COVID-19 - GUIDANCE FOR HOLIDAY PARK OWNERS AND OPERATORS:

The Health Protection (Coronavirus: Closure of Leisure Businesses, Footpaths and Access Land) (Wales) Regulations 2020

Please note that as this situation is rapidly evolving in relation to case definition and countries affected, please check the Public Health Wales Coronavirus page which is updated daily at 11am:


Further information can be found:


This guidance document is designed to provide specific guidance for operators of holiday caravan parks across Wales.

This document will be updated regularly as further information, guidance and support is made available.
URGENT AND IMPORTANT

GUIDANCE FOR HOLIDAY PARK OWNERS AND OPERATORS: The Health Protection (Coronavirus: Closure of Leisure Businesses, Footpaths and Access Land) (Wales) Regulations 2020

The Health Protection (Coronavirus: Closure of Leisure Businesses, Footpaths and Access Land) (Wales) Regulations 2020 came into force at noon yesterday. They implement the Welsh Government’s policy that holiday parks and caravan sites should close. Closure is to mitigate risks of the transmission of Covid-19 and to avoid undue strain being placed on the NHS from people seeking treatment in areas where they are not registered with a GP.

Under those Regulations, you are obliged to use your best endeavours to require any person using a caravan on the holiday park to leave whilst the site is closed.

Residents lawfully using a mobile home on the holiday site for human habitation under an agreement made under Part 4 of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013 are exempted and you should not take steps to persuade them to leave – attempting to evict them or to harass them would be a criminal offence (under section 42 of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013).

There is also an exemption for your workers who you house in mobile homes on your site.

You must use your best endeavours to ensure that holidaymakers and/or temporary/seasonal residents not covered by those exemptions leave by 12.00 noon on Thursday, 26 March. That means you must take positive steps to ask them to vacate the premises. If, however, when you ask them to do so, they offer a convincing explanation of why they are unable to leave, we consider that you will have satisfied your best endeavours obligation.

Examples of convincing reasons for not being able to leave include:

- the fact (or strong likelihood) that they would have nowhere else to go, e.g. because they would in effect become homeless, or be at real risk of becoming so, or would otherwise put themselves at risk;
that, because of travel restrictions or difficulties, they are unable to go to an alternative place where they might ordinarily expect to reside;

the fact that, due to infirmity, disability or other vulnerability, they would face great difficulty in vacating the site or in obtaining alternative accommodation.

Emma Williams
Director of Housing and Regeneration
Welsh Government

Rob Holt
Deputy Director, Tourism, Development and Major Events of Culture
Welsh Government