removal operator.

The private landowner must notify, as soon as reasonably practicable, a police officer or the relevant Parish in which the vehicle has been moved or removed, and in the case of a vehicle that has been removed, the location where that vehicle has been removed to.

The vehicle may be retained by the custodian until the vehicle's owner has paid any expenses referred to in section 17.

11. Displaying signage – requirements

Signage tells drivers what the terms and conditions of parking on private land are, including when land is not permitted to be parked on except by the landowner and any other persons who the landowner gives permission to park there.

In order to follow the process set out in section 10, a private landowner must, in the case of a designated car park:

- Ensure that parking spaces are clearly marked as spaces that are allocated for use by a particular person or persons – e.g. where parking spaces are designated for use of the tenants of an estate or customers of a supermarket.
- Display a notice that is clearly visible from each of the parking spaces that:
 - a) Indicates that parking spaces are allocated for use by a particular person, or class of person, or for the parking of a particular vehicle or class of vehicle.
 - b) Warns that any vehicle that is not authorised to be parked in the parking space is liable to be removed.
 - c) Provides the telephone number of the custodian of any vehicle removed from parking spaces on that land.

When a vehicle is parked in a car park that has clearly defined entrance and exit points, the requirement to display signage will have been satisfied if a notice containing the above information is displayed at each entrance and exit point. This is not conditional on whether or not access through the entrance or exit is controlled by a barrier.

For other areas of private land, which are not ordinarily used as car parks, or do not have designated car parking spaces, such as a yard or petrol station forecourt, a notice must be visible from each vehicular access point onto the private land. A notice must:

- a) indicate that the land is private land;
- b) warn that any vehicle that is found on that land is liable to be removed;
- c) provide the telephone number of the custodian of any vehicle removed from that land.

Where signage is displayed, it must be conspicuous, legible and written in plain English so it is easy to see, read and understand.

If a private landowner intends to display signage, they must also follow any relevant legislation in force regarding the display of signage. The Planning and Building (Display of Advertisements) (Jersey) Order 2006 currently permits non-illuminated signage up to a total of 5 square metres to be displayed without a requirement to apply for planning permission.

For more information about planning requirements for signage, please visit:

<https://www.gov.je/PlanningBuilding/Permission/CommercialOther/Pages/SignsAdvertisements>

There is not a requirement to display signage if the land is not laid with gravel, tarmac, wood, concrete or other solid foundation (such as a field).

12. How to seek the removal of a vehicle when no signage is displayed

Section 10 dealt with the removal of motor vehicles in circumstances where signage is displayed on private land. However, displaying signage may not be possible or appropriate in

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all circumstances. The Regulations therefore also make provision for private landowners to remove vehicles that are parked on their land without permission to be there when signage is not displayed on the land, and to sell or dispose of such vehicles after a specified period of time has passed.

This process does not apply to land where there is no solid foundation. In these circumstances, a private landowner may follow the same process as if signage was displayed (see section 10).

Unlike the process that applies where signage is displayed, the vehicle may not be removed immediately. When signage is not displayed and the land has a solid foundation, a vehicle must remain on the land and a private landowner must take the steps set out in section 15 to find the vehicle owner.

Only when a private landowner is of the opinion that a vehicle has been permanently abandoned or the vehicle is causing a security risk, danger or obstruction, may they then seek an immediate solution. However, this must only be carried out with the permission of the relevant authority (see sections 13 and 14 for these circumstances).

All other vehicles must be kept on the private land for a period of three weeks until a private landowner has taken the necessary steps to contact and inform the vehicle's owner that the vehicle has been parked on private land without permission to be there, and it is the intention of the landowner to dispose of the vehicle after that three week period.

If a vehicle owner is present with the vehicle at the time, a private landowner may require the vehicle owner, either immediately or within such time as the landowner may specify, to do one of the following:

- a) move the motor vehicle, or cause it to be moved to such other part of the private land as the private landowner may specify;
- b) remove the motor vehicle or cause it to be removed from the private land.

If the vehicle owner fails to move or remove the vehicle as requested by the private landowner, the landowner may request a police officer to be present. If the police officer is satisfied the landowner has authority to request a vehicle to be moved or removed, they may permit the landowner to take such steps as are reasonably required to move the vehicle to another part of the private land or remove it from the private land altogether.

However, in all other circumstances – when a vehicle is parked on private land without the permission of the landowner to be there; there is no signage displayed; the vehicle owner is not present; and the vehicle is not causing a security risk, danger or obstruction – a private landowner is not permitted to move or remove the vehicle and dispose of it until satisfied that the vehicle has been abandoned.

Once the vehicle has come to be disposed of, the custodian must notify as soon as reasonably practicable a police officer or the Parish in which the vehicle has been moved or removed and, in the case where it has been removed from the land, the place to which it has been moved.

The vehicle may be retained by the custodian until the motor vehicle owner has paid any expenses referred to in section 17.

13. Permanent abandonment

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Where it appears that a motor vehicle, by virtue of its condition, has been permanently abandoned (i.e. its owner does not intend to return and remove it) a private landowner may seek to remove and dispose of the vehicle immediately without following the processes described in sections 10 and 12.

A private landowner who wishes to dispose of a vehicle they believe has been permanently abandoned must request permission from the Parish in which the vehicle is situated to do so. Before giving a private landowner permission to dispose of a vehicle, the Parish will need to take into account factors including, but not limited to:

- the general condition of the vehicle;
- whether the vehicle has number plates on display;
- whether the vehicle has a verifiable identification number.

If, in the opinion of the Parish, the vehicle has not been permanently abandoned by its owner, and there is a likelihood that the owner will return to claim the vehicle, the Parish may refuse the request. In these circumstances, a private landowner will need to use the alternative measures described in this guide to seek the removal and disposal of a vehicle that is parked on their land without permission to be there.

14. Vehicles causing a security risk, danger or obstruction

There will be situations where signage is not displayed but a private landowner requires an immediate solution to a vehicle that is parked on their land without permission to be there.

If there is no signage displayed on private land (except if there is no solid foundation), but a landowner is of the opinion that the position or condition of a vehicle, or the circumstances in which it has been left, mean that it is causing a security risk, danger or obstruction to another person using the private land, they may request a police officer or an officer of the parochial authority in which the land is situated to:

- a) immediately move the vehicle to another part of the private land where it will not cause a security risk, danger or obstruction to another person using that land; or
- b) immediately remove the vehicle from the private land and take custody of it.

It is for the police officer or the officer of the parochial authority to determine whether the vehicle is causing a security risk, danger or obstruction to another person using that land.

If a police officer or officer of the parochial authority agree with the opinion of the landowner, they may take the action they consider necessary to move the vehicle to another area of the land or to remove it from the land altogether so that it no longer causes a security risk, danger or obstruction.

If a vehicle is removed from private land in these circumstances, it is deemed to have been taken into the custody of a police officer or an officer of the parochial authority, and must be dealt with under the Road Traffic (Removal of Vehicles) (Jersey) Order 1963.

15. Accessing vehicle ownership details (registered keeper information)

To find out the name and address of the person who has parked their motor vehicle without permission, an authorised person or a custodian – whether that be a private landowner or their agent, or a vehicle removal operator or their agent – must make the request to the Parish in which the vehicle is located. The relevant Parish may charge for accessing this information.

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This applies both where a person is seeking the movement and removal of a vehicle (sections 10 and 12), and where a vehicle is causing a persistent nuisance (section 23).

In order for the Parish to provide this information, a person must make the request in writing, including the following details:

- The applicant's full name and address;
- The applicant's contact details;
- details of the vehicle they want information on (vehicle registration number; make and model);
- why the information is required by the custodian and how they intend to use it;
- the applicant's connection to the land on which the vehicle is parked; and
- a photograph of the vehicle showing its number plate.

It for the Parish to determine whether to provide the person with this information and a request may be refused if the Parish is not satisfied there is reasonable cause to provide the information (i.e. it will not be used for the purpose of seeking the removal of a motor vehicle).

If the Parish refuses to provide the information requested by someone, the Parish may itself serve a notice on the person believed to be the vehicle's owner.

Notice requirements for vehicles on private land without permission

A notice sent to a vehicle owner must include the following information:

- a) A sufficient description of the vehicle for it to be identified.
- b) The location of the vehicle and, in the case where it has been removed, the location from which it was removed.
- c) That is the intention of the custodian to sell or otherwise dispose of the vehicle on or after a date specified in the notice. That date can be no less than three weeks from the date of the notice.
- d) That the custodian may recover from the vehicle's owner the costs incurred in the removal and storage of the vehicle.
- e) The telephone number of the person who the vehicle owner should contact in order to recover the vehicle.
- f) Any other information that the custodian may consider to be relevant.

If a person to whom a notice is sent informs the custodian or the Parish of the name and address of some other person who they allege may be the vehicle owner, the custodian or Parish, as the case may be, may send a notice with the above information to the other person and to any further person who the custodian or Parish may, in consequence of the sending of the notice to the said other person, be led to believe may be the vehicle's owner.

If the custodian or the Parish does not know the name and address of the vehicle's owner (for example, it may not display a Jersey license plate), or has been unsuccessful in serving a notice, the custodian must insert a notice in the Jersey Gazette.

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This notice must state that it is their intention to sell or dispose of the vehicle on or after a specified date, which must be no less than three weeks from the date that the notice appears in the Gazette (see section 21 for more information about placing a notice in the Gazette).

16. Disposing of an abandoned vehicle

A motor vehicle may only be disposed of where it appears that it has been permanently abandoned. The definition of “permanently abandoned” is as follows:

- (a) If the Parish authority determines that a vehicle has been permanently abandoned in accordance with the process set out in section 13.
- (b) If the vehicle owner has failed to claim the vehicle before the end of the three weeks period that begins on the date on which a notice is served on the vehicle owner.
- (c) If a notice has not been served on the vehicle owner, if the vehicle owner has failed to claim it before the end of the period of three weeks beginning on the date the notice is placed in the Jersey Gazette.

Once one of the above conditions has been satisfied, the vehicle is deemed permanently abandoned and may be disposed of in accordance with the Regulations.

The custodian of the vehicle must notify the Police or the Parish, and the Inspector of Motor Traffic, of the vehicle’s disposal. It is an offence liable to a fine of up to Level 1 on the standard scale not to inform one of the above authorities.

17. Claiming expenses

Under the Regulations, any expenses reasonably incurred by an authorised person (be that a private landowner or their agent) in relation to the removal and storage of a vehicle may be recovered as a civil debt from a vehicle owner.

The custodian of the vehicle – e.g. the vehicle removal operator – may recover the costs incurred in the removal and storage of the vehicle from its owner. When the custodian disposes of a vehicle, they may apply the proceeds of its disposal towards the satisfaction of any reasonable costs that were incurred as a result of the removal, storage and disposal of the vehicle.

The costs must be reasonable and reflect actual costs incurred by the person in removing, storing and disposing of the vehicle. Records must be kept of the expenses incurred in order to show how the costs were determined.

If any proceeds from the disposal of a vehicle do not satisfy the full reasonable costs that are incurred by the custodian, they may recover the costs so far as not satisfied as a civil debt from the person who was the vehicle’s last owner on the date it was removed from private land.

After deducting the sum recoverable from the disposal of a vehicle, the balance (if any) is payable within a period of one year from the date of the vehicle’s sale to the person who, had it not been for the sale, the vehicle would have belonged.

Where a balance is not claimed within one year, it must be credited to the States of Jersey.

18. Register of motor vehicle removal operators

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Where a private landowner needs to remove a motor vehicle that is parked or abandoned on their land without permission to be there, they must use a registered motor vehicle removal operator to do this.

A register of registered vehicle removal operators and their contact information, and storage and is available on www.gov.je.

A person commits an offence if they remove a vehicle from private land and are not registered as a vehicle removal operator.

19. Emergency vehicles

A number of other laws give different authorities the power to move motor vehicles when, for example, a vehicle is illegally or dangerously parked, and may be a hindrance to the emergency services. Nothing in these Regulations prevent:

- A police officer from moving or removing a vehicle on private land, or causing it to be moved or removed, under any other power vested in them.
- The Airport Director from removing a vehicle that he or she considers to be interfering with the working of the airport under the Aerodromes (Jersey) Regulations 1965.
- The Harbour Master from giving directions for the removal of vehicles from the harbour under the Harbours (Jersey) Regulations 1965.
- A firefighter; a member of the Airport Rescue and Firefighting Service; or a police officer from moving or breaking into a vehicle without the owner's consent if that action is necessary in an emergency situation, in accordance with the Fire and Rescue Service (Jersey) Law 2011.

In these circumstances, the relevant officer has authority to take action to move or remove a vehicle, or cause a vehicle to be moved or removed, within the scope of the powers they already have under other legislation.

20. Serving notice

A notice or other document required or authorised by the Regulations must be sent by registered post or by recorded delivery service to the person's address. Notices cannot be served in any other manner.

21. Placing a notice in the Gazette

Where the Regulations require a person to place a notice in the Jersey Gazette, they can do this by sending an e-mail to gazette@gov.je. Submissions are currently published in the Gazette at no cost.

The following information must be provided in the notice:

In the case of a vehicle that has been parked or abandoned on private land:

- a) A sufficient description of the motor vehicle for it to be identified.

- b) The location of the vehicle and, in the case where it has been removed, the location from which it was removed.
- c) A statement that it is the private landowner's intention to sell or dispose of the motor vehicle on or after a date specified in the notice. The date for the disposal must be no less than three weeks from the date on which the notice appeared in the Gazette.
- d) Confirmation that the private landowner may recover from the vehicle owner the costs incurred in the removal and storage of the vehicle.
- e) The telephone number of the person who the vehicle owner should contact in order to recover the motor vehicle.
- f) Any other information that you may consider to be relevant.

22. Keeping records

A private landowner must keep for not less than one year the original or copy of all records connected to the actions taken in respect of a motor vehicle that is removed from their land. It is an offence liable to a fine not exceeding level 1 on the standard not to comply with this requirement.

23. How to deal with persistent nuisance vehicles

In addition to the removal and disposal process, the Regulations also provide private landowners with a means to deal with situations where a motor vehicle is parked on their land for a short period of time, but on a recurrent basis such that it constitutes a persistent nuisance. This may, for example, occur when a person leaves their vehicle frequently in another person's designated parking space.

To deal with these situations, a landowner, or anyone authorised to act on their behalf, may apply to the Magistrate's Court for a charge to be imposed (not exceeding £500) on the vehicle owner whose vehicle is causing a persistent nuisance, and for the Court to make an order for the person to stop parking on the land.

A private landowner will need to serve a notice on the vehicle owner in order to commence the process. The process for accessing vehicle ownership information is set out in section 15. This process may also be carried out by the relevant Parish on behalf of a private landowner.

Once the vehicle's owner is known, the private landowner, or the Parish as the case may be, must send a notice to the person who is believed to be the owner in accordance with the notice requirements.

Notice requirements for persistent nuisance parking

When issuing a notice to request a vehicle owner to desist from parking on that land, the notice must contain the following information:

- a) A sufficient description of the vehicle for it to be used to be identified.
- b) The name and means of contacting the landowner or their agent.

- c) The location at which the landowner alleges the vehicle has been parked without permission, and the reason why they consider the way in which the vehicle is parked constitutes a nuisance.
- d) A warning that if the vehicle is found to be parked on the land in future that an application may be made to the Magistrate's Court for an order:
 - Consenting to a charge not exceeding £500 being imposed by the landowner on the vehicle owner.
 - For the vehicle owner to stop parking their vehicle on the land, or permitting the vehicle to be parked on that land.
- e) A statement that vehicle owner may be heard and provide evidence to the Magistrate's Court not later than 21 days after the date of the notice before an order is made by the Magistrate's Court.
- f) Any other information considered relevant.

If the person to whom a notice is sent informs the landowner, or the Parish as the case may be, that the vehicle no longer belongs to them, they should provide the details of the person who they believe may be the vehicle owner. A notice must then be sent to any other person who the landowner or Parish may believe to be the vehicle owner. The notice must contain the same information as in the table above.

Once these steps have been followed, and the vehicle owner has been identified, the private landowner or their agent is permitted to make an application to the Magistrate's Court to seek relief from a vehicle that is causing a persistent nuisance.

The Magistrate, upon application, will review the circumstances of the case and will need to be satisfied that the manner in which the vehicle has been parked is causing a persistent nuisance to the landowner. The Magistrate will not make an order unless they are satisfied that:

- a) a notice has been served on the vehicle owner containing the required information;
- b) not less than 21 days from the giving of the notice have passed.

The Magistrate will also receive any evidence provided by the vehicle owner in determining whether the manner in which the vehicle is parked is causing a persistent nuisance.

Where a landowner is able to show to the satisfaction of the Court that a vehicle is causing a persistent nuisance, the Magistrate is permitted to make an order that:

- a) consents to the landowner imposing a charge upon the vehicle owner. The Magistrate must specify the amount, which must not exceed £500;
- b) states that the vehicle owner must desist from parking their vehicle on the private land.

Where a private landowner is given consent by the Court to impose a charge, the charge and expenses they may have reasonably incurred are recoverable as a civil debt from the vehicle owner.

24. Appealing the Magistrate's Court's decision

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Where the Magistrate makes an order, a vehicle owner may, within seven days from the date of the order, appeal against the order to the Royal Court. The Royal Court may:

- a) confirm, reverse or vary the decision of the Magistrate's Court; or
- b) return the matter with its opinion to the Magistrate's Court; or
- c) make such other order as the Royal Court thinks just.

Any order made by the Magistrate's Court for the vehicle owner to desist from parking or leaving the vehicle on the land will have effect until the appeal had been heard by the Royal Court.