



## CHAPTER xxxvii.

An Act to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to the powers and duties of the Conservators of the River Thames with respect to the conservancy preservation and regulation of the Thames above the landward limit of the Port of London. A.D. 1932.  
[16th June 1932.]

**W**HEREAS the Conservators of the River Thames (hereinafter referred to as "the Conservators") are by virtue of the Thames Conservancy Acts 1894 to 1924 the authority charged with the conservancy of the Thames above the landward limit of the Port of London and certain powers and duties with respect to the conservancy preservation and regulation thereof and the preservation and maintenance of the flow and purity of the water of the said river and its tributaries above the said limit are thereby conferred and imposed upon the Conservators :

And whereas the Conservators have from time to time borrowed on mortgage of the tolls and charges leviable and other income receivable by them under the said Acts and the upper navigation fund established thereunder sums amounting in the aggregate as at the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one to two hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred pounds of which one hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred and forty-one pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence is still outstanding :

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— And whereas the Conservators under the powers in that behalf conferred upon them by the said Acts created and issued one hundred and ten thousand pounds Thames Conservancy redeemable B debenture stock and of such debenture stock one hundred and five thousand nine hundred and fifty pounds is still outstanding :

And whereas at the passing of the Thames Conservancy Act 1894 there remained unpaid a sum not exceeding eighty-eight thousand four hundred pounds contracted by the Upper Navigation Commissioners acting under the Acts mentioned in Part II of the First Schedule to the said Act of 1894 and provision was made by that Act for the charge of such sum on the tolls and charges leviable by the Conservators in respect of the Thames above the City Stone above Staines Bridge subject to and after any charge thereon for the time being created by the Conservators and of such sum a sum amounting to thirty-one thousand nine hundred pounds has been redeemed by the Conservators by the issue of one thousand five hundred and ninety-five pounds of the said B debenture stock in accordance with the provisions of the said Act :

And whereas the Conservators are also the drainage board of the Thames catchment area under and for the purposes of the Land Drainage Act 1930 and provision was made by that Act for the reconstitution of the Conservators :

And whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the enactments mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act so far as they relate to the Thames as defined by this Act :

And whereas the objects aforesaid cannot be attained without the authority of Parliament :

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows (that is to say) :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Thames Conservancy Act 1932.

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2. This Act shall (except as otherwise in this Act provided) commence and have effect on and from the date of the passing of this Act which date is in this Act referred to as "the commencement of this Act."

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Commence-  
ment of  
Act.

3. This Act is divided into Parts as follows :—

Division of  
Act into  
Parts.

- Part I.—Preliminary.
- Part II.—Constitution and proceedings of Conservators.
- Part III.—Conservancy navigation and regulation of water.
- (a) Conservators' powers as to carrying out works &c. ;
- (b) Licensing of works &c. ;
- (c) Regulation of water ;
- (d) Rights of public as to navigation &c. ;
- (e) Powers of Conservators for regulating navigation &c. ;
- (f) Ancillary provisions.
- Part IV.—Lands.
- Part V.—Prevention of pollution.
- Part VI.—Charges on vessels merchandise &c.
- (a) Tolls on vessels carrying merchandise ;
- (b) Mooring charges ;
- (c) Tolls for piers ;
- (d) Tolls for ferries ;
- (e) Lock tolls on pleasure boats ;
- (f) Charges on pleasure boats ;
- (g) General.
- Part VII.—Abstraction of water and payments by water board and water companies.
- Part VIII.—Contributions by councils of counties and county boroughs.
- Part IX.—Revision of payments contributions tolls &c.
- Part X.—Financial.
- Part XI.—Byelaws.
- Part XII.—Legal proceedings &c.
- Part XIII.—Savings.
- Part XIV.—Miscellaneous.

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PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definition  
of Thames.

4. In this Act the word "Thames" shall unless there is something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction mean and include—

(a) so much of the rivers Thames and Isis as is between the east side of the Town Bridge at Cricklade in the county of Wilts and an imaginary straight line drawn from high-water mark on the bank of the river Thames at the boundary line between the parishes of Teddington and Twickenham in the county of Middlesex to high-water mark on the Surrey bank of the river immediately opposite the last hereinbefore mentioned point; and

(b) so much of the river Kennet as is between the river Thames and an imaginary straight line drawn from a point on the north bank of the river Kennet seventy yards eastward of the east side of the High Bridge at Reading in the county of Berks to a point on the south bank of the river Kennet immediately opposite the last hereinbefore mentioned point;

and all locks cuts and works within the said portions of rivers Provided that no dock lock canal or cut existing at the seventeenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and constructed under the authority of Parliament and belonging to any body corporate established under such authority and no bridge over the Thames or the river Kennet belonging to or vested in any county council municipal authority railway company or any company body or person other than the Conservators shall be deemed to form part of the Thames.

Interpreta-  
tion.

5.—(1) In this Act the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (namely):—

"The Conservators" means the Conservators of the river Thames;

"Conservator" or "Conservators" means a person or persons who for the time being is or are a member or members of the Conservators;

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- “ The chairman ” and “ the vice-chairman ” mean respectively the chairman and the vice-chairman of the Conservators; A.D. 1932.
- “ The secretary ” and “ the treasurer ” mean respectively the secretary and the treasurer of the Conservators;
- “ Common seal ” means the common seal of the Conservators;
- “ Licence ” means licence of the Conservators signed by the chairman or the secretary;
- “ Standing orders ” means standing orders from time to time made by the Conservators and for the time being in force;
- “ Navigation ” includes the navigation of the Thames either for profit or pleasure;
- “ Shores ” means the shores of the Thames so far as the tide flows and reflows between high and low water marks at ordinary tides;
- “ Pier ” includes any floating pier and any jetty;
- “ Wharf ” includes any wall and building adjoining the Thames;
- “ Goods ” includes wares and merchandise of every description;
- “ Vessel ” includes any ship lighter keel barge launch house-boat pleasure or other boat randan wherry skiff dinghy shallop punt canoe yacht raft float of timber or craft whatsoever however navigated;
- “ Lighter ” includes any barge or other like craft for carrying goods;
- “ Steam launch ” means any vessel propelled by steam electricity or other mechanical power not being used solely as a tug or for the carriage of goods and not being a petrol motor launch or a vessel certified by the Board of Trade as a passenger steamer to carry two hundred or more passengers;
- “ Petrol motor launch ” means any vessel propelled by an internal combustion engine using motor spirit consisting of any inflammable hydrocarbon either alone or in admixture with any other liquid which is capable of providing the

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necessary motive power not being used solely as a tug or for the carriage of goods and not being certified by the Board of Trade as a passenger steamer to carry two hundred or more passengers ;

“ Launch ” includes steam launch and petrol motor launch ;

“ House-boat ” includes any pleasure boat which is not a launch and which is decked or otherwise structurally covered in and which is or is capable of being used as a place of habitation (whether by day and night or the one or the other) or as a place for accommodating or receiving persons for purposes of shelter recreation entertainment or refreshment or of witnessing regattas or other events or as club premises or as offices or as a kitchen pantry or store place ;

“ Stationary house-boat ” means a house-boat kept stationary throughout the year and used only as a dressing place or store room for boats gear or otherwise in connection with boating ;

“ Dismantled house-boat ” means a house-boat not fitted or furnished with furniture or other articles or things usual necessary or proper for the user thereof as a house-boat and not being so used ;

“ Pleasure boat ” includes any ship launch house-boat boat randan wherry skiff dinghy shallop punt canoe or yacht however navigated not being used solely as a tug or for the carriage of goods and not being certified by the Board of Trade as a passenger steamer to carry two hundred or more passengers ;

“ Master ” when used in relation to any vessel means any person whether the owner master or other person lawfully or wrongfully having or taking the command charge or management of the vessel for the time being ;

“ Ballast ” includes every kind of gravel sand and soil and every commodity or thing commonly used for the ballasting of vessels ;

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- “The corporation” means the mayor aldermen and commons of the city of London in common council assembled; A.D. 1932. —
- “The Port Authority” means the Port of London Authority;
- “The Water Board” means the Metropolitan Water Board;
- “The South West Suburban Company” “the West Surrey Company” and “the Woking Company” mean respectively the South West Suburban Water Company the West Surrey Water Company and the Woking Water and Gas Company;
- “The water companies” means the South West Suburban Company the West Surrey Company and the Woking Company;
- “The Oxford Corporation” means the mayor aldermen and citizens of Oxford;
- “The Reading Corporation” means the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Reading;
- “Local authority” means the council of any county county borough borough urban district or rural district;
- “Natural flow” means the flow over any weir as it would be but for the abstraction of water by the Water Board;
- “Actual flow” means the flow over any weir as the same is or might be gauged by the Conservators;
- “Normal level” means with respect to any reach the level of the head-water mark as fixed for the time being for that reach under the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is “As to drawing down &c. of water”;
- “Conservancy fund” means the fund referred to in the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is “Conservancy fund”;
- “B debenture stock” means Thames Conservancy redeemable B debenture stock;
- “Statutory security” means any security in which trustees are for the time being by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed

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authorised to invest trust money and any mortgage bond debenture debenture stock stock or other security authorised by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed of any county council or municipal corporation or other local authority as defined by section 34 of the Local Loans Act 1875 but does not include annuities rentcharges or securities transferable by delivery or any securities of the Conservators;

“Day” means a day of twenty-four hours calculated from midnight to midnight;

“Daily penalty” means a penalty for each day on which any offence is continued after conviction therefor;

“London” used in connection with the publication of any notice or byelaw (proposed or made) means the administrative county of London;

“The Lands Clauses Acts” means the Lands Clauses Acts as modified by the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919 and by this Act.

(2) Words and expressions to which meanings are assigned by the Acts wholly or partially incorporated with this Act have in this Act the same respective meanings unless varied by this Act or unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Repeal of enactments.

6. The several Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the second column of that schedule.

Property to continue vested in Conservators.

7. Notwithstanding the repeal of any enactment by this Act all the estate right title and interest in and to the bed and soil and shores of the Thames and in and to all encroachments embankments and enclosures thereupon or therefrom and in and to all real and personal property which were immediately before the commencement of this Act vested in the Conservators shall continue vested in them as if this Act had not been passed.

Reservation of part of bed and soil.

8. Notwithstanding anything in this Act the portion of the bed or soil or shores of the Thames or any encroachment embankment or enclosure therefrom or

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thereupon in front of or immediately adjacent to any lands buildings or hereditaments whereof or whereto His Majesty or any person or body in trust for His Majesty was or were at the commencement of this Act seised or entitled in possession reversion or remainder or which then were the property of any department of His Majesty's Government or in the possession of any such department or any officers of the same shall not be vested in the Conservators but shall continue vested in or in trust for His Majesty or in or in trust for such department or officers and be subject to the exercise therein of the same powers authorities rights and privileges as if this Act had not been passed.

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9. Notwithstanding anything in this Act all the powers and authorities rights and privileges with respect or in relation to the conservancy preservation and regulation of the Thames and the banks shores and wharfs of the Thames which were formerly vested in or exercisable by His Majesty in right of His Crown or by the corporation and which were immediately before the passing of this Act vested in the Conservators shall continue vested in the Conservators to be by them exercised in the same manner and under and subject to the same restrictions as the same might have been respectively legally exercised by the Conservators if this Act had not been passed save only and except so far as the same may be varied by or be inconsistent with this Act.

Certain powers continued.

10. Notwithstanding the repeal of any enactment by this Act effected—

- (1) All deeds conveyances grants assurances assignments leases purchases sales mortgages bonds covenants agreements securities and contracts entered into or made and subsisting at the commencement of this Act and then in force and all obligations and liabilities incurred before the commencement of this Act and except where otherwise expressly provided in this Act all the provisions of any Act of Parliament (other than the Acts repealed by this Act) relating to the Conservators or their undertaking and in force at the commencement

Existing deeds contracts &c. to remain in force.

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of this Act shall be as binding and of as full force and effect in every respect against or in favour of and may be enforced as fully and effectually against or in favour of the Conservators as they would or might have been against or in favour of the Conservators if this Act had not been passed :

- (2) All B debenture stock created and issued by the Conservators under the powers of the Thames Conservancy Act 1894 or any subsequent Act shall continue to carry and shall entitle the several holders thereof to the same rights privileges and priorities and shall be subject to the same regulations incidents and conditions as to redemption and in all other respects as if this Act had not been passed :
- (3) Any action suit prosecution or other proceeding commenced before the commencement of this Act either by or against the Conservators shall not abate or be discontinued or prejudicially affected by this Act but on the contrary shall continue and take effect both in favour of and against the Conservators in like manner to all intents as if this Act had not been passed :
- (4) Every officer and servant of the Conservators appointed by virtue of or acting under the Acts repealed by this Act or any of those Acts shall hold and enjoy his office and employment with the salary and emoluments thereunto annexed and be deemed an officer and servant of the Conservators as the case may be until he shall vacate or be removed from such office and employment and he shall have the same rights and privileges and be subject to the same conditions of service powers of removal rules regulations pains and penalties as he would have had or been subject to if this Act had not been passed subject nevertheless and without prejudice to any powers authorities obligations pains or penalties vested in him or to which he may be subject under any provisions of this Act :

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- (5) The Conservators shall for the purposes of this Act be and continue seised and possessed of and entitled to all things in action claims and demands whatsoever of or to which the Conservators were seised possessed or entitled immediately before the commencement of this Act : A.D. 1932.
- (6) All tolls charges fees rents fines forfeitures penalties damages and other sums of money at the commencement of this Act due or accruing due to the Conservators may be collected and recovered by the Conservators as if due or accruing due under this Act :
- (7) All books and documents which if this Act had not been passed would have been receivable in evidence shall be receivable in evidence as if this Act had not been passed :
- (8) All byelaws rules and regulations made and enforceable by the Conservators and all tolls and charges fixed and leviable by the Conservators at the commencement of this Act shall so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act and until repealed altered or superseded remain in force in like manner and to the like extent as if they had been made and fixed under this Act :
- (9) Everything before the passing of this Act done suffered and confirmed respectively under or by virtue of any enactment repealed by this Act shall be as valid as if it had been done under this Act.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS OF CONSERVATORS.

11. The provisions of sections 64 to 68 70 to 88 99 and 101 to 104 of the Commissioners Clauses Act 1847 (except so much of the said section 104 as incorporates with that Act any of the provisions of sections 141 150 and 157 to 161 of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845) so far as the same are applicable for the purposes of and are not varied by or inconsistent with this Act are incorporated with and form part of this Act : Incorporation of provisions of Commissioners Clauses Act 1847.

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A.D. 1932. — Provided that such provisions shall for the purpose of such incorporation be read as if—

- (1) The word "Conservators" had been therein inserted instead of the word "Commissioners" wherever such last-mentioned word appears;
- (2) The word "secretary" had been therein inserted instead of the word "clerk" wherever such last-mentioned word appears;
- (3) In section 65 the list of officers therein mentioned included engineers surveyors lock-keepers collectors and inspectors.

Conservators to continue incorporated.

**12.**—(1) The several persons who now constitute and shall from time to time constitute the Conservators shall notwithstanding the repeal of enactments effected by this Act continue and be a body corporate by the name of "the Conservators of the River Thames" and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to take hold and dispose of lands and other property for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The several persons who were respectively the chairman vice-chairman and other members of the Conservators immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue in office from and after the commencement of this Act for the same period and on the same terms and conditions as if the enactments mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act had not been repealed by this Act.

(3) The Conservators shall consist of thirty-one persons who shall be appointed as follows :—

By the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	One
By the Board of Trade	One
By the Minister of Transport	Two
By the Port Authority	One
By the Water Board	Two
By the London County Council	One
By the corporation	One
By the Gloucestershire County Council	One
By the Wiltshire County Council	One
By the Oxfordshire County Council	Two
By the Berkshire County Council	Two
By the Buckinghamshire County Council	Two
By the Surrey County Council	Three

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By the Middlesex County Council	- -	Three	A.D. 1932.
By the Hertfordshire County Council	-	Two	—
By the council of the county borough of Oxford	- - - - -	One	
By the council of the county borough of Reading	- - - - -	One	
By the councils of the boroughs of Windsor Henley - upon - Thames Maidenhead Abingdon and Wallingford and of the urban districts of Eton Marlow Egham Staines Chertsey Weybridge Walton and Sunbury	- - - - -	Two	
By the council of the borough of Kingston-upon-Thames and the councils of the urban districts of East and West Molesey Esher and the Dittons Surbiton Hampton Hampton Wick and Teddington	- - - - -	Two	

together with such additional persons not exceeding three as the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries may determine who shall be appointed by him after consultation with the internal drainage boards in the Thames catchment area under and for the purposes of the Land Drainage Act 1930 to represent such internal drainage boards.

(4) The persons to be appointed jointly by several councils shall be appointed in such manner and subject to such provisions as the Minister of Health may by regulations prescribe

(5) The person to be appointed by the Board of Trade shall be appointed by the said Board after consultation with such persons and associations concerned in the use of the Thames as a place of recreation as the said Board may think fit.

(6) Of the two persons to be appointed by the Minister of Transport one shall be appointed after consultation with such persons and associations concerned in the use of the Thames for the purpose of barge traffic as the said Minister may think fit and the other after consultation with such persons and associations concerned in the trade or business of boat-building and boat-letting on the Thames as the said Minister may think fit.

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Term of  
office of  
Conser-  
vators.

**13.**—(1) The persons who at the commencement of this Act are the Conservators shall go out of office on the thirty-first day of March one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

(2) Before the fifteenth day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and before the fifteenth day of March in every third year thereafter persons shall be appointed to be Conservators in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the persons so appointed shall come into office on the first day of April next following. Every person so appointed subject to his so long living and not refusing to act or resigning or being or becoming disqualified or being removed shall continue in office for three years and then retire.

Notice to  
be given  
of appoint-  
ments of  
Conser-  
vators.

**14.** Forthwith after every appointment by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or by the Board of Trade or by the Minister of Transport or by the Port Authority or by the Water Board or by the corporation or by any county council or by the council of any county borough of any person to be a Conservator notice in writing of such appointment shall be sent to the secretary by a secretary or assistant-secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries or by a secretary or assistant-secretary to the Board of Trade or by a secretary or assistant-secretary to the Ministry of Transport or by the secretary of the Port Authority or by the clerk of the Water Board or by the town clerk of the city of London or by the clerk to the county council or by the town clerk of the county borough as the case may be.

Disqualifi-  
cations for  
being Con-  
servators.

**15.**—(1) The following persons shall subject as hereinafter provided be disqualified for being or continuing to be Conservators (namely) :—

- (i) Every person appointed by the Port Authority if he is not or ceases to be a member of the Port Authority;
- (ii) Every person appointed by the Water Board if he is not or ceases to be a member of the Water Board;
- (iii) Every person appointed by the corporation if he is not or ceases to be a member of the corporation;

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- (iv) Every person appointed by a county council if he is not or ceases to be a member of such county council; A.D. 1932. —
- (v) Every person appointed by the council of a county borough if he is not or ceases to be a member of such council;
- (vi) Every person who has been adjudged bankrupt or has made a composition or arrangement with his creditors;
- (vii) Every person who holds any office or place of profit under the Conservators;
- (viii) Every person who is concerned in any contract entered into with the Conservators or participates in the profit of any such contract or of any work done under the authority of the Conservators:

Provided that—

- (a) For the purposes of this section a person shall not be deemed to have ceased to be a member of the Port Authority or a member of the Water Board or a member of the corporation or a member of a county council or a member of the council of a county borough by reason only of his ceasing to be such by effluxion of time if he be re-elected or re-appointed a member of the same body at the election or appointment of members thereof next after such cesser;
- (b) A person shall not be disqualified for being or continuing to be a Conservator by reason of his having been adjudged bankrupt or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors when in case of bankruptcy the adjudication has been annulled or he has obtained his discharge with a certificate that his bankruptcy was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part and in case of composition or arrangement his debts have been paid in full; and
- (c) A person shall not be disqualified for being or continuing to be a Conservator by reason of his being interested—
- (i) in the sale or lease of any lands or in any loan of money to the Conservators or

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in any contract with the Conservators for the supply from land of which he is owner or occupier of stone gravel or other materials for work being done under the authority of the Conservators; or

(ii) in any newspaper in which any advertisement notice or byelaw is published by the Conservators; or

(iii) in any contract with the Conservators as a shareholder in any joint stock company if and so long as he does not act as a Conservator in any matter relating to such contract.

(2) The regulations made by the Minister of Health under the Land Drainage Act 1930 as to the manner of appointment of Conservators appointed jointly by several councils shall continue in force until other regulations are made under this Act.

Conser-  
vators  
removable  
by Ministers  
or bodies  
which  
appointed  
them.

**16.** Every Conservator appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries the Board of Trade the Minister of Transport the Port Authority the Water Board the corporation any county council or the council of any county borough shall be removable from his office of Conservator by the Minister or body which appointed him :

Provided that a Conservator shall not be so removed by the Port Authority the Water Board the corporation a county council or the council of a county borough unless notice in writing of the intention to propose the removal of such Conservator shall have been given to every member of such body seven days at least before the meeting of such body at which the removal is determined upon nor unless such removal be determined upon by a majority consisting of two-thirds of the members of such body present and voting at such meeting.

Filling up  
casual  
vacancies  
and  
vacancies  
from  
failure to  
appoint.

**17.**—(1) On a vacancy in the office of Conservator occasioned otherwise than by effluxion of time an appointment to fill the vacancy shall be made by the Minister or body which appointed the Conservator whose place is to be filled up.

(2) A Conservator appointed under this section shall continue in office only so long as the Conservator in

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whose place he is appointed would have been entitled to continue in office. A.D. 1932.

(3) If at any time there is a failure to appoint any person to be a Conservator there shall be deemed to be a vacancy in the office of a Conservator occasioned otherwise than by effluxion of time and such vacancy may be filled up accordingly and for that purpose the vacancy shall be deemed to be in the office of the Conservator who but for such failure would have been appointed.

**18.** Every Conservator going out of office whether by effluxion of time or otherwise shall if not disqualified pursuant to this Act be eligible to be re-appointed. Outgoing Conservators eligible for re-appointment.

**19.** The Conservators shall hold an annual meeting in the month of April in every year at such place and time as shall from time to time be appointed by them. Annual meeting.

**20.** The Conservators shall also hold periodical meetings at such places and times as shall from time to time be appointed by them. Periodical meetings.

**21.** No new byelaw or standing order shall be adopted at any periodical meeting unless the subject of such byelaw or standing order (as the case may be) shall have been stated in the notice of such meeting. Notice to be given of certain business at periodical meetings.

**22.** The Conservators may hold special meetings at such places and times as the secretary shall subject to standing orders from time to time appoint and the secretary shall convene a special meeting on the written request of the chairman or any two or more Conservators but no business shall be transacted at any special meeting except such as is stated in the notice thereof. Special meetings.

**23.** The Conservators present at any meeting of the Conservators may from time to time adjourn such meeting to the same or any other place at such time as they may think fit and if at any meeting there shall not be a quorum of Conservators present within one half-hour after the time appointed therefor such meeting shall stand adjourned to such day hour and place as may be prescribed by standing orders. Adjournment of meetings.

**24.** Notice in writing of every meeting of the Conservators shall be given to each Conservator and every such notice shall be by the secretary delivered or sent by post or otherwise to the usual place of abode Notices of meetings.

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A.D. 1932. — or business of each Conservator two clear days at the least previous to such meeting except it be a special meeting called in a case of emergency and every such notice shall specify the time and place of meeting.

Quorum of Conservators. **25.** All powers vested in the Conservators may be exercised by any five or more Conservators present at any meeting of the Conservators held in pursuance of this Act and no business shall be transacted at any such meeting unless the said number of Conservators be present.

Committees may be appointed. **26.** The Conservators may at any meeting of the Conservators from time to time appoint committees of the Conservators for any purposes which the Conservators think would be better regulated and managed by means of such committees and they may fix a quorum of any such committee and may continue alter or discontinue any such committee.

Quorum of committees. **27.** Subject to any standing orders every committee so appointed may from time to time meet and adjourn at and to such places and times and regulate their own proceedings as they think proper for carrying into effect the purposes of their appointment but no business shall be transacted at any meeting of a committee unless the quorum of members if any fixed by the Conservators and if no quorum be fixed three members of the committee be present.

Chairman and vice-chairman of Conservators. **28.**—(1) It shall be lawful for the Conservators at any meeting of the Conservators from time to time as occasion may require (it having been stated in the notices of such meeting that it is an object of such meeting to elect a chairman or vice-chairman of the Conservators) to elect from among themselves a chairman or vice-chairman.

(2) The chairman and vice-chairman shall if they continue to be Conservators and do not resign office hold office for one year from the time of their election but shall be eligible to be re-elected. Provided that the chairman and vice-chairman shall subject as aforesaid continue in office until their successors are elected.

(3) The chairman and vice-chairman shall be ex-officio members of all committees of the Conservators.

[22 & 23 GEO. 5.] *Thames Conservancy* [Ch. xxxvii.]  
Act, 1932.

**29.** At every meeting of the Conservators the chairman if present shall be chairman of such meeting and if the chairman be not present the vice-chairman if present shall be chairman of such meeting and if the chairman or the vice-chairman be not present one of the Conservators present at such meeting shall be elected chairman of such meeting by the majority of Conservators present at such meeting.

A.D. 1932.  
—  
Chairman  
of meetings  
of Con-  
servators.

**30.** Subject to any standing orders which may provide for the election of chairmen of committees of the Conservators at every meeting of any such committee one of the members thereof present at such meeting shall be elected chairman of such meeting by the majority of the members of the committee present at such meeting.

Chairman  
of meetings  
of com-  
mittees.

**31.** At every meeting of the Conservators or of any committee of the Conservators all questions shall be determined by a majority of the votes of Conservators or members of the committee (as the case may be) present and voting and in case of an equal division of votes the chairman of such meeting shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a Conservator or as a member of the committee (as the case may be) Provided that if at any such meeting there be an equal division of votes in an election of a chairman or vice-chairman it shall be decided by lot which of the Conservators or of the members of the committee (as the case may be) having an equal number of votes shall be the chairman.

Manner of  
voting.

**32.** No resolution passed at any meeting of the Conservators shall be revoked or altered at any subsequent meeting unless the notice of such subsequent meeting shall have been delivered or sent to each Conservator five clear days at the least previous to such meeting nor unless the intention to propose such revocation or alteration shall have been stated in such notice.

No resolution  
of Conserva-  
tors to be  
revoked at a  
subsequent  
meeting  
unless after  
special notice.

**33.** No proceeding of the Conservators or of any committee of the Conservators shall be invalidated or be illegal in consequence only of there being any vacancy in the number of Conservators or of members of the committee (as the case may be) at the time of such proceeding.

Vacancies not  
to invalidate  
proceedings  
of Conserva-  
tors or com-  
mittees.

**34.** All proceedings of the Conservators or of a committee of the Conservators or of any Conservator shall notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that

Infor-  
malities in  
appoint-  
ment of

[Ch. xxxvii.] *Thames Conservancy* [22 & 23 GEO. 5.]  
*Act, 1932.*

A.D. 1932.

Conser-  
vators not  
to invali-  
date pro-  
ceedings.

there was some defect in the appointment of any such Conservators or that they or any of them were disqualified be as valid as if every such Conservator had been duly appointed and were duly qualified.

Payment of  
chairman  
and  
expenses of  
Conser-  
vators.

**35.**—(1) The Conservators may in every year set apart such sum as they with the approval of the Minister of Transport think fit for payment by way of remuneration to the chairman.

(2) The Conservators may also pay any reasonable expenses incurred by Conservators in attending meetings of the Conservators and committees of the Conservators or otherwise in the execution of their duties as Conservators.

(3) No Conservator shall by reason of his receiving any such sum or expenses be deemed to hold an office or place of profit under the Conservators or in the gift or disposal of any county council or of the council of any county borough which may have appointed him to be a Conservator.

Offices.

**36.** The Conservators may from time to time provide and maintain fit and convenient offices together with all proper furniture for the same for holding the meetings and transacting the business of the Conservators and for the use of their officers and for transacting such other business as the Conservators shall from time to time think fit and for such purpose may by agreement purchase or hire any lands or buildings which the Conservators think necessary or may cause any new building to be erected upon any land purchased or hired under the provisions of this Act or otherwise belonging to the Conservators.

Conser-  
vators to  
provide  
daily  
attendance  
at an  
office.

**37.**—(1) The Conservators shall require the secretary or some person duly authorised by them to attend at their office daily Sundays Christmas Days Good Fridays and bank holidays and days appointed for general fasts or thanksgivings only excepted for the purpose of receiving notices and transacting the ordinary business of the Conservators.

(2) Due notice of the situation of the office of the Conservators and of the hours during which attendance is given there shall be published by the Conservators in such manner as they shall think proper so that the same may be fully and generally known.

**38.**—(1) The Conservators may enter into contracts with any persons for— A.D. 1932.

- (a) the execution of any works authorised to be done by the Conservators or which they may think proper to do or to direct to be done under the powers of this Act; Conser-  
vators may  
make  
contracts.
- (b) furnishing materials or labour or providing proper engines or other power; or
- (c) any other matters or things whatsoever necessary for enabling them to carry the purposes of this Act into effect;

in such manner and upon such terms and for such sums of money and under such stipulations regulations and restrictions as the Conservators think proper.

(2) Every such contract shall be in writing and specify the several works to be done and the materials to be furnished and the prices to be paid for the same and the time or times within which the works are to be completed and the materials to be furnished and the penalties or liquidated damages to be suffered or paid in case of non-performance thereof and every such contract may if the Conservators think fit also specify the person to whose satisfaction such works and materials are to be completed and furnished and the mode of determining any dispute which may arise concerning or in consequence of such contract.

(3) The powers hereby granted to the Conservators to enter into contracts may lawfully be exercised as follows (namely) :—

Any contract which if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing and under seal the Conservators may make in writing in the corporate name of the Conservators and under common seal and in the same manner the Conservators may vary or discharge such contract;

Any contract which if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing and signed by the parties to be charged therewith the Conservators may make in writing in the corporate name of the Conservators signed by the secretary or by any two Conservators and in the same manner the Conservators may vary or discharge such contract.

[Ch. xxxvii.] *Thames Conservancy* [22 & 23 GEO. 5.]  
*Act, 1932.*

A.D. 1932. (4) All contracts made according to the provisions  
— herein contained shall be binding upon the Conservators.

Records of proceedings. **39.**—(1) The Conservators shall cause proper minutes or records of all the proceedings of the Conservators and of every committee of the Conservators to be kept under their superintendence with the names of the Conservators who attend each meeting and notes minutes or copies (as the case may require) of all appointments made or contracts entered into by or on behalf of the Conservators and of the orders of all meetings of the Conservators and of the committees of the Conservators.

(2) Every such minute or record shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the meeting next after that at which the proceeding took place.

(3) Every such minute or record so signed and any copy thereof certified as correct under the hand of the secretary shall be received as evidence in all courts and before all judges justices and others without proof of such meeting having been duly convened or held or of the persons attending such meeting having been or being Conservators or members of such committee respectively or of the signature of the chairman or of the fact of his having been chairman all of which last-mentioned matters shall be presumed until the contrary be proved.

(4) Such minutes or records shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any Conservator.

Standing orders.

**40.** Subject to the provisions of this Act the Conservators may from time to time make alter and revoke standing orders for the regulation of their proceedings and business and of the proceedings and business of committees of the Conservators.

Public inquiries into complaints.

**41.**—(1) In case any person complains of the operation of any byelaw of the Conservators or of any determination or proceeding of the Conservators or of the conduct of any of their officers or servants he shall on an application in writing to the Conservators stating the substance of his complaint be entitled to have his complaint publicly inquired into and decided on in manner following (namely):—

(i) On receipt of such application the Conservators shall depute one or more not exceeding three Conservators to inquire into the complaint;

[22 & 23 GEO. 5.] *Thames Conservancy Act, 1932.* [Ch. xxxvii.]

- (ii) A suitable room shall be provided by the Conservators to which the complainant his agent and witnesses and all other persons interested or desirous of attending shall have free access; A.D. 1932. —
- (iii) The Conservator or Conservators so deputed shall receive the statement of the complainant or his agent and the counter-statement of any person concerned or his agent and shall hear any arguments offered and any evidence adduced in support of such statement or counter-statement and he or they or one of them shall write down the substance of such statement counter-statement arguments and evidence in a narrative form and he or they shall report the same and his or their opinion thereon for the information of the Conservators;
- (iv) The Conservators shall consider the report and shall decide on the complaint and their decision shall be delivered in public either on the same day or on a subsequent day appointed for the purpose.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this section any person not requiring a public inquiry but desirous of stating any complaint personally to the Conservators shall be at liberty to do so on attending at the office of the Conservators having made application for that purpose.

(3) Nothing in this section shall restrict the Conservators from holding any meeting if they think fit in a room to which the public may have access.

**42.** On complaint being made to the Minister of Health—

- (a) by the Port Authority the Water Board the London County Council or the corporation or by any local authority or water company who appear to the Minister of Health to be interested that the Conservators have failed to perform the duties imposed upon them with respect to the preservation and maintenance of the flow and purity of the Thames and its tributaries or have failed to exercise any powers conferred upon them for that purpose; or

Provision in case of neglect of Conservators to perform certain duties.

[Ch. xxxvii.] *Thames Conservancy* [22 & 23 GEO. 5.]  
*Act, 1932.*

A.D. 1932.  
—

- (b) by the council of any county or any borough district or parish adjoining the Thames that the Conservators have failed to exercise any powers conferred on them for the purpose of preserving the rights and interests of the public in respect to the Thames and its towpaths which they ought to have exercised;

the Minister of Health if he thinks that there is reasonable ground of complaint shall call upon the Conservators for an explanation and if the Conservators shall not within such time as the said Minister may fix give a sufficient explanation or remedy the cause of complaint the said Minister may make such order as in his opinion the circumstances require and such order shall be binding on the Conservators.

Conser-  
vators to  
present  
report  
annually to  
Parlia-  
ment ac-  
companied  
by accounts.

**43.** The Conservators shall in every year present to both Houses of Parliament a general report of their proceedings during the year ended on the then last thirty-first day of December and such report shall be accompanied by a copy of the accounts of the Conservators for that year as signed by the auditor appointed in manner provided by this Act.

PART III.

CONSERVANCY NAVIGATION AND REGULATION OF  
WATER.

- (a) *Conservators' powers as to carrying out works &c.*

General  
powers as  
to works  
for navi-  
gation.

**44.** Subject to the provisions of this Act and upon lands belonging to the Conservators or upon the bed of the Thames the Conservators may from time to time—

- (a) improve and complete the navigation;
- (b) make erect maintain alter extend discontinue remake and re-erect all such towpaths banks roads bridges ferries and ways for the towing of vessels (with horses or otherwise) and all such locks pounds turnpikes wharfs weirs bucks sluices winches spikes dams floodgates engines toll-houses and watch-houses for the completing and carrying on and for the use of the navigation as they think fit;

[22 & 23 GEO. 5.] *Thames Conservancy Act, 1932.* [Ch. xxxvii.]

(c) supply all such locks and pounds with water; and A.D. 1932.

(d) for the purposes of making erecting maintaining altering extending re-making and re-erecting any such locks or pounds in upon or from such lands or bed as aforesaid bore dig cut trench sough get remove take and carry away earth clay stone gravel sand soil rubbish trees and roots.

45. The Conservators may from time to time establish and maintain ferries across the Thames at such places above Teddington Lock as they think fit and may afterwards discontinue the same or any of them if they think fit Provided that—

Ferries  
above  
Teddington.

(i) no ferry shall be established under this section within one mile of any legal ferry or bridge at or in respect of which any toll was on the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy taken;

(ii) the establishment of any ferry under this section shall not give a right of way over any towing path or other place where a right of way does not exist at the commencement of this Act.

46. For the purposes of this Act the Conservators their officers agents servants and workmen may at all reasonable times enter on any lands (other than lands vested in or in trust for His Majesty or in trust for any department of His Majesty's Government) in or near the Thames in order—

Conser-  
vators may  
enter on  
lands to  
survey &c.

(a) to survey and take levels thereof and to probe or bore for ascertaining the nature of the soil and to set out the line of any work by this Act authorised to be executed by the Conservators; and

(b) to inspect and examine into the condition of any work;

the Conservators first giving not less than three nor more than fourteen days' notice in writing to the occupier of such lands and causing as little inconvenience as may be in the exercise of the powers of this section and making compensation for any damage thereby occasioned.

[Ch. xxxvii.] *Thames Conservancy* [22 & 23 GEO. 5.]  
Act, 1932.

A.D. 1932.  
—  
Conser-  
vators to  
maintain  
locks &c.

**47.** The Conservators shall from time to time maintain and repair all locks dams and weirs for the time being vested in them until removed by lawful authority and the Conservators shall have free access by land and water to every such lock dam or weir for all necessary purposes.

Humane  
apparatus  
and  
assistants  
may be  
provided.

**48.** The Conservators may purchase provide and maintain all such apparatus as they think necessary for assisting in rescuing persons from drowning searching for drowned persons and restoring animation to persons apparently drowned and may employ and reward assistants therein in such manner as the Conservators think fit.

Conser-  
vators'  
powers as  
to dredging  
ballasting  
&c.

**49.** The Conservators may from time to time do all or any of the things following (namely) :—

(1) For the purpose of maintaining and improving and freeing or keeping free from obstruction the navigation—

(a) Dredge cleanse and scour the Thames ;

(b) Alter deepen restrict enlarge widen diminish lengthen shorten straighten and improve the bed and channel of the Thames ;

(c) Reduce or remove any shoals shelves banks or other accumulations in the Thames ;

(d) Abate or remove or cause to be abated or removed all impediments obstructions and annoyances and all nuisances and abuses whatsoever in the Thames or on the banks or shores thereof :

(2) Dredge and raise from the Thames gravel sand and other substances for the purposes of making altering repairing and maintaining towpaths and roads and straightening and improving the course of parts of the Thames by filling up and raising creeks inlets bends flats and sloblands in and adjoining the Thames and constructing altering repairing and maintaining works executed or to be executed by or for them or belonging to them :

Provided that any gravel sand or other substance so dredged or raised above the City

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Stone above Staines Bridge shall only be used for any of the purposes aforesaid above the said City Stone : A.D. 1932.  
—

- (3) Dredge and raise from the Thames below Teddington Lock ballast for the purpose of supplying the same to vessels in the Thames :
- (4) Carry away deposit sell or otherwise dispose of any gravel sand ballast and other substances raised by them under the powers conferred by this section and not required for the purpose for which the same was so raised :
- (5) Undertake if they think fit the supplying of vessels in the Thames with ballast on such terms as they may from time to time think fit :
- (6) Undertake if they think fit to place ballast on board vessels in the Thames or to unload ballast therefrom on such terms as they from time to time think fit.

**50.** The Conservators for the purpose of improving the navigation or the flow of water may from time to time remove scour and take away any shoal mud bank or other accumulation in the Thames and also shorten any bend or remove any angle in the course of the Thames and for such purpose enter into agreements with the owners of land adjoining or in or near to the Thames for the purchase of land or otherwise to enable them to effect the same. Power to shorten bends.

**51.** The Conservators in connection with the deposit by them of gravel sand and other substances raised or taken from the Thames below Teddington Lock by dredging or straightening thereof or in connection with forming or repairing towpaths or roads or with straightening and improving the course of parts of the Thames by filling up and raising creeks inlets bends flats and sloblands in and adjoining the Thames by the use of gravel sand and other substances raised or taken from the Thames as aforesaid may in or upon lands belonging to the Conservators or in or upon the bed of the Thames place piles and make groynes retaining walls and other works and may sell and dispose of lands thereby filled up raised or reclaimed : Power to deal with materials fill up creeks &c.

Provided that no such sale or disposition of any land below Teddington Lock shall take place for a

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*Act, 1932.*

A.D. 1932. less sum than shall be certified to be the value of the land intended to be sold every such valuation being signed by the person for the time being appointed and approved in manner provided by the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Consideration for certain licences to be previously approved" and a copy of every such valuation shall be transmitted by the Conservators to the Commissioners of Crown Lands as provided by that section and a statement of every such sale and disposition of any land below Teddington Lock shall be included in the return to be from time to time transmitted in manner provided by the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Returns and payments to Commissioners of Crown Lands" and one equal third part of the consideration money for every such sale or disposition shall be from time to time paid over by the Conservators to the Commissioners of Crown Lands in manner provided by that section :

Provided also that this section shall not apply to any part of the Thames in front of or adjoining any land for the time being belonging to the Crown.

Notice to be given before dredging in certain cases.

**52.** Before commencing to dredge cleanse scour or deepen any part of the bed or channel of the Thames within twenty yards of any bridge over the Thames or of any pier or abutment of any such bridge or within twenty yards of the structure of any tunnel under the Thames the Conservators shall give to the owner of such bridge or tunnel as the case may be fourteen clear days' notice in writing of their intention so to do and stating the position depth and extent of the intended dredging cleansing scouring or deepening.

Mooring chains may be put down and maintained.

**53.** The Conservators may from time to time put down or place and maintain in such situations in the Thames as they think fit all such mooring chains as they think necessary or convenient.

Certain private mooring chains may be removed.

**54.** The Conservators may remove any private mooring chain within the Thames below Teddington Lock making compensation to the owner thereof for any loss or damage which he may sustain in consequence of such removal such compensation to be ascertained in the manner provided for the taking of land by the Lands Clauses Acts.

**55.** The Conservators may from time to time as they shall deem necessary for the convenience of the public erect at any convenient places below Teddington Lock piers or landing-places of such form and construction as they shall deem most advantageous to the public and causing the least obstruction to the navigation and also alter the form and construction of such piers or landing-places and also shut up or remove any such piers or landing-places without being obliged to erect or provide any other piers or landing-places in lieu of any so shut up or removed.

A.D. 1932.

—  
Conser-  
vators may  
erect piers  
and land-  
ing places.

**56.** Before the Conservators erect or grant any licence for the erection of any pier or landing-place they shall give one month's notice of their intention so to do by advertisement in two daily morning newspapers published and circulating in London and also cause one month's notice of such intention to be served upon the person in charge of any pier or landing-place established in the Thames by Act of Parliament and upon the person in charge of any pier or landing-place existing in the Thames on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven which shall be within three hundred feet of the pier or landing-place proposed to be erected. Provided that nothing herein contained or anything done in pursuance of the directions herein contained shall be deemed or construed to give to any person owning or having charge of any pier existing in the Thames previously to the said first day of July any rights power or authority beyond those possessed by him or his predecessors in title before the seventeenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Notice to  
be given  
previously  
to erection  
or licensing  
of any pier.

**57.** The Conservators may provide proper approaches and avenues to such piers or landing-places and cause such piers landing-places avenues and approaches to be kept in good repair and well and sufficiently lighted watched and cleansed.

Piers to be  
kept in  
repair  
lighted and  
cleansed.

**58.** If at any time any work is done or executed or proposed to be done or executed by the Conservators which in the opinion of the Water Board will injuriously affect either the flow or the purity of the water of the Thames above or at any place where the Water Board draw their supply the Water Board may give notice in

Control by  
Water  
Board of  
works of  
Conser-  
vators.

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A.D. 1932. — writing under their common seal to the Conservators requiring them to alter such work or not to do or execute the proposed work as the case may be and unless the Conservators be willing to comply with such notice the matter shall be referred to an engineer to be appointed failing agreement by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers on the application of the Water Board or the Conservators and such referee shall decide what shall be done in the premises and his decision shall be final and the costs of every such reference shall be in the discretion of the referee.

(b) *Licensing of works &c.*

Prohibition  
against  
dredging  
without  
licence of  
Conser-  
vators.

**59.**—(1) Any person with and in accordance with a licence may dredge and raise gravel sand ballast and other substances from the bed of the Thames other than that portion thereof mentioned in the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is “Reservation of part of bed and soil” but subject to the provisions of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person other than the Conservators their agents servants and workmen to dredge or raise any gravel sand ballast or other substance from the bed of the Thames other than that portion thereof mentioned in the said section except with and in accordance with a licence (proof of which licence shall lie on the person accused).

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this enactment he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds without prejudice to any other remedy or proceeding against him.

(3) Nothing in this section shall take away prejudice or affect the rights if any of dredging or raising gravel sand ballast or other substances from the bed of the Thames above the City Stone above Staines Bridge which would have been vested in or exerciseable by the owners of the soil of such bed if this Act had not been passed.

Licensing of  
docks piers  
embank-  
ments &c.

**60.**—(1) The Conservators may from time to time for a fair and reasonable consideration (such consideration to be either a sum in gross or an annual rent or partly a sum in gross and partly an annual rent and so far as a sum in gross to be paid at the time of granting the licence) and upon such terms and subject to such restrictions as they think proper grant to any owner or occupier of

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*Act, 1932.*

any land adjoining the Thames a licence for all or any of the following purposes (namely):— A.D. 1932.

- (a) For the making of any dock basin pier jetty wharf bank quay or embankment wall or other work immediately in front of his land and into the body of the Thames;
- (b) For the formation of such recesses docks or beds for boats and barges and dwarf wharfing and for the driving of such piles and for such stone pitching and other works as the Conservators deem necessary or proper for the convenient use protection and improvement of his land and the placing and mooring of vessels in such line and at such levels as appear to the Conservators necessary or proper for the trade and convenient enjoyment of his land without injurious interference with the navigation or its future improvement;
- (c) For the erection at the places where the piers or landing-places by this Act authorised to be erected are to be erected of piers or landing-places in such positions and of such form and construction as the Conservators shall consider most advantageous to the public and as causing the least obstruction to the navigation and for the driving of piles and the formation of dwarf wharfing ways and other conveniences to his land.

(2) The Conservators (provided that power so to do was expressly reserved by or that notice of the following provisions of this section was endorsed on the licence authorising the erection driving or formation of any pier landing-place piles dwarf wharfing way or other convenience) may from time to time require the form and construction of such pier or landing-place and the position of such piles and the mode of forming such dwarf wharfing way or other convenience to be altered by and at the expense of the owner of or person licensed to erect drive or form the same and also require such pier landing-place piles dwarf wharfing way or other convenience to be removed and taken away by and at the expense of the owner of or person licensed to erect drive or form the same.

(3) In case any such pier landing-place piles dwarf wharfing way or other convenience shall not be altered

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*Act, 1932.*

A.D. 1932. — or removed within seven days after notice in writing from the Conservators to alter or remove the same shall have been given to the owner of or person licensed to erect drive or form the same or if such owner or person or his address is unknown to the Conservators shall have been left upon or affixed to such pier or landing-place or any part thereof the Conservators may alter or remove such pier landing-place piles dwarf wharfing way or other convenience in the same manner as under the authority of this Act they may abate or remove any other nuisance.

Licensing  
of stages  
cranes &c.  
below  
Teddington  
Lock.

**61.**—(1) The Conservators may from time to time for a fair and reasonable rent and upon such terms and subject to such restrictions as they think proper grant to any person on his application therefor a licence to erect establish and use any stages cranes apparatus and other machinery in or upon the bed or shores of or afloat in the Thames below Teddington Lock suitable and convenient for the unloading and discharging by steam hydraulic or other power of vessels and from time to time to order and direct such stages cranes apparatus and other machinery or any of them to be removed.

(2) Notice of any application for any such licence shall be inserted in the London Gazette and in four daily morning newspapers published and circulating in London and be given to the owners and occupiers of any land on the banks of the Thames in front of which such erection is to be placed at least two months before such licence is granted.

Consideration for  
certain  
licences  
to be  
previously  
approved.

**62.**—(1) The consideration for any licence granted for doing in or upon the bed or shores of or afloat in the Thames below Teddington Lock any of the following things (namely):—

- (a) making forming or maintaining any recess dock bed for boats or barges basin pier jetty landing-place wharf bank dwarf wharfing way quay or embankment wall or other work;
- (b) driving any piles or doing any stone pitching;
- (c) erecting establishing or using any stage crane apparatus or other machinery for the unloading or discharging of vessels; or
- (d) laying down any mooring chains;

whether such licence shall be granted for the first time or shall be by way of renewal or continuance of any

licence or permission heretofore granted by the Conservators shall be such as in the judgment of some competent person (to be once in every year appointed by the Conservators and approved in writing by the Commissioners of Crown Lands) shall be deemed to be the true and fair worth or value thereof to the person obtaining such licence.

A.D. 1932

(2) No such licence shall be granted by the Conservators without a previous valuation being made by such competent person as aforesaid and every such valuation shall be signed and certified by the person making the same to be true and accurate to the best of his judgment and belief and a copy thereof shall be transmitted by the Conservators to the Commissioners of Crown Lands.

**63.** When and as soon as any embankment shall have been made under any licence and the conditions if any of such licence shall by any endorsement thereon under the hand of the secretary have been certified to be performed (such certificate being evidence of the embankment having been duly made) the land reclaimed by any such embankment shall vest in and be enjoyed by the same persons for the same estates and interests and shall pass by the same wills and be held upon the same trusts and for the same purposes and subject to the same agreements leases mortgages charges and incumbrances as the land immediately in front of which such embankment shall have been made and in respect of which the licence to make such embankment shall have been granted.

Land embanked to vest in owner of land in front of which embankment made.

**64.**—(1) The Conservators and any person with and in accordance with a licence and in the case of any person other than the owner of the soil with the consent of such owner may cut the banks of the Thames for the purpose of—

Banks may be cut.

- (a) making enlarging or repairing any dock or canal or any drain sewer or watercourse;
- (b) altering laying down or repairing any suction or other pipe; or
- (c) any other purpose whatsoever;

and it shall not be lawful for any person other than the Conservators their agents servants or workmen to cut the banks of the Thames in any case where the navigation or the use of a towpath for towing purposes will be

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*Act, 1932.*

A.D. 1932. — interfered with for any of the purposes aforesaid except with and in accordance with such licence (proof of which licence shall lie upon the person accused).

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this section he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding ten pounds without prejudice to any other remedy or proceeding against him.

(3) A licence under this section shall not be unreasonably withheld in the case of the execution or carrying out of any works by a local authority and any question as to whether such licence is unreasonably withheld shall be determined by arbitration under this Act.

Works not to be erected without licence.

**65.**—(1) No person shall without a licence—

(a) make or form any recess dock bed for boats or barges basin pier jetty landing-place wharf bank dwarf wharfing way quay or embankment wall or other work or drive any piles or do any stone pitching in or upon the bed or shores of the Thames; or

(b) erect establish or use any stage crane apparatus or other machinery in or upon the bed or shores of or afloat in the Thames below Teddington Lock for the unloading or discharging of vessels.

(2) Any person acting in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

(3) This section shall not apply to any work or thing constructed or provided under the authority of any Act or any Order confirmed by or having the effect of an Act of Parliament.

Mooring chains not to be laid down without permission of Conservators.

**66.**—(1) No mooring chain shall be put down or placed in the Thames without a licence and any person acting in contravention of this provision shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

(2) Every mooring chain which shall be put down or placed in the Thames shall be so continued only during the pleasure of the Conservators and the Conservators

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may at any time by giving one week's notice in writing require such mooring chain to be removed and in case default shall be made in such removal beyond the time to be mentioned in such notice such mooring chain may be removed by the Conservators who may recover the cost of such removal from the owner of such mooring chain either summarily as a civil debt or as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

A.D. 1932.

**67.**—(1) The Conservators may if they think fit by giving seven days' notice in writing to the owner of any work which after the first day of August one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four may have been or which after the commencement of this Act may be commenced or executed upon the bed or shores of the Thames and which they may not have licensed under the powers conferred by the enactments repealed by this Act or by this Act require any such work to be removed.

Removal  
by Conser-  
vators of  
unlicensed  
works.

(2) In the event of such owner failing to remove such work within the period mentioned in such notice the Conservators may remove the work and restore the site thereof to its former condition at the cost of the owner of such work and the amount of such cost shall be a debt due to the Conservators from such owner and if not paid upon demand may be recovered by the Conservators either summarily as a civil debt or as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

**68.** The provisions of this Act relating to licences for works shall not apply to or affect any works or powers of executing altering or maintaining works before the seventeenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four authorised or conferred under or by virtue of any Act.

Saving for  
certain  
works and  
powers.

**69.** No works upon the bed or shores of the Thames below Teddington Lock shall at any time be commenced or executed under the direction or with the licence of the Conservators without such works having been previously approved of by the Board of Trade such approval to be signified in writing under the hand of the secretary or of an assistant secretary to the Board of Trade or if such approval be not previously obtained without proper conditions being made to provide for the immediate removal of all such works upon notice from the Board of Trade under the

Certain  
works to be  
approved  
by Board  
of Trade.

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A.D. 1932. hand of the secretary or of an assistant secretary thereto requiring the same to be removed.

Board of Trade may order survey of works at expense of persons commencing works.

**70.** If at any time the Board of Trade think fit to order a local survey and examination of any work upon the bed or shores of the Thames below Teddington Lock or of the intended site thereof the person about to commence or who may have commenced or executed any such work shall defray the costs of every such local survey and examination and the amount thereof shall be a debt due to His Majesty from such person as aforesaid and if not paid upon demand may be recovered either as a debt due to the Crown or by the Board of Trade summarily as a civil debt.

Board of Trade may remove works which have not been approved.

**71.** The Board of Trade if they think fit may abate and remove every work commenced or executed upon the bed or shores of the Thames below Teddington Lock which they may not have approved of and restore the site thereof to its former condition at the cost of the persons who may have commenced or executed such work and the amount of any such costs shall be a debt due to His Majesty from such persons as aforesaid and if not paid upon demand may be recovered either as a debt due to the Crown or by the Board of Trade summarily as a civil debt. Provided that the provisions of this section and of the two immediately preceding sections shall not apply to any works executed by the Admiralty on such portions of the bed and shores of the Thames as are mentioned in the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Reservation of part of bed and soil."

(c) *Regulation of water.*

Certain powers of leasing heads of water.

**72.** The Conservators may from time to time for such rents or other payments and periods and on and subject to such covenants conditions and restrictions as they think proper lease or grant licences to use for purposes for which water power is suitable heads of water from the Thames above Teddington Lock :

Provided that the powers of this section shall not be so exercised that any part of the Thames shall be thereby rendered less suitable for purposes of navigation or less suitable as a source of water supply to any person lawfully entitled to take water therefrom for purposes

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of supply or less suitable for the purpose of supplying water to any mill or other work whatsoever the owner or occupier whereof was at the seventeenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and for the time being shall be lawfully entitled to such supply. A.D. 1932.  
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**73.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Conservators from time to time may for the purpose of determining the height or depth of water at any place in the Thames fix in or at any lock on the Thames head-water and low-water and such other marks as they may deem necessary and may regulate as they think fit the opening shutting and management of the locks and works on the Thames and the drawing down or keeping back of the water by means of any of those locks or works. As to drawing down &c. of water.

(2) Provided that—

- (a) The Conservators shall so regulate the said locks works and water as not to interfere in the case of any mill with the maintenance of as efficient a head of water for the purposes thereof as immediately before the sixth day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six might lawfully be maintained for those purposes so long as all the rights of the owner lessee and occupier of such mill to require the maintenance of such head of water shall not have been acquired by the Conservators;
- (b) One month at the least before they fix any head-water mark at any place where no such mark existed on the ninth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four or alter the level of any such mark which existed on that day the Conservators shall publish once in a newspaper published and circulating in the neighbourhood of the place where they propose to fix or alter such mark and shall set up and thereafter during one month at the least keep conspicuously displayed at such place a notice setting forth at what place it is proposed to fix or alter such mark and the level at which it is proposed that such mark shall be;

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(c) The powers of this section shall not be so exercised as to interfere with or prejudice the taking of water by the Water Board or by the South West Suburban Company at their respective intakes by gravitation or otherwise.

(3) The Conservators shall as far as reasonably practicable prevent the waters of the Thames being at any place above the level of any head-water mark for the time being fixed at such place.

(4) In case of any difference between the Conservators and the owner lessee or occupier of any mill relative to the exercise of the powers by this section vested in the Conservators or between the Conservators and the owner lessee or occupier of any land who shall within one month of the publication hereinbefore in this section mentioned have given notice in writing to the Conservators that he objects to the level at which they propose to fix any head-water mark on the ground that it is too high such difference shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed on the application of either party by the Minister of Transport.

(5) If any owner lessee or occupier of any land shall suffer any damage by reason of the Conservators not complying with the provisions of this section relating to the prevention of water being at any place above the level of any head-water mark for the time being fixed at such place the Conservators shall pay to him such compensation as in case of difference shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed on the application of either party by the Minister of Transport or where the amount of the compensation claimed does not exceed twenty pounds shall be determined by a court of summary jurisdiction.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in this Act but subject to any byelaws made thereunder any owner lessee or occupier of any mill may draw down the water to such extent and at such times as may reasonably be required for the repair of such mill or any flood-gates or water-works belonging thereto and for the purpose of cleansing the mill stream.

Power to  
prevent  
millowners

74. The Conservators may from time to time prescribe levels at places on the Thames below which it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of any mill

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to draw down or lower the water in the Thames for the purpose of working his mill and any owner or occupier of any mill drawing down or lowering the water in the Thames below the prescribed level at any such place shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds :

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—  
drawing  
down water  
below  
certain  
levels.

Provided that if by reason of any such level being prescribed as aforesaid the owner or occupier of any mill is deprived of all or any part of any head of water for the purpose of working his mill to which he was theretofore lawfully entitled and suffers any loss or damage the Conservators shall pay to him such compensation as shall be determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed on the application of either party by the Minister of Transport.

**75.** The Conservators shall maintain at or near Teddington Weir the existing works and appliances for gauging the daily flow of the Thames and shall cause to be taken and duly recorded proper observations measurements and calculations of the daily flow of the Thames at such place. A statement of such records shall be made up at the end of each month to which they relate and copies of such statements shall be furnished to the London County Council and to any public body or any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of one shilling for each monthly statement.

As to  
gaugings at  
Teddington.

**76.** It shall be the duty of the Conservators to maintain as far as reasonably practicable at the normal level the water in any reach in which any intake of the Water Board is situate but the water in such reach may be reduced below such level for the purpose of dealing with floods or for any other reasonable purpose. Any dispute as to the reasonableness of any such purpose shall be referred to a single arbitrator to be appointed failing agreement by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Main-  
tenance of  
head water  
in reaches.

(d) *Rights of public as to navigation &c.*

**77.** Subject to the provisions of this Act and to any byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force all persons shall have free liberty with horses cattle or vehicles to use any roads and ways (except towpaths) which shall for the time being belong to the

Right of  
public to  
use works  
of Con-  
servators.

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A.D. 1932. — Conservators and with vessels to use the locks for the time being belonging to the Conservators and the towpaths of the Thames for towing such vessels.

Officers &c.  
of Con-  
servators  
not to give  
preferences  
nor to  
unneces-  
sarily  
obstruct  
vessels.

**78.** If any officer or servant of the Conservators shall give undue preference to or unnecessarily retard or obstruct any vessel passing into through by over or out of any lock or from any one part to any other part of the Thames or in embarking landing loading or unloading persons or goods at any pier wharf weighbeam crane or other machine of the Conservators he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Public  
right of  
navigation.

**79.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act it shall be lawful for all persons whether for pleasure or profit to go be pass and repass in vessels over or upon any and every part of the Thames through which Thames water flows including all such backwaters creeks side-channels bays and inlets connected therewith as form parts of the said river :

Provided that all private artificial cuts for purposes of drainage or irrigation and all artificial inlets for moats boathouses ponds or other like private purposes already made or hereafter to be made and all channels which by virtue of any conveyance from or agreement with the Conservators or the commissioners acting under any of the Acts mentioned in Part II of the First Schedule to the Thames Conservancy Act 1894 or by any lawful title had been enjoyed as private channels for the period of twenty years before the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five shall be deemed not to be parts of the Thames for the purposes of any provisions of this Act relating to rights of navigation and removal of obstructions and dangerous erections :

Provided also that notwithstanding anything in this section the Conservators may from time to time exclude the public for a limited period from specified portions of the Thames for purposes connected with the navigation or with any public work or uses or for the preservation of public order.

(2) The right of navigation in this section described shall be deemed to include a right to anchor moor or remain stationary for a reasonable time in the ordinary

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course of pleasure navigation subject to such restrictions as the Conservators may from time to time by byelaws determine and the Conservators shall make special regulations for the prevention of annoyance to any occupier of a riparian residence by reason of the loitering or delay of any house-boat or launch and for the prevention of the pollution of the Thames by the sewage of any house-boat or launch :

A.D. 1932.

Provided that nothing in this section or in any byelaw made thereunder shall be construed to deprive any riparian owner of any legal rights in the soil or bed of the Thames which he may now possess or of any legal remedies which he may now possess for the prevention of anchoring mooring loitering or delay of any vessel or to give any riparian owner any right as against the public which he did not possess before the seventeenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four to exclude any person from entering upon or navigating any backwater creek channel bay inlet or other water.

(3) If any person obstructs the navigation in this section described by means of any weir bridge piles dam chain barrier or other impediment then unless the same or substantially the same had been maintained for the period of twenty years before the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five and if the Conservators by notice in writing require him to remove the same within a time to be specified in such notice such person shall comply with such notice and if he do not do so shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding two pounds.

80. It shall not be lawful for any person by virtue of any right or claim as owner or occupier of any lock dam or weir in or on the stream or bed of the Thames to demand or receive any toll or payment on or in respect of any vessel passing through by or over that lock dam or weir.

No tolls  
for private  
locks &c.

(e) *Powers of Conservators for regulating navigation &c.*

81. Sections 28 51 54 55 and 62 of the Harbours Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847 so far as the same are applicable for the purposes of and are not varied by or inconsistent with this Act are incorporated with and

Incorporation of  
provisions  
of Harbours

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A.D. 1932. form part of this Act and shall apply to the Thames  
— as if the Thames were a harbour by this Act authorised  
Docks and to be constructed and as if the word “ Conservators ”  
Piers had been inserted therein instead of the word “ under-  
Clauses Act takers ” wherever such last-mentioned word appears.  
1847.

Assistance of harbour-  
masters in  
their  
duties. **82.** The Conservators may from time to time by  
resolution under common seal authorise any one or more  
of their officers to assist any harbour-master in the  
execution of his duties or may authorise any such officer  
to exercise alone all or any of the powers contained in  
the provisions of this Act relating to harbour-masters  
and those provisions shall be read as if the expression  
“ harbour-master ” wherever therein appearing included  
any officer so authorised.

Powers of  
harbour-  
masters. **83.** Any harbour-master may give directions for  
all or any of the following purposes (namely):—

For regulating the time and manner in which any  
vessel shall enter into go out of or lie in the  
Thames and the position mooring or unmooring  
placing or removing of any vessel within the  
Thames;

For regulating the manner in which any vessel  
within the Thames or lying at any public draw  
dock or landing-place in the Thames shall take  
in or discharge its cargo or any part thereof  
or shall take in or deliver ballast;

For regulating the time and manner in which any  
vessel shall lie at any public draw dock or  
landing-place in the Thames and the position  
mooring or unmooring placing or removing of  
any vessel lying thereat :

Provided that it shall not be lawful for any such  
harbour-master to direct that any vessel shall lie or be  
within any part of the Thames where by any Act of  
Parliament it shall or may be directed that no vessel  
shall lie or be nor to unmoor or remove from any part  
of the Thames duly appointed as a boarding landing or  
quarantine station any vessel moored or placed there  
under the authority of the Commissioners of Customs  
and Excise nor to moor or place any vessel within low-  
water mark of or alongside any quay custom house  
station or other place appropriated to the service of the  
customs.

**84.** The master of every vessel within the Thames or lying at any public draw dock or landing-place in the Thames shall regulate such vessel according to the directions of any harbour-master made in conformity with this Act and any master of any vessel who after notice in writing signed by such harbour-master of any such direction served upon him shall not forthwith regulate such vessel according to such direction shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

A.D. 1932.

—  
Penalty on not complying with directions of harbour-master.

**85.** If the master of any vessel within the Thames or lying at any public draw dock or landing-place in the Thames shall not moor unmoor place or remove such vessel according to the directions in writing of any harbour-master given to such master such harbour-master may cause such vessel to be moored unmoored placed or removed according to the directions aforesaid and employ a sufficient number of persons for that purpose and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by such master and may be recovered summarily as a civil debt or as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Power of harbour-master to remove vessels.

**86.** If the master of any vessel moored or fastened within the Thames or any other person on board such vessel shall not upon demand of any harbour-master unloose or slacken the rope or chain by which such vessel is moored or fastened or if there be no person on board such vessel such harbour-master may unloose or slacken the rope or chain by which such vessel is moored or fastened and cause if necessary a sufficient number of persons for the protection of such vessel to be put on board the same and all expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the master of such vessel and may be recovered summarily as a civil debt or as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Harbour-master may slacken ropes.

**87.** Officers and servants of the Conservators appointed by them to perform duties at the piers or landing-places of the Conservators may preserve order on or at such piers or landing-places and the avenues and approaches thereto and prevent the intrusion thereon of persons who have no intention of embarking on board any vessel from such piers or landing-places and may remove persons unnecessarily lingering or loitering on or about such piers or landing-places and may assist vessels in making fast to such piers or landing-places.

Preservation of order &c. at piers &c.

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A.D. 1932.

—  
Power to  
enter and  
inspect  
vessels.

**88.** Any officer of the Conservators on producing if required so to do a certificate of his personal authority signed by the secretary may from time to time and at any time for any purpose of this Act enter into or upon any vessel within the Thames below Teddington Lock and inspect and examine such vessel and every part thereof.

Conser-  
vators may  
require  
lights inter-  
fering with  
navigation  
to be  
removed.

**89.**—(1) The Conservators may by notice in writing require any person placing or using on or near the Thames below Teddington Lock any light which is in the opinion of the Conservators calculated to mislead persons navigating the Thames below Teddington Lock or to interfere with the safe navigation of vessels upon the Thames below Teddington Lock from and after the receipt of such notice to screen alter extinguish remove or discontinue such light.

(2) If any person for the space of three days after the receipt of such notice refuse or fail to screen alter extinguish remove or discontinue any light so placed or used by him or if any person at any time after screening altering extinguishing removing or discontinuing any light with respect to which he shall have received any such notice replace or again use such light or place or use any other light in lieu thereof so that the same in the opinion of the Conservators is calculated to mislead persons navigating the Thames below Teddington Lock or to interfere with the safe navigation of vessels upon the Thames below Teddington Lock such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding the like amount.

Name of  
launch to  
be con-  
spicuously  
displayed.

**90.**—(1) Every launch registered under this Act shall have the registered name of such launch conspicuously and to the satisfaction of the Conservators or their officers painted in letters of such colour character and size as and upon a ground of such colour as the Conservators may prescribe upon each side of the bow and also upon the stern of such launch.

(2) If any launch registered under this Act is used for the purpose of navigating the Thames without the registered name of such launch being painted thereon as by this section required the owner of such launch shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

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**91.** Every house-boat and other pleasure boat (not being a launch) registered under this Act shall have the registered number crest badge or mark thereof displayed thereon in such manner size and place as the Conservators from time to time prescribe by byelaws for the time being in force.

A.D. 1932.  
—  
House-boats and other pleasure boats to be marked.

**92.**—(1) Every launch registered under this Act shall when in course of navigation under mechanical power after sunset and before sunrise on any part of the Thames carry and exhibit the following lights (namely) :—

Launches to carry certain lights.

- (a) On or before the foremast or if there be no foremast on the funnel or on a staff at the bow in either case at a height above the hull of not less than four feet a bright white light behind a glass shade or slide upon which the registered number of such launch shall be legibly and conspicuously painted in black figures;
- (b) On the starboard side a green light; and
- (c) On the port side a red light;

and every such light shall be of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere at a distance of at least one mile.

(2) Where any launch is in course of navigation under mechanical power after sunset and before sunrise without carrying and exhibiting such lights in manner aforesaid the master of such launch shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

**93.** Every person who knowingly causes or permits to be concealed the registered name of any launch while such launch is used for the purpose of navigating the Thames or the registered number of any launch while such launch is used for the purpose of navigating the Thames under mechanical power after sunset and before sunrise shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty for concealing name or number of launch.

**94.** In case any complaint shall be made to the Conservators as to the navigation of any pleasure boat registered under this Act then the registered owner of such boat shall upon the application in writing to him by the secretary for that purpose give all information

Owner to afford information as to person in charge.

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*Act, 1932.*

A.D. 1932. — in his power to the secretary as to the person who at any particular time was in charge of such boat and any registered owner refusing to give such information or by his own negligence or default being unable to give the same shall be guilty of an offence against this enactment and shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Every pleasure boat to be deemed to be in charge of one person.

**95.** Every pleasure boat used on the Thames above Teddington Lock shall be deemed to be in charge of one person who shall be in every case the registered owner of such boat or in the absence of such owner the person duly appointed or permitted by him to be in charge or the person hiring such boat and in the absence of any such person then any person having control or being in command of such boat.

Person in charge of pleasure boat to be responsible for order.

**96.** Every person for the time being in charge of any pleasure boat on the Thames shall be responsible for the conduct of all persons on board such boat and upon proof that an offence under this Act or under any byelaw made by the Conservators and for the time being in force has been committed by any person on board such boat on the Thames and that the person in charge has refused to give the name and address of the offender or by his own negligence or default has been unable to give such information the person in charge shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Rules as to navigation of Thames.

**97.**—(1) Every vessel navigating the Thames shall be navigated with care and caution and at such a speed and in such a manner as not to endanger the lives of or cause injury to persons or endanger the safety of or cause damage to other vessels or any moorings or to the banks of the Thames or other property.

(2) Special care and caution shall be used in navigating vessels when passing vessels of all kinds especially those of the smaller classes and such as are employed in dredging or removing sunken vessels or other obstructions.

(3) If the life of any person or the safety of any vessel mooring bank or other property is endangered or injury or damage is caused to any person vessel mooring bank or other property by a passing vessel

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the onus shall lie upon the person in charge of such passing vessel to show that she was navigated with care and caution and at such a speed and in such manner as directed by this section. A.D. 1932.

(4) The person in charge of any vessel who in navigating such vessel contravenes or fails to observe the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

(5) If any person holding any launch certificate under this Act be twice convicted of any offence against this section such certificate shall forthwith thereafter cease to be of any force and it shall be in the discretion of the Conservators whether or not they will grant a fresh certificate to such person. And if there be two convictions of offences against this section arising out of the navigation of any one and the same launch in respect of which there is a launch certificate for the time being in force such certificate shall forthwith cease to be of any force and it shall be in the discretion of the Conservators whether or not they will grant a fresh certificate in respect of such launch.

(6) For the purpose of enforcing this section the clerk to the justices before whom any conviction under it shall take place shall notify such conviction by letter to the secretary in all cases where the Conservators are not themselves the prosecutors.

**98.** The Commissioner of Metropolitan Police and the chief constables of all counties and boroughs maintaining separate police forces through or by which the Thames flows if they think fit at the request of the Conservators and upon such terms as to payment by the Conservators or otherwise as may from time to time be agreed may provide officers and constables to keep the peace preserve order and prevent breaches of this Act and any byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force and generally to exercise police authority at the piers or landing-places and the avenues and approaches thereto belonging to or under the control of the Conservators and situate within the jurisdictions of the said commissioner or chief constables and to remove any persons who may act in contravention of this Act and the byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force.

Power to employ metro-politan city and county police.

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A.D. 1932.  
Special  
powers of  
police &c.

**99.**—(1) The Commissioner of Metropolitan Police may with a view to maintain order and secure the safety of the public from time to time give such orders as he thinks expedient for the purpose of regulating the passage of vessels on such part of the Thames as lies within his jurisdiction on any occasion when large crowds may assemble on such part.

(2) If the master of any vessel disobeys any officer or constable of any police force engaged in keeping order on such occasion as aforesaid he shall in the case of a vessel propelled otherwise than by oars be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and in the case of a vessel propelled by oars to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(3) Any superintendent inspector or serjeant of any police force may enter on any vessel the master of which refuses to comply with any orders given in pursuance of this section for the purpose of taking such measures as may be necessary for carrying into effect the objects of this section or any orders made thereunder. And any person obstructing the entry of any superintendent inspector or serjeant in pursuance of this section or impeding his efforts to carry the same into effect shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Police to  
observe  
byelaws of  
Conser-  
vators and  
directions  
of their  
inspectors  
on certain  
occasions.

**100.** Whilst any byelaw of the Conservators for regulating the passage of vessels on the Thames on any occasion when large crowds may assemble thereon shall be in force all officers and constables of any police force shall observe the same and if any inspector of the Conservators engaged in superintending the execution of such byelaws shall be present on any such occasion all such police officers and constables shall observe the directions of such inspector of the Conservators.

*(f) Ancillary provisions.*

Power for  
officers &c.  
to enter  
fishing  
boats &c.

**101.**—(1) Any officer of the Conservators and also any other person specially authorised in this behalf under the hand of the chairman or the secretary may enter into any vessel employed or about to be or having been employed on the Thames in taking or endeavouring to take fish and may therein search for fish unlawfully taken and any unlawful or prohibited

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net or apparatus for taking or destroying fish and may seize any such fish net or apparatus found therein and may also seize on the shores or banks of the Thames any fish unlawfully taken or any unlawful or prohibited net or apparatus for taking or destroying fish. A.D. 1932. —

(2) Any such officer or person shall with all practicable speed after so seizing any fish or net or apparatus bring the same before a justice to be dealt with in pursuance of the byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force or otherwise according to law.

**102.** If any person wilfully does any of the following things (namely) :— Penalties for injuries to property of Conservators &c.

- (1) Opens or causes to be opened any lock gate paddle valve clough or sluice belonging to any lock or weir on the Thames;
- (2) Flushes or draws down or causes to be flushed or drawn down water from any lock or lock cut on the Thames;
- (3) Cuts breaks or injures or causes to be cut broken or injured any tree hedge fence embankment bridge post rail or other work upon any lands belonging to the Conservators or used for any of the purposes of this Act;
- (4) Injures any towpath of the Thames;

he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

**103.**—(1) Whenever any vessel is sunk or stranded in the Thames the Conservators may cause such vessel to be raised or in case of sunken vessels which it is not reasonably practicable to remove to be blown up or otherwise destroyed so as to clear the Thames therefrom and may recover from the owner of such vessel at the time of the sinking or stranding thereof all expenses incurred by the Conservators in or in connection therewith or in raising or saving any furniture tackle and apparel of the said vessel or any goods chattels and effects raised or saved from such vessel or in watching or controlling such vessel either summarily as a civil debt or as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction. As to vessels sunk or stranded.

(2) The Conservators may if they think fit detain any such vessel furniture tackle apparel goods chattels

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A.D. 1932. — and effects so raised or saved as aforesaid for securing reimbursement to themselves for such expenses and on non-payment thereof on demand may after giving to such owner seven days' notice cause such vessel furniture tackle apparel goods chattels and effects or any part of the same respectively to be sold in such manner as they think fit and out of the proceeds of any such sale may reimburse themselves for any expenses incurred by them under the provisions of this section and shall hold the surplus (if any) of such proceeds in trust for the persons entitled thereto and in case such proceeds shall be insufficient to reimburse the Conservators for such expenses the deficiency shall be paid to the Conservators by such owner on demand and in default of payment may be recovered as aforesaid.

(3) Except in cases of emergency the Conservators shall give to the owner of any vessel twenty-four hours' previous notice in writing before blowing up or destroying any such vessel under the powers of this section and the owner may on giving twelve hours' notice after the expiration of the aforesaid notice be at liberty forthwith himself to remove or destroy such vessel.

As to  
removal of  
obstruc-  
tions.

**104.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Conservators may remove anything causing an obstruction in the Thames or to the proper use of any towpath thereof and also any floating timber which impedes the navigation thereof and the expenses of removing any such thing or floating timber may be recovered from the owner of such thing or floating timber either summarily as a civil debt or as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) The Conservators may if they think fit detain such thing or floating timber for securing reimbursement to themselves for such expenses and on non-payment thereof on demand may after giving to the owner forty-eight hours' notice sell such thing or floating timber and out of the proceeds reimburse themselves for any expenses incurred by them under the provisions of this section rendering the surplus (if any) to the owner on demand.

(3) In case such proceeds shall be insufficient to reimburse the Conservators for such expenses the deficiency shall be paid to the Conservators by such

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owner on demand and in default of payment may be recovered as aforesaid. A.D. 1932.

(4) This section shall not apply to any county bridge or to any bridge or other work constructed in course of construction or to be constructed under the authority of any Act or any Order confirmed by or having the effect of an Act of Parliament.

**105.**—(1) Whenever the navigation or the proper use of any towpath of the Thames is obstructed by any tree bush shrub or projection the Conservators may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order upon the owner or occupier of the land whereon such tree bush shrub or projection grows or is fixed to cut prune or lop such tree bush or shrub or to remove such projection so that the navigation or the proper use of the towpath be not obstructed thereby and such court may make such order.

As to cutting trees obstructing navigation or towpaths.

(2) If such owner or occupier shall not comply with such order within a time to be specified therein the Conservators may cut prune or lop such tree bush or shrub or remove such projection and recover the expenses thereby incurred from such owner or occupier either summarily as a civil debt or as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction and such owner or occupier shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day during which such order remains not complied with.

**106.**—(1) Whenever in the opinion of the Conservators any wharf pier or artificial bank or any portion thereof respectively is out of repair or insecure so as to be dangerous to any person passing along the Thames or to any vessel either moored alongside of or passing by the same or is in any manner injurious or likely to be injurious to the Thames or to the free navigation thereof the Conservators by notice in writing given to the owner or occupier of such wharf pier or bank or if such owner or occupier cannot be found left upon or affixed to such wharf pier or bank may require the owner or occupier thereof to repair such wharf pier or bank to the satisfaction of the engineer of the Conservators within a time to be specified in such notice.

Wharves piers and banks to be repaired.

(2) In case the owner or occupier does not comply with such notice the Conservators may put such wharf

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A.D. 1932. — pier or bank into repair and recover either summarily as a civil debt or as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction the expenses incurred thereby from the owner or occupier thereof or the owner or occupier of any house or land to which such wharf pier or bank may belong or with which the same may be connected and used and such owner or occupier shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

(3) No bank shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be artificial by reason only of the owner or occupier thereof having constructed works for the protection thereof.

Broken  
piles &c.  
to be  
removed.

**107.** The Conservators may from time to time remove any broken dangerous or useless piles or mooring chains and other nuisances and remove or shorten any waterways causeways stairs or other projections injurious to the navigation and any expenses incurred by the Conservators under this section shall be recoverable by them either summarily as a civil debt or as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction from the owner or occupier of the premises so removed or shortened :

Provided that the Conservators shall not except in case of emergency remove any such piles or mooring chain or other nuisance or remove or shorten any such waterway causeway stairs or other projection which shall respectively be above the City Stone above Staines Bridge unless they shall have given to the owner or occupier of such piles chain nuisance waterway causeway stairs or other projection notice in writing of their intention so to do seven days at the least before commencing so to do nor unless such owner or occupier shall not within seven days after receipt of such notice have failed to remove or shorten the same.

Preventing  
obstruc-  
tions of  
towpaths.

**108.** Every person who without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie upon him) puts or causes or suffers to be upon any towpath of the Thames anything which obstructs the passage of persons or horses along such towpath and does not remove the same after notice in writing from the Conservators so to do within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding

five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings. A.D. 1932.

**109.**—(1) The owner of every vessel shall be and is hereby made answerable for all damage done by such vessel or by any person employed in or about the same by any means whatsoever to any of the banks or other works erected maintained or repaired by the Conservators under the power in that behalf conferred on them by the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is “General powers as to works for navigation.”

Liability of owners of vessels.

(2) The amount of any such damage may be recovered by the Conservators from the owner of any such vessel either summarily as a civil debt or in any court of competent jurisdiction but without prejudice to the right of the owner to recover the amount of all damage and costs paid by the owner under the provisions of this section from any person so employed by whom such damage was done.

#### PART IV.

##### LANDS.

**110.** The Lands Clauses Acts (except the provisions thereof relating to access to the special Act) so far as the same are applicable for the purposes of and are not varied by or inconsistent with this Act are incorporated with and form part of this Act.

Incorporation of Lands Clauses Acts.

**111.**—(1) The Conservators may for the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Act from time to time as they think fit purchase any lands.

Purchase of lands.

(2) With respect to the purchase and taking of lands for the purposes of locks lock-houses or weirs the Conservators may purchase lands otherwise than by agreement and sections 176 (Regulations as to purchase of lands) and 297 (As to Provisional Orders made by Local Government Board) of the Public Health Act 1875 shall apply to any such purchase as if those sections were re-enacted in this Act with the substitution of the Minister of Transport for the Local Government Board and of the Conservators for a local authority and on the petition or application of the Conservators the Minister of Transport may make such Provisional Orders as may be made under those sections as applied by this section.

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(3) The Minister of Transport subject to the consent of the Treasury may fix the fees to be payable in respect of Provisional Orders made by the Minister under this section and such fees shall be paid by such authorities and persons as the Minister of Transport may determine.

(4) The Minister of Transport may make regulations in relation to applications for Provisional Orders under this section and the publication of notices and advertisements and the manner in which and the time within which representations and objections with reference to the application are to be made and the holding of public inquiries in the cases in which public inquiries are required to be held under this section and in such other cases as he may think advisable and to any other matters of procedure respecting the obtaining and granting of Provisional Orders under this section.

Power to accept and hold lands for certain purposes.

**112.**—(1) The Conservators may accept and hold upon such terms and conditions as they think fit any land which any person may offer to them for dedication to public uses in connection with any of the purposes of this Act.

(2) It shall be lawful for any person to give grant dedicate convey or devise any land or right over land to the extent of his estate and interest to the Conservators for the purpose of enabling the public to use such land or any part thereof as a public highway or as a place of public resort or for the purpose of creating bathing-places or camping-grounds or landing-places or for any other purposes connected with this Act any of the provisions of the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act 1888 or of any Act amending the same or of any other Act or any rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) Nothing in this section shall authorise the Conservators to create or permit any nuisance.

Power to acquire easements &c. by agreement.

**113.** Persons empowered by the Lands Clauses Acts to sell and convey or release lands may if they think fit subject to the provisions of those Acts and of this Act grant to the Conservators any easement right or privilege (not being an easement right or privilege of water in which any party other than the parties to the agreement have an interest) required for the purposes of this Act in over or affecting any such lands and the provisions of the said Acts with respect to lands and

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rentcharges so far as the same are applicable in this behalf shall extend and apply to such grants and to such easements rights and privileges as aforesaid respectively. A.D. 1932.

**114.** The Conservators may from time to time sell lease (on building or other leases) exchange or otherwise dispose of in such manner for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as they think fit and in case of sale either in consideration of a gross sum or of an annual rent or of any payment in any other form any lands or any interest in any lands for the time being vested in them and in their judgment not required for the purposes of this Act and may sell exchange or dispose of any rents reserved on the sale exchange lease or disposition of such lands or any reversionary interest therein and may make execute and do any deed act or thing proper for effectuating any such sale lease exchange or other disposition and on any exchange may give or take any money for equality of exchange Provided that the Conservators shall absolutely sell and dispose of the reversion of any building lease of such lands granted by them within ten years from the date of such lease.

Power to sell &c. lands.

**115.** The Conservators may from time to time if they think fit let on lease to any person who may be willing to take the same for such time not exceeding three years and at such rent as may be mutually agreed upon any pier or landing-place erected by the Conservators below Teddington Lock or the right to receive such tolls as the Conservators shall have previously appointed to be taken at any such pier or landing-place and every such lessee shall have the same rights powers and authorities for taking receiving and recovering such tolls as are by this Act given to the Conservators or to any of their officers.

Conservators may let piers and landing-places.

**116.** The Conservators may from time to time purchase by agreement any private mooring chains.

Private mooring chains may be purchased.

**117.** When and so often as any officer or servant of the Conservators shall cease to hold office under the Conservators or to be in their employ if such officer or servant or the wife or widow or any of the children family or other representatives of such officer or servant or any other person who may have the possession of any premises belonging to the Conservators shall neglect or refuse to deliver up the possession thereof for the

Recovery of possession of certain premises.

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A.D. 1932. — space of twenty-four hours next after demand therefor made by notice in writing so to do then it shall be lawful for any justice by warrant under his hand and seal to order a constable or other officer of the peace with such assistance as shall be necessary to enter upon or into such premises in the daytime and to remove the persons who shall be found thereon or therein together with their goods off or out of such premises and to put the Conservators or such person as they shall direct into possession of such premises.

Certain exemptions from rates and taxes.

**118.** Notwithstanding anything in any Act and notwithstanding any custom to the contrary all tolls which for the time being may be demanded and received by the Conservators under this Act in respect of the Thames and all lands buildings locks pounds towpaths bridges ferries and works for the time being vested in the Conservators in respect of the Thames shall be exempt from all local rates taxes assessments impositions and payments whatsoever and all such tolls lands buildings locks pounds towpaths bridges ferries and works in respect of the Thames above the City Stone above Staines Bridge shall be also exempt from all parliamentary rates taxes assessments and payments whatsoever.

PART V.

PREVENTION OF POLLUTION.

Special interpretation relating to pollution.

**119.**—(1) In this Part of this Act the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively unless there is something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (namely) :—

“ The river ” means and includes the river Thames from its rise in the county of Gloucester to an imaginary straight line drawn from high-water mark on the bank of the river at the boundary line between the parishes of Teddington and Twickenham in the county of Middlesex to high-water mark on the Surrey bank of the river immediately opposite the last-mentioned point;

“ Tributary ” means and includes the whole and every part of any and every river stream

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watercourse cut dock canal channel and water communicating either directly or indirectly with the river and being within the area included within the limits shown on the deposited map; A.D. 1932.

“Deposited map” means the map signed in triplicate by the Honourable William George Arthur Ormesby-Gore the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons to whom the Bill for the Thames Conservancy Act 1924 was referred one copy whereof was deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments another copy whereof was deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office of the House of Commons and another copy whereof was deposited in the office of the Conservators;

“Oil” means oil of any description and includes spirit produced from oil and oil mixed with water;

“Sanitary authority” means any urban or rural sanitary authority acting in the execution of the Public Health Acts or any of them.

(2) The deposited map shall for all purposes of this Act be conclusive evidence as to the extent of the area included in the said limits and shall be deemed to be a document of a public nature within the meaning of section 14 of the Evidence Act 1851.

**120.** It shall be the duty of the Conservators by all lawful and proper means to preserve and maintain at all times as far as may be the flow and purity of the water of the river and its tributaries and to cause the surface of the river and its tributaries within three miles of the river to be (as far as is reasonably practicable) effectually scavenged in order to secure the removal therefrom of substances liable to putrefaction. Duty of Conservators to preserve flow and purity of water.

**121.—(1)** If any person without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie upon him) does any of the following things (namely):— Ballast &c. not to be thrown into river or tributaries.

(a) Unloads throws or puts or causes or suffers to fall any gravel or any substance which has been used as ballast or any stones earth mud ashes dirt refuse soil or rubbish into the river or into any tributary so as to tend either directly or in combination with similar acts of the same or

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other persons to impede the proper flow or be detrimental to the purity of the water of the river or any tributary;

- (b) Wilfully causes or knowingly suffers any oil or tar to flow or pass into the river or into any tributary;

he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding ten pounds :

Provided that a local authority using oil or tar in the construction maintenance or repair of a highway shall not be deemed to have committed an offence against paragraph (b) of this subsection by reason of such oil or tar flowing or passing into the river or into any tributary so long as such local authority use all reasonable means to prevent such oil or tar flowing or passing as aforesaid.

(2) Where any offence against the provisions of this section is committed from or out of a vessel the master and the owner of the vessel shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished under this section so that the master and the owner of the vessel be not both punished in respect of the same offence.

Ballast &c.  
not to be  
deposited  
so as to be  
carried into  
river or  
tributaries.

**122.**—(1) If any person without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie upon him) knowingly puts any gravel or any substance which has been used as ballast or any stones earth mud ashes dirt refuse soil or rubbish in any place where the same is likely to drain be blown or pass or be carried by floods or extraordinary tides into the river or into any tributary the Conservators may serve notice upon such person requiring him to remove the same or to comply with such conditions as the Conservators may prescribe in order to prevent such gravel or other thing as aforesaid draining or being blown or passed or carried into the river or into any tributary.

(2) In default of compliance with the requirements of such notice within a period to be specified in the notice the Conservators may cause such person to be summoned before a court of summary jurisdiction to show cause why such requirement should not be complied with and upon the Conservators satisfying the court that it is likely that such gravel or other thing as aforesaid may drain or be blown or passed or carried into the

river or into any tributary the court may order such person to remove the same or to comply with all or any of the requirements of the notice within a time to be specified in the order not exceeding one month from the date thereof and to pay to the Conservators their reasonable costs in the matter to be ascertained by the court and specified in the order.

A.D. 1932.

(3) If such person disobeys such order he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings and the Conservators may on such default if they think fit (without prejudice to any such penalties) do the work required by the order and recover the expenses thereof from the person in default either summarily as a civil debt or in any court of competent jurisdiction.

**123.** If any person without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie upon him) does any of the following things (namely):—

Sewage &c.  
not to be  
sent into  
river or  
tributaries.

- (a) Opens into the river or into any tributary any sewer drain pipe or channel whereby sewage or any offensive or injurious matter whether solid or fluid shall or is likely to flow or pass into the river or into such tributary;
- (b) Wilfully causes or knowingly suffers any sewage or any offensive or injurious matter whether solid or fluid to flow or pass into the river or into any tributary;

he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding fifty pounds :

Provided that this section shall not extend to or be deemed to prevent the opening into the river or into any tributary of any sewer drain pipe or channel connecting with any works constructed by a local authority after the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five with the approval of the Minister of Health for the purpose of the purification of sewage but nothing herein contained shall authorise the flow or passage of any offensive or injurious matter into the river or into any tributary from any such sewer drain pipe or channel :

Provided further that paragraph (b) of this section shall not apply to any such sewage or matter so flowing

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*Act, 1932.*

A.D. 1932. — or passing into the river or into any tributary down or through any sewer drain pipe or channel which on the seventeenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four was lawfully used for that purpose.

Notice for  
discon-  
tinuance of  
pollution  
proceedings  
&c.

**124.**—(1) Whenever any sewage or any offensive or injurious matter whether solid or fluid is caused or suffered to flow or pass into the river or into any tributary the Conservators may and (as regards the flow or passage of sewage or matter aforesaid into any part of any tributary situate within the counties of Bedford Northampton Warwick Worcester East Sussex or West Sussex) shall give notice in writing to the person causing or suffering the same so to flow or pass requiring him within a time to be specified in such notice but not being less than three months to discontinue such flow or passage.

(2) The Conservators may if they think fit at any time and from time to time extend the time specified in such notice by another notice in writing.

(3) If any person to whom any such notice is given thinks himself aggrieved by reason of the time allowed either by the original or by any subsequent notice not being sufficient he may not later than one month before the expiration of the time so allowed by writing delivered to the secretary demand an extension of such time and in case the Conservators refuse to comply with such demand the question of such extension shall be referred to an arbitrator (to be appointed by agreement or failing agreement by the Minister of Health on the application of either party) who shall have power to extend the time so allowed.

(4) Any person to whom any notice is under this section given by the Conservators shall notwithstanding anything in any other Act within the time allowed by such notice subject to any extension of such time as in this section provided discontinue the flow or passage of the sewage or matter to which the notice refers and in default of so doing shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and be liable on summary conviction thereof or on conviction thereof on indictment to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding fifty pounds Provided that notwithstanding anything in this Act or any Acts

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Act, 1932.

incorporated herewith any proceeding in respect of such a misdemeanour may be removed by certiorari into the High Court. A.D. 1932. —

(5) After the conviction of any person of an offence against the provisions of this section the Conservators may with the sanction of the court which so convicted such person (but not otherwise) stop up and keep stopped up the outlet of any sewer drain pipe or channel in respect of or by means of which such offence was committed or whereby flowed or passed the sewage or matter for not discontinuing the flow or passage of which such person was convicted of an offence as aforesaid and for that purpose may do all works that appear to them requisite and may enter on any lands and the court may order that the Conservators may recover from the person offending all expenses incurred by them in and about so doing with costs either summarily as a civil debt or as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction. If any person at any time prevents obstructs or hinders the Conservators from or in stopping up any outlet as aforesaid or unstops or damages any works for stopping up any outlet stopped up by the Conservators under this section he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds :

Provided that no sewer drain pipe or channel discharging into the river and vested in any local authority shall be stopped up if such local authority has taken or is taking all practical means to procure the conviction of the actual offender.

(6) Any notice given under the provisions of this section by the Conservators to the owner or occupier of any land or premises shall continue in force notwithstanding any temporary or partial suspension of the flow or passage of sewage or matter aforesaid from such land or premises and notwithstanding any change in the ownership or occupation of such land or premises and shall affect the owners and occupiers of such land or premises in succession to the owner or occupier upon whom such notice was served in like manner in every respect and with the same obligations and consequences as though any such successive owner or occupier were the owner or occupier upon whom such notice was served.

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(7) When any such notice has been given with respect to the discontinuance of the flow or passage of any sewage or matter aforesaid from any land or premises used for manufacturing purposes and not situated in a town and for three years after the expiration of the time allowed by the original or any subsequent notice no proceedings have been taken by the Conservators in respect of any default in complying with such notice then and in every such case no proceedings shall be taken in respect of any such default unless the Conservators before commencing such proceedings have given a renewal or copy of such notice to the person liable in respect of such default and such person has suffered one month to elapse after the receipt of such notice and has not during such period complied with the requirements of such notice.

(8) Every notice given by the Conservators under the authority of the enactments by this Act repealed or of any of those enactments to the owner or occupier of any premises with respect to the discontinuance of the flow or passage of sewage or any offensive or injurious matter from such premises shall notwithstanding the repeal of the said enactments continue in force and so far as any such notice was duly given shall be deemed to be a notice duly given for a like purpose under the authority of this Act Provided that where any such notice requires anything to be discontinued within a time therein specified or where the said repealed enactments or any of those enactments required anything to be discontinued within any time from the giving of such notice prescribed by such enactments or any of those enactments or where under such enactments or any of those enactments such notice would if this Act had not been passed have been in force for any prescribed time then in any and every of those cases such time shall be reckoned as it would have been reckoned if this Act had not been passed.

Liability of  
sanitary  
authorities

**125.** Where any sewage or any offensive or injurious matter whether solid or fluid flows or passes into the river or into any tributary after passing through or along any sewer drain pipe or channel which is vested in a sanitary authority the sanitary authority shall be

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deemed knowingly to suffer the sewage or matter A.D. 1932.  
aforesaid to flow or pass : —

Provided that no liability shall attach to any sanitary authority under or by virtue of this section if the sanitary authority has taken or is taking all practical means to prevent the sewage or matter flowing or passing into the river or into any tributary or to procure the conviction of the actual offender.

126.—(1) For the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Part of this Act the Conservators and their officers on producing if required so to do a certificate of their personal authority signed by the secretary may from time to time and at any time between the hours of nine in the forenoon and four in the afternoon enter upon any land or premises for the purpose of examining and laying open the same.

Power to enter and inspect lands &c. for purposes of this Part of Act.

(2) If admission is refused any court of summary jurisdiction on complaint thereof on oath by any officer of the Conservators (made after reasonable notice in writing of the intention to make the same has been given to the person having custody of the land or premises) may by order require the person having custody of the land or premises to admit during the hours aforesaid the Conservators and their officers or any of them upon the land or premises and to permit them or any of them to examine and lay open the same and if no person having custody of the land or premises can be found the court shall on oath made before it of that fact by order authorise the Conservators and their officers or any of them during the hours aforesaid to enter upon such land or premises and to examine and lay open the same.

(3) Any order made under this section shall continue in force until the examination and laying open of the land or premises for the purposes of which such order was made are completed.

(4) Any person who refuses to obey an order made under this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(5) Where in the exercise of any of the powers by this section conferred the Conservators and their officers or any of them lay or lays open any land or premises they or he shall forthwith make and complete

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A.D. 1932. — such examination and fill in and make good the surface of such land and restore the same or such premises (as the case may be) as near as may be to the former condition thereof.

(6) Where any person sustains any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers of this section in relation to any matter as to which he is not himself in default full compensation shall be made to such person by the Conservators and any dispute as to the fact of damage or amount of compensation shall in default of agreement be ascertained by and recovered before a court of summary jurisdiction. Provided always that the provisions of this section shall not apply within the limits of the Port of London under the jurisdiction of the port sanitary authority thereof.

Sanitary  
authorities  
owners and  
occupiers  
to afford  
information.

**127.**—(1) For the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Part of this Act the sanitary authority of any district in which and every person owning or occupying any lands on in through or under which any sewer or drain being within the area included within the limits shown on the deposited map is situate shall within twenty-eight days after application in writing therefor made to such authority or person (as the case may be) by the Conservators (such application being addressed in the case of a sanitary authority to the clerk of such authority)—

- (a) produce for inspection by the Conservators all such plans in his possession of such sewer or drain;
- (b) furnish to the Conservators at reasonable charges to be paid by the Conservators copies of all such plans; and
- (c) furnish to the Conservators all such information as to such sewer or drain and the ownership of or control over the same;

as such authority or person may be able to produce or furnish.

(2) If any such authority or person shall make default in so doing they or he shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

[22 & 23 GEO. 5.] *Thames Conservancy Act, 1932.* [Ch. xxxvii.]

**128.** The Conservators and their officers or any of them on producing if required so to do a certificate of their or his personal authority signed by the secretary may once in every year and at any other time when they or he have or has reasonable cause to suspect that any alteration has been made since the last inspection in the sanitary arrangements of a vessel board and inspect at any reasonable time every part of any vessel being in the Thames above Teddington Lock for the purpose of ascertaining whether any sewage or any other offensive or injurious matter whether solid or fluid is passing or can pass into the Thames from or out of such vessel.

A.D. 1932.

—  
Inspection  
of sanitary  
arrange-  
ments of  
vessels.

**129.**—(1) All persons cutting and also all persons employing others to cut or knowingly suffering persons in their employ to cut weeds grass or other vegetation in the river or in any tributary shall remove or cause to be removed therefrom such weeds grass or other vegetation immediately after the cutting thereof so as to prevent their remaining in and decaying and contaminating the water of the river or tributary.

Weeds &c.  
not to be  
thrown in  
river.

(2) No person shall throw or sweep or employ any other person to throw or sweep or knowingly suffer any person in his employ to throw or sweep any weeds grass or other vegetation into the river or into any tributary.

(3) Every person who acts in contravention of this enactment shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

**130.** It shall not be competent for any person other than the Conservators their officers solicitors or agents to institute or carry on any proceeding or prosecution under the provisions of this Part of this Act.

Right to  
prosecute  
to be in  
Conser-  
vators only

**131.** Nothing in this Part of this Act shall be deemed to legalise or permit any nuisance or shall take away or prejudicially affect any remedy or right which any person would or might have had or exercised if this Act had not been passed as against any person for the time being causing or suffering the flow or passage of any sewage or any offensive or injurious matter.

Act not to  
legalise  
nuisances  
or affect  
other  
remedies.

**132.**—(1) On complaint being made to the Minister of Health by the Conservators that any sanitary authority within any part of the area included within the limits

Provision  
in case of  
neglect of  
sanitary

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A.D. 1932. shown on the deposited map which is liable to floods has  
— failed to exercise or perform the powers or duties con-  
authority to perform certain duties. ferred or imposed upon such authority with regard  
to the cleansing of earth-closets privies ashpits or  
cesspools for any part of the district of such authority  
situate within such part of the said area the Minister  
of Health on being satisfied that there is a reasonable  
ground of complaint (regard being had to maintaining and  
preserving the purity of the water in the river or in any  
tributary) shall call upon the sanitary authority against  
whom the complaint is made for an explanation and if  
the said authority shall not within such time as the said  
Minister may fix give an explanation which in the opinion  
of the said Minister is sufficient or remedy the cause of  
complaint the said Minister may make such order upon  
the said authority as in his opinion the circumstances  
require and such order shall be binding upon the said  
authority and shall be enforceable by action at the suit  
of the said Minister or of the Conservators.

(2) The Minister of Health may in any case in which  
he may think fit so to do hold a local inquiry for the  
purposes of this section and the provisions of section 72  
(Provisions as to local inquiries) of the Local Government  
Act 1894 shall apply to any local inquiry so held as if  
the said Minister were referred to therein in lieu of the  
Local Government Board and as if in subsection (2)  
thereof the words " five guineas " had been inserted in  
lieu of the words " three guineas."

For protection of cultivation of water-  
cress. **133.** Nothing in the provisions of this Act relating  
to pollution shall prevent the owners lessees or occupiers  
of watercress beds using any streams channels springs of  
water or works in connection therewith for the proper  
cultivation of watercress by any of the best known  
methods or from opening any such drains pipes or  
channels as may be required for the purpose of passing  
water through any such beds into any tributary.

PART VI.

CHARGES ON VESSELS MERCHANDISE &C.

(a) *Tolls on vessels carrying merchandise.*

Tolls on merchandise. **134.**—(1) In lieu of the maximum tolls and wharfage  
charges in respect of merchandise traffic on the Thames  
specified in Part I of Table A of the schedule to the Canal

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Tolls and Charges No. 6 (River Lee &c.) Order 1894 A.D. 1932.  
(confirmed by the Canal Tolls and Charges No. 6 (River Lee &c.) Order Confirmation Act 1894) there shall be substituted the maximum tolls specified in the Second Schedule to this Act Provided that where merchandise is conveyed in a boat which passes through one or more locks on the Thames the Conservators may charge a minimum toll of five shillings.

(2) Save as aforesaid the said Order of 1894 shall in its application to the Thames continue in full force and effect and the tolls and charges authorised by this section shall respectively be recoverable in like manner as provided by the said Order of 1894 as varied by this Act for the recovery from a bye-trader of tolls and charges thereunder.

(3) Nothing in this section contained shall prejudice lessen or affect the rights and powers of the Port Authority as regards the tolls chargeable in respect of merchandise conveyed on vessels within the Port of London under and by virtue of the Port of London (Consolidation) Act 1920 or any of the Acts or Orders mentioned therein.

(4) In this section the words "merchandise" "bye-trader" and "boat" have respectively the meanings assigned thereto by the said Order of 1894.

**135.** The master of any vessel shall whenever requested so to do by any officer of the Conservators authorised to receive any of the tolls hereinbefore mentioned on his producing if required to do so a certificate of his personal authority signed by the secretary forthwith truly state to such officer the name and address of the owner of such vessel and the place or places to which such vessel is bound and in case of default shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Masters of vessels to state on request names and addresses of owners and where bound.

(b) *Mooring charges.*

**136.** The Conservators may from time to time demand and receive in respect of vessels using any of the moorings in the Thames belonging to the Conservators the charges appointed by byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force save that no charge shall be made for vessels tied up or moored at night or for a reasonable time when not at work unless the traffic of the Thames is thereby impeded.

Charges for use of moorings.

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(c) *Tolls for piers.*

Tolls  
leviable at  
piers and  
landing  
places.

**137.**—(1) The Conservators may from time to time demand and receive in respect of steam and other vessels landing or embarking any passengers or goods (other than merchandise as defined in the Canal Tolls and Charges No. 6 (River Lee &c.) Order 1894 (confirmed by the Canal Tolls and Charges No. 6 (River Lee &c.) Order Confirmation Act 1894)) at or from any pier or landing-place erected by or belonging to them tolls not exceeding sixpence for each and every time of calling at the same or in lieu of all or any part of such tolls the tolls by byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force appointed to be demanded and received (either in all cases or in certain cases as defined by such byelaws) according to the number of passengers landed at or embarked from any such pier or landing-place :

Provided always that the Conservators may from time to time if they think fit permit steam and other vessels to land and embark passengers and goods at or from all or any of such piers and landing-places without the payment of any toll whatever.

(2) The Conservators may from time to time erect and maintain such toll houses or other conveniences on or near each pier or landing-place erected by them as they think fit and tolls not exceeding those for the time being authorised by this Act or any byelaw made by the Conservators may be demanded and received at such pier or landing-place by such persons as the Conservators from time to time appoint before any steam or other vessel be permitted to make fast to or to moor or touch at such pier or landing-place for the purpose of landing or embarking passengers or goods.

(3) The collector of the said tolls at any such pier or landing-place may prevent any vessel the master of which shall neglect or refuse to pay the proper amount of toll payable by him from making fast to or mooring or touching at such pier or landing-place.

(d) *Tolls for ferries.*

Tolls for  
ferries.

**138.** The Conservators may from time to time demand and receive in respect of ferries across the Thames above Teddington Lock established and maintained by

them and for the use of ferry boats belonging to them the tolls appointed by byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force. A.D. 1932. —

(e) *Lock tolls on pleasure boats.*

**139.** The person in charge of a pleasure boat or passenger steamer (as the case may be) passing through by or over any of the locks on the Thames shall pay to the Conservators or to the lock-keepers or other persons authorised by the Conservators to receive tolls such toll as may for the time being be fixed by the Conservators but not exceeding the appropriate sum in that behalf specified in the Third Schedule to this Act. Lock tolls on pleasure boats and passenger steamers.

(f) *Charges on pleasure boats.*

**140.**—(1) The Conservators on payment to them for the registration of any pleasure boat (other than a launch or house-boat) of the sum for the time being fixed by the Conservators in accordance with the provisions of this Act and delivery to them on a form in accordance with any byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force of such particulars concerning such boat (including the name and address of the owner thereof) as such byelaws require shall— Registration of pleasure boats other than launches and house-boats.

- (a) assign to such boat if not let and not intended to be let for hire a number crest badge or mark or if let or intended to be let for hire a number;
- (b) register such boat in a book to be kept by them for that purpose at their office together with the several particulars aforesaid and the number crest badge or mark assigned to such boat; and
- (c) grant to the owner of such boat a certificate of such registration bearing the number crest badge or mark assigned to such boat.

(2) The Conservators shall from time to time grant a renewal of such certificate on payment of the sum for the time being fixed by the Conservators in respect of every renewal.

(3) Every such certificate and any renewal thereof is in this Act referred to as a "boat certificate."

**141.**—(1) The Conservators on payment to them for the registration of any launch of the sum for the time being fixed by the Conservators in accordance with the Registration of launches.

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A.D. 1932. — provisions of this Act and delivery to them on a form in accordance with any byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force of particulars of the name size and dimensions (including length from stem to stern) of such launch and of the name and address of the owner thereof shall—

- (a) assign to such launch a number;
- (b) register such launch in a book to be kept by them for that purpose at their office together with the several particulars set forth in such form and the number assigned to such launch; and
- (c) grant to the owner of such launch a certificate of such registration bearing the number assigned to such launch.

(2) The Conservators shall from time to time grant a renewal of such certificate from the first day of January in every year for the like period on payment of the sum for the time being fixed by the Conservators in respect of every renewal.

(3) Every such certificate and any renewal thereof is in this Act referred to as a “launch certificate.”

(4) The Conservators shall not register two or more launches in the same name and in case of any dispute as to which launch shall bear the name the launch which has longest borne the name shall be the launch to be registered in such name and registration of the other launch shall be deferred until the owner thereof shall have furnished a name for it which can be properly registered.

Registra-  
tion of  
house-boats.

**142.**—(1) The Conservators on payment to them by the owner of any house-boat of the charges in respect thereof for the time being fixed by the Conservators in accordance with the provisions of this Act and delivery to them on a form in accordance with any byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force of such particulars concerning such house-boat (including the name and address of the owner thereof) as such byelaws require shall—

- (a) assign to such house-boat a number;
- (b) register such house-boat in a book to be kept by them for that purpose at their office together with the several particulars aforesaid and the number assigned to such house-boat; and

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(c) grant to the owner of such house-boat a certificate of such registration bearing the number assigned to such house-boat. A.D. 1932.

(2) The Conservators shall from time to time grant a renewal of such certificate on payment of the sum for the time being fixed by the Conservators in respect of every renewal.

(3) Every such certificate and any renewal thereof is in this Act referred to as a "house-boat certificate."

**143.**—(1) There shall be paid to the Conservators for the registration of a pleasure boat (other than a house-boat) and for every renewal of the certificate of registration of a pleasure boat (other than a house-boat) such sum as may for the time being be fixed by the Conservators not exceeding the appropriate sum in that behalf specified in Part I of the Fourth Schedule to this Act : Charges for  
pleasure  
boats.

Provided that for the registration or for the renewal of the certificate of registration of a pleasure boat (other than a house-boat) which is also required to be and is registered with and licensed by the Port Authority under the provisions of the Port of London (Consolidation) Act 1920 relating to watermen and lightermen and is marked in accordance with such provisions the sum payable shall not exceed five shillings for a period expiring on the third thirty-first day of December after the date of such registration or renewal.

(2) The owner of every house-boat on the Thames whether in use or not shall pay to the Conservators on the first day of January in every year or in the case of a house-boat not entering or being upon the Thames until a date subsequent to the first day of January in any year then in respect of that year on such subsequent date such sum as may for the time being be fixed by the Conservators not exceeding the appropriate sum in that behalf specified in Part II of the Fourth Schedule to this Act :

Provided that if in any year a stationary house-boat or a dismantled house-boat (in respect of which a reduced sum is payable as in Part II of the said Fourth Schedule mentioned) shall by reason of any alteration of such vessel or of the purposes for which the same is used cease to belong to the class in which it is registered and shall become a house-boat (not being a stationary

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A.D. 1932. — house-boat or a dismantled house-boat) the owner thereof shall thereupon become liable to pay and shall pay to the Conservators the sum payable under this Act in respect of a house-boat (other than a stationary house-boat or a dismantled house-boat) but he shall be entitled to deduct from the amount of such sum the reduced sum (if any) paid by him in respect of the same as a stationary house-boat or a dismantled house-boat as the case may be for the then current year.

Expiry of  
registration  
certificates.

**144.** Every certificate of registration or renewal thereof granted by the Conservators in respect of a pleasure boat shall expire on the thirty-first day of December next after the date thereof :

Provided that as respects a pleasure boat (other than a launch or house-boat) in respect of which there shall be or shall have been paid to the Conservators for the registration or renewal of the certificate of registration a sum calculated upon the basis of a triennial registration the certificate of registration or the renewal thereof (as the case may be) shall expire on the third thirty-first day of December next after the date thereof.

Pleasure  
boats not  
to be used  
without  
certificates  
unless  
exempted  
from  
registration.

**145.—(1)** Except as hereinafter provided no pleasure boat unless exempted from registration as in this Act provided shall at any time be used on the Thames unless a boat certificate a launch certificate or a house-boat certificate as the case may be relating thereto be then in force :

Provided that—

- (a) The Conservators may issue to the builder or owner of any launch a licence for a bona fide trial trip of such launch upon such terms and conditions as to the Conservators may seem fit and subject to such terms and conditions a builder or owner to whom such a licence is issued may make such trip without there being in force a launch certificate relating to such launch ;
- (b) The Conservators may subject to the provisions of this Act from time to time make such bye-laws as to them seem meet (i) for the more effectually preventing contraventions of the provisions of this section prohibiting the user of pleasure boats (not being launches) unless

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certificated (ii) for classifying pleasure boats (not being launches) whether for the purposes of registration under this Act or for the purposes of the application of any byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force and (iii) for exempting any class or classes so formed from registration under this Act. A.D. 1932.

(2) If at any time any launch except as in this section provided is used on the Thames there not being then in force a launch certificate in respect of such launch the master of such launch shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and a daily penalty of forty shillings.

**146.**—(1) If after receiving and considering any complaint made to the Conservators respecting the navigation or use on the Thames of any pleasure boat or if after receiving and considering a report from any of their officers servants or agents authorised generally or in any particular case by the Conservators to examine and who shall have examined such pleasure boat and after hearing the owner thereof the Conservators are of opinion that in the interest of the safety of navigation or of the amenity of the Thames such pleasure boat should not be registered or continue to be registered with them the Conservators may notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force refuse to register such pleasure boat or may cancel the certificate of registration thereof and thereupon such certificate shall cease to be of any force. Power to refuse or cancel registration of pleasure boats.

(2) Any such owner deeming himself aggrieved by any such refusal or cancellation may appeal therefrom to a metropolitan police magistrate or to a court of summary jurisdiction for any area through or by which the Thames flows and if the magistrate or court decides that such refusal or cancellation is unreasonable the Conservators shall forthwith register or re-register such pleasure boat and such costs of the successful party to the appeal as the magistrate or court shall direct shall be paid to such party by the unsuccessful party to such appeal.

**147.** The Conservators shall in registering pleasure boats place in separate lists those let or which may be let for hire and those not so let nor intended so to be. Registers to separate vessels let for hire from those not so let.

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—  
Registration  
of  
transfers of  
pleasure  
boats.

**148.**—(1) Upon every transfer of the ownership of a pleasure boat in respect of which a boat certificate a launch certificate or a house-boat certificate as the case may be is in force the transferor shall and the transferee may forthwith give notice of such transfer to the Conservators.

(2) The Conservators shall in either case thereupon without charge grant to such transferee a fresh boat certificate launch certificate or house-boat certificate as the case may be in respect of such pleasure boat for the period for which the existing certificate is unexpired and shall cause his name and address to be inserted in the register in the place of that of the transferor.

(3) Until such notice shall have been given the transferor shall for all the purposes of this Act and of any byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force be deemed to be the owner of such pleasure boat.

(4) If any person being the transferor of the ownership of a pleasure boat as aforesaid shall fail to give notice forthwith of such transfer to the Conservators he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Registering  
&c. on  
alteration  
of class.

**149.** Where any pleasure boat registered under this Act as belonging to any particular class of pleasure boats shall by reason of any alteration of such boat cease to belong to that class the certificate of registration of such boat in that class and every renewal of such certificate shall cease to be in force and for the purposes of the provisions of this Part of this Act as to registration of pleasure boats and granting of certificates of registration and to renewals of such certificates and to sums payable to the Conservators on any such occasions the registering of any pleasure boat in any class other than that in which such boat was last previously registered shall be deemed an original registering of such boat.

Registers  
to be open  
to inspection.

**150.** Every person shall be entitled during office hours to inspect the several registers of pleasure boats by this Act required to be kept on payment of one shilling for every inspection of every such register.

Certificate  
to be  
produced.

**151.**—(1) The master of any launch or house-boat in respect of which there is for the time being in force a launch certificate or a house-boat certificate as the case may be shall when such launch or house-boat is

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being used on the Thames produce such launch certificate or house-boat certificate on demand being made by any officer of the Conservators and on such officer producing if required so to do a certificate of his authority signed by the secretary. A.D. 1932.

(2) If any such master makes default in so doing he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(g) *General.*

**152.** If any person forcibly passes or attempts to pass any vessel through by or over any lock without having duly paid the full amount of any toll in this Act mentioned payable in respect of such vessel such person shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds over and above the full amount of such toll. Penalty on eluding payment of toll.

**153.** The tolls in this Act mentioned shall not be levied unless not less than four weeks at the least previously notice of such tolls shall have been inserted in the London Gazette and advertised in two daily morning newspapers published and circulating in London nor unless a statement of the amount of the tolls for the time being leviable shall be placed in some conspicuous part of the office of the Conservators : Notice of tolls to be given.

Provided that no such advertisement shall be required in respect of any tolls levied by the Conservators at the commencement of this Act.

**154.**—(1) Every officer of the Conservators authorised by them to collect any of the tolls in this Act mentioned shall immediately upon his coming on duty place his Christian name and surname painted on a board in white letters on a black ground in legible characters of such size as the Conservators shall direct in the front or some other conspicuous part of the toll house (if any) where he shall be stationed to collect the said tolls and shall continue the same so placed during the whole time he is upon duty. Collectors to put up their names on boards in front of toll houses.

(2) If any such officer do not place and continue such board placed as aforesaid or demands or takes a toll greater or less than that authorised or in anywise hinders any person from reading such Christian name or surname or any table of tolls there set up or refuses

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A.D. 1932. — to tell his name to any person who demands the same having paid the toll demanded or gives a false name upon such demand he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Tables of  
tolls to be  
affixed at  
places  
where  
collected.

**155.**—(1) The Conservators shall from time to time cause to be painted on boards or written on paper in distinct and legible characters and affixed and continued conspicuously at every place where they are authorised to demand and receive tolls tables of the tolls authorised to be taken thereat.

(2) No toll shall be demanded of any person at any such place during such time as such board or paper is not so affixed. Provided always that if any such board or paper shall be destroyed injured or obliterated such toll shall continue payable during such time as may be reasonably required for the restoration or reparation of such board or paper in the same manner as if the same had continued affixed and in the state required by this Act.

Power to  
make  
arrange-  
ments as to  
tolls.

**156.**—(1) The Conservators may from time to time enter into and carry into effect agreements with persons liable to pay tolls with respect to the mode and times for the collection and payment thereof or the payment of annual or other periodical sums by way of composition therefor :

Provided that the Conservators shall not by or under any such agreement or arrangement make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to or in favour of any particular person or any particular description of traffic in any respect whatsoever or subject any particular person or any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

(2) If any person liable to pay any tolls thinks himself aggrieved by any such agreement or arrangement or by anything done in pursuance thereof he may apply to the Minister of Transport and the Conservators shall follow the directions of the Minister of Transport in the matter.

Moorings  
charges  
and tolls to  
be charged  
equally.

**157.** Subject to the provisions of this Act all charges for moorings and tolls payable under this Act shall at all times be charged equally and after the same respective rate upon all persons and in respect of all

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vessels and no remission reduction or advance of such charges or tolls shall either directly or indirectly be made partially or in favour of any particular person or vessel but every such remission reduction or advance shall take effect with respect to all persons and to all vessels of the same respective sort. A.D. 1932.  
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**158.** In case all or any part of any toll or charge respectively specified in the Third Schedule or the Fourth Schedule to this Act is not paid on demand to any officer of the Conservators authorised by them to demand and receive the same then and in every such case the Conservators may recover such charge or toll or part thereof from the owner or master of the vessel in respect of which such charge or toll is payable either summarily as a civil debt or in any court of competent jurisdiction. Recovery of lock tolls and charges.

**159.** Before selling (except in case of emergency) under the powers contained in this Act any vessel or goods for the purpose of recovery of any of the tolls or charges respectively referred to in the Second Schedule the Third Schedule or the Fourth Schedule to this Act the Conservators shall give to the owner of any vessel or to the owner or consignee of any goods seven days' notice of their intention to sell the same. Notice of intention to sell vessels or goods.

**160.** Nothing in this Act contained shall require to be registered under this Act any vessel which is being used and worked for hire by a freeman of the Watermen's Company or by the widow of any such freeman and which at the time of such user may be required to be and is registered with and licensed by the Port Authority under the provisions of the Port of London (Consolidation) Act 1920 relating to watermen and lightermen and is marked in accordance with such last-mentioned provisions. Exemption of certain vessels from registration.

**161.** Nothing in this Act shall extend to charge with rates or subject to any control any vessel belonging to or employed in the service of the Commissioner of Police of the metropolis using any part of the Thames and not conveying goods for hire but all such vessels shall have the free use of the Thames without any charge or rate being made for using the same Provided that if any person claim and take the benefit of such exemption without being entitled thereto he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds. Exemption of police vessels from rates.

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PART VII.

ABSTRACTION OF WATER AND PAYMENTS BY  
WATER BOARD AND WATER COMPANIES.

Power to  
Water  
Board to  
abstract  
water.

**162.** Subject as hereinafter provided it shall be lawful for the Water Board by means of all or any one or more of the intakes which they may for the time being lawfully use to take divert and impound in any one day any quantity of water from the Thames not exceeding twelve hundred million gallons. Provided nevertheless that such water shall only be taken diverted or impounded subject to the conditions following :—

- (1) The daily average quantity of water so taken diverted or impounded during any calendar year shall not exceed three hundred million gallons. Provided that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained the daily average quantity of water to be taken diverted or impounded by the Water Board during any calendar year shall not exceed two hundred and thirty million gallons unless or until the Water Board shall have obtained power to construct a storage reservoir or storage reservoirs in addition to any such reservoirs authorised to be constructed by the Water Board at the commencement of this Act :
- (2) The Water Board shall not take divert or impound water from the Thames above Penton Hook Weir at any time when the actual flow of water over Penton Hook Weir is at a less rate than two hundred and eighty-five million gallons per day or reduce the actual flow of water over Penton Hook Weir to a less quantity than two hundred and eighty-five million gallons in any one day :
- (3) The Water Board may in any one day on which the natural flow of water over Penton Hook Weir is at a rate exceeding two hundred and eighty-five million gallons per day but not exceeding three hundred and eighty-five million gallons per day take divert and impound from the Thames above Penton Hook Weir all water flowing in excess of the rate of two hundred and eighty-five million gallons per day and no more :

- (4) The Water Board may in any one day on which the natural flow of water over Penton Hook Weir is at a rate exceeding three hundred and eighty-five million gallons per day but not exceeding eight hundred and fifteen million gallons per day take divert and impound from the Thames above Penton Hook Weir in addition to the one hundred million gallons authorised by subsection (3) hereof one-half of the water flowing in excess of the rate of three hundred and eighty-five million gallons per day and no more : A.D. 1932.
- (5) The Water Board may in any one day on which the natural flow of water over Penton Hook Weir is at a rate exceeding eight hundred and fifteen million gallons per day take divert and impound from the Thames above Penton Hook Weir in addition to the one hundred million gallons and in addition also to the two hundred and fifteen million gallons authorised by subsections (3) and (4) hereof respectively all water flowing in excess of the rate of eight hundred and fifteen million gallons per day and no more :
- (6) The Water Board shall not take divert or impound water from the Thames at any time when the actual flow of water over Teddington Weir is at a less rate than one hundred and seventy million gallons per day or reduce the actual flow of water over Teddington Weir to a less quantity than one hundred and seventy million gallons in any one day :
- (7) Notwithstanding anything in this section contained the Water Board shall not take divert or impound water from the Thames by means of their intake between Penton Hook Weir and Shepperton Weir at any time when the actual flow of water immediately below such intake is at a less rate than one hundred and fifty million gallons per day such rate of flow to be ascertained by deducting the quantity of water taken diverted or impounded by means of such intake from the quantity of water actually flowing over Penton Hook Weir :
- (8) The Water Board shall not take divert or impound water from the Thames in any reach so as to reduce the normal level of water in that reach.

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—  
Payments  
by Water  
Board.

**163.** The Water Board shall in each year to and including the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and thereafter so long as the average daily quantity of water from the Thames taken diverted or impounded by the Water Board shall not exceed three hundred million gallons pay to the Conservators the annual sum of ninety thousand pounds by equal quarterly payments on the thirty-first day of March the thirtieth day of June the thirtieth day of September and the thirty-first day of December in every year.

Payments  
by Water  
Board to  
be without  
deduction  
and  
charged on  
water fund.

**164.** The quarterly payments to be made as aforesaid by the Water Board shall be made without deduction and all sums so paid shall in the hands of the Conservators be free from all parliamentary and local taxes rates and assessments whatever and shall be charged on the water fund of the Water Board in like manner as the payments made by the Water Board to the Conservators were immediately before the commencement of this Act charged by virtue of the enactments repealed by this Act and section 4 of the Metropolis Water Act 1902.

Ascertain-  
ing quan-  
tities of  
water  
taken from  
Thames by  
Water  
Board.

**165.**—(1) The water to be taken diverted or impounded by the Water Board from the Thames shall be measured or otherwise ascertained at the Water Board's several intakes or at such other convenient places as may be agreed between the Water Board and the Conservators and for that purpose the Water Board shall (unless such appliances as hereinafter mentioned have already been provided and approved by the Conservators) provide at such intakes or other places suitable appliances to be approved by the Conservators for measuring or otherwise ascertaining the quantity of water taken diverted or impounded by the Water Board by means of such intake or intakes and the Water Board shall maintain in good working order all appliances so provided or already provided.

(2) The Water Board shall in every week make to the Conservators a correct return in writing of the total quantity of water taken diverted or impounded by them from the Thames in each day in the week ending at midnight on the Saturday then last past and such return shall show the quantity taken through each of the Water Board's intakes.

(3) The engineer of the Conservators and any other person from time to time authorised in writing by him

or by the secretary shall at all reasonable times have access to all or any part of the premises of the Water Board for the purpose of inspecting and checking the accuracy of all or any such appliances as aforesaid and of checking the returns made by the Water Board and the Water Board shall give to such engineer or other person all necessary facilities for inspecting and checking as aforesaid. A.D. 1932.

(4) In case any dispute shall arise between the Conservators and the Water Board with reference to the suitability accuracy or user of the appliances to be provided by the Water Board as aforesaid or to the correctness of any return by this section required to be made by the Water Board the matter shall be referred to a single arbitrator to be appointed failing agreement by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

**166.**—(1) The Water Board may take gravel water at any time when the actual flow of water over Teddington Weir amounts to or exceeds the rate of one hundred and seventy million gallons per day but not at any time when such flow is at a less rate than as aforesaid or so as to reduce such flow to a less quantity than one hundred and seventy million gallons in any one day. Gravel water.

(2) The water to be taken by the Water Board under this section shall not for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be part of the water authorised to be taken diverted or impounded under the section of this Act of which the marginal note is “Power to Water Board to abstract water” and no payment shall be made by the Water Board to the Conservators in respect of gravel water.

(3) The Water Board shall provide such appliances or adopt such means as may be approved by the Conservators for measuring or otherwise ascertaining the quantity of gravel water taken by the Water Board and shall in every week make to the Conservators a correct return in writing of the total quantity of gravel water taken by them in each day in the week ending at midnight on the Saturday then last past.

(4) The provisions of subsections (3) and (4) of the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is “Ascertaining quantities of water taken from Thames by

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A.D. 1932. Water Board " shall apply with the necessary modifications with respect to the provisions of the last preceding subsection of this section.

(5) In this section the expression " gravel water " means water obtained by means of works or apparatus lawfully constructed in or upon any lands works or property for the time being of the Water Board situate within a distance of one mile from any part of the Thames from the beds or strata of gravel underlying or surrounding such lands works or property.

(6) Nothing in this section shall prejudice or diminish the right of the Water Board as existing immediately before the commencement of this Act to take water from the beds or strata of gravel underlying or surrounding any lands works or property for the time being of the Water Board situate at a greater distance than one mile from the Thames.

Abstraction  
of water  
in times of  
emergency.

**167.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act but subject to the provisions of the sections of this Act whereof the marginal notes are respectively " Saving for Oxford Corporation " and " Saving for Reading Corporation " the Minister of Transport and the Minister of Health may on application being made as hereinafter in this section provided if they think fit from time to time in cases of serious emergency affecting the supply of water by the Water Board jointly by order provide for the temporary modification of the provisions of the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is " Power to Water Board to abstract water " for such period during the continuance of such emergency and subject to such conditions as appear to the said Ministers to be just and reasonable and the said Ministers may jointly by order revoke alter or amend any such order.

(2) An application for an order under this section or for the revocation alteration or amendment of any such order already made and for the time being in force may be made to the said Ministers by the Conservators or by the Water Board or by both of those bodies jointly and shall be accompanied by such information as the said Ministers or either of them may require.

(3) Before making revoking altering or amending any order under this section the said Ministers shall in

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case any such application shall be made by the Conservators give notice thereof to the Water Board the Port Authority the Thames and Tributaries Power Users' Association the Oxford Corporation and the Reading Corporation and in case any such application shall be made by the Water Board give notice to the Conservators the Port Authority the Thames and Tributaries Power Users' Association the Oxford Corporation and the Reading Corporation and the said Ministers shall in every such case as aforesaid consider any representations which may be made to them by the Conservators the Water Board the Port Authority the Thames and Tributaries Power Users' Association the Oxford Corporation or the Reading Corporation.

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—

(4) Where an order under this section modifying the provisions of the said section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Power to Water Board to abstract water" has been made and so long as the order is in force the Conservators with the approval of the Minister of Transport may make alter or revoke regulations relating to the opening shutting and management by the Conservators of the locks weirs and other works on the Thames and as to the drawing down or keeping back of the water in the Thames by the owner or occupier of any mill thereon and as to the draught of vessels navigating the Thames and as to any other like matters relating to the flow or depth of the water in the Thames consequential on or supplemental to any such order And such regulations may provide for the trial by any court of summary jurisdiction of persons guilty of offences against the regulations so however that the maximum penalties which may be imposed for any offence against any such regulation shall not exceed fifty pounds and a daily penalty not exceeding ten pounds and so that any penalty recovered for any such offence shall be applied as if the same were a penalty recovered under this Act.

(5) The Conservators and the Water Board or either of them shall not incur any liability at law or in equity in respect of anything done by them their officers servants or agents pursuant to or in consequence of any order or regulation under this section by reason or on account only of such order or regulation being at variance with any of the provisions of this Act or any other Acts of Parliament relating to the Thames.

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(6) Nothing contained in this section or in any order or regulation made thereunder shall be deemed to relieve the Conservators from any obligation or liability imposed upon them by the sections of this Act whereof the marginal notes are respectively "As to drawing down &c. of water" and "For protection of Port Authority."

Use of  
water by  
Water  
Board  
unrestricted.

**168.** Notwithstanding the restrictions (if any) contained in or imposed by any Act of Parliament or agreement the Water Board may use all water taken diverted or impounded by them under the powers of this Act for the supply of any portion or portions of their area of supply or for any other purpose for which they are authorised to use or supply water.

Water  
Board to  
cease or  
reduce  
pumping  
on notice.

**169.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Abstraction of water in times of emergency" on notice from the Conservators that the actual flow of water over Penton Hook Weir or Teddington Weir is at a rate not exceeding the minimum quantities prescribed by the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Power to Water Board to abstract water" the Water Board shall immediately stop taking diverting or impounding water from the Thames above such weir.

(2) On notice from the Conservators that the actual flow of water over Penton Hook Weir does not exceed five hundred million gallons per day the Water Board shall so adjust or reduce the rate at which they are taking diverting or impounding water above that weir that the quantity taken diverted or impounded on any day on which any such notice is given shall not exceed the quantity which the Water Board are by this Act authorised to take divert or impound.

(3) Any such notice may be given by telephone or telegraph by the engineer of the Conservators or by the secretary.

Alteration  
of intakes  
of Water  
Board.

**170.**—(1) In the event of the Water Board desiring at any time to alter the position and number of their intakes the consent of the Conservators if by law required may be withheld on the ground that such alteration would prejudice or interfere with the navigation or for other good cause but such consent shall not be

unreasonably withheld or be withheld on the ground that any additional payment or compensation should be made by the Water Board in consideration of such alteration. A.D. 1932.

(2) Any question as to whether the consent of the Conservators has been unreasonably withheld shall be referred to a single arbitrator to be appointed failing agreement by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

171.—(1) The flow of water over any weir shall for the purposes hereinbefore in this Part of this Act mentioned include all water passing through any lock adjacent to or connected with such weir and shall be ascertained by such suitable appliances as shall be provided for that purpose by the Conservators at any weir or weirs and at every such lock as aforesaid and such appliances shall be under the sole control of the Conservators and the certificate of the engineer or other officer of the Conservators of the quantity of water so ascertained shall be evidence of the flow of water over such weir or weirs and the Conservators shall maintain in good working order all appliances so provided. For ascer-  
taining  
flow of  
water over  
weirs.

(2) The Conservators shall in every month make to the Water Board a correct return in writing stating the actual flow over each weir gauged for the time being by the Conservators during each day in the month then last past.

(3) The engineer of the Water Board and any person from time to time thereunto authorised in writing by him or by the clerk of the Water Board shall at all reasonable times have access to all or any part of the premises of the Conservators for the purpose of inspecting and checking the accuracy of all or any such appliances as aforesaid and of checking records kept by the Conservators of the flow of water over any weir and the Conservators shall give such engineer or other person all necessary facilities for the purpose aforesaid.

(4) In case any dispute shall arise between the Water Board and the Conservators with reference to the suitability or user of any appliances provided by the Conservators as aforesaid or as to the accuracy of any such certificate or return as aforesaid the matter shall be

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A.D. 1932. — referred to a single arbitrator to be appointed failing agreement by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

As to  
reconstruc-  
tion of  
weirs.

**172.**—(1) Not less than one month before commencing the reconstruction or adaptation as a gauge weir of any weir next above or below any of the Water Board's existing or future intakes which may at any time require to be so reconstructed or adapted or the construction of any works in connection with any such reconstruction or adaptation the Conservators shall submit to the Water Board for their reasonable approval plans sections and specifications giving full particulars of the proposed reconstruction or adaptation and of any proposed works in connection therewith and a detailed estimate or detailed estimates of the cost of executing such reconstruction adaptation and works.

(2) If within one month after the receipt of any such plans sections specifications and estimates the Water Board shall by notice in writing addressed to the Conservators intimate their disapproval thereof or make any requirement with respect thereto with which the Conservators shall be unwilling to comply a dispute shall be deemed to have arisen. Provided that if the Water Board shall not give any such notice to the Conservators as aforesaid within such last-mentioned period of one month they shall be deemed to have approved of such plans sections and specifications.

(3) Any such reconstruction or adaptation and any works in connection therewith shall be executed in strict accordance with the plans sections specifications and estimates as approved by the Water Board or settled by arbitration and under the superintendence (if after sufficient notice in writing from the Conservators he shall choose to attend) and to the reasonable satisfaction of the engineer of the Water Board.

(4) Upon demand by the Conservators at any time after the completion in accordance with this section of any such reconstruction or adaptation and of any works in connection therewith the Water Board shall pay to the Conservators one-half of the cost of executing such reconstruction or adaptation and works as approved by the Water Board or settled by arbitration as the case may be.

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(5) In case any dispute shall arise between the Water Board or their engineer and the Conservators as to the necessity for any such reconstruction or adaptation or otherwise under this section the same shall be referred to a single arbitrator to be appointed failing agreement by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. A.D. 1932.

**173.** For the protection of the county councils of the administrative counties of Middlesex and Surrey (hereinafter in this section called "the councils") the following provision shall unless otherwise agreed apply and have effect (that is to say):—  
For protection of Middlesex and Surrey County Councils.

The clerks of the councils or either of them or any person authorised in writing by such clerks or either of them shall have like access to the premises of the Conservators as that given to the engineer of the Water Board by subsection (3) of the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "For ascertaining flow of water over weirs."

**174.** For the protection of the Port Authority the following provisions shall unless otherwise agreed have effect (that is to say):—  
For protection of Port Authority.

(1) The Conservators shall during every day when the actual flow of water over Teddington Weir is at a less rate than two hundred million gallons per day so arrange that not less than fifty million gallons of water shall be discharged over Teddington Weir during a period of six consecutive hours on each tide such period to be fixed in relation to the time of low water at Richmond by agreement between the Port Authority and the Conservators or in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed on the application of either party by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers Provided that this provision shall not apply on any day when the natural flow over Teddington Weir is at a less rate than one hundred and seventy million gallons per day:

(2) The engineer of the Port Authority or any other person from time to time thereunto authorised by him in writing shall at all reasonable times have access to the said appliances of the

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Conservators for gauging the daily flow of the Thames over Teddington Weir for the purpose of inspecting and ascertaining the same and the Conservators shall give such engineer or other person all necessary facilities for the purpose aforesaid.

Saving for  
South  
West  
Suburban  
Company.

**175.** Nothing contained in this Act shall prejudice or in any way affect the right of the South West Suburban Company to take water from the Thames in pursuance of section 4 of the South West Suburban Water Act 1908 and section 7 of the South West Suburban Water Act 1928.

Payments  
by South  
West  
Suburban  
Company.

**176.** The South West Suburban Company shall on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year pay to the Conservators for water taken by the said company from the Thames the sums following (that is to say) :—

If the water so taken during the half-year ending on the said thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December shall not exceed a quantity averaging three million gallons per day the sum of one thousand pounds ;

If the water so taken during any such half-year shall exceed a quantity averaging three million gallons per day but not exceed a quantity averaging three million five hundred thousand gallons per day the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds ;

and so on with the addition of two hundred and fifty pounds for every additional quantity averaging five hundred thousand gallons per day. Provided that for the purposes of this section any fractional part of five hundred thousand gallons in the average per day of the total quantity taken by the company during any such half-year shall be reckoned as a complete five hundred thousand gallons.

Payments  
by West  
Surrey  
Company.

**177.—(1)** The West Surrey Company shall so long as the average daily quantity of water taken by the said company from the Thames in any year shall not exceed one million five hundred thousand gallons pay to the Conservators the annual sum of three hundred pounds by equal half-yearly payments on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year.

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(2) If the West Surrey Company in any year take from the Thames a quantity of water exceeding an average daily quantity of one million five hundred thousand gallons the amount of the said company's annual payment shall in that year and thereafter be increased by the addition of one hundred pounds for every additional average daily quantity of five hundred thousand gallons or part thereof so taken as aforesaid. A.D. 1932. —

178. The payments to be made under this Part of this Act by the South West Suburban Company and the West Surrey Company respectively shall be the first charge on the net receipts of the said respective companies after and subject only to any debts or charges which were on the eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight payable thereout or charged thereon respectively and in priority to any claim of any shareholders stockholders proprietors or members of or in the said respective companies to any dividend or share of profits or receipts and it shall not be lawful for either of those companies at any time to pay or divide any dividend or share of profits or receipts to or among any shareholders stockholders proprietors or members of or in that company unless and until that company have paid to the Conservators the half-yearly payment accrued due from that company under this Act at the then last preceding thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December as the case may be. Payments by South West Suburban Company and West Surrey Company to be first charge on their receipts.

179. The half-yearly payments to be made as aforesaid by the South West Suburban Company and the West Surrey Company respectively shall be made without deduction and all sums so paid shall in the hands of the Conservators be free from all parliamentary and local taxes rates and assessments whatsoever. Payments by South West Suburban Company and West Surrey Company to be without deduction and free from taxes &c.

180. The South West Suburban Company and the West Surrey Company respectively shall not unless and until otherwise authorised so to do by Parliament take a quantity of water from the Thames in any day of twenty-four hours calculated from midnight to midnight greater than the quantity which such company might have lawfully taken in any such day immediately before the commencement of this Act. Restriction on quantity of water which may be taken by South West Suburban Company and West Surrey Company.

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Ascer-  
taining  
quantities  
of water  
taken by  
South  
West  
Suburban  
Company  
and West  
Surrey  
Company.

**181.**—(1) The South West Suburban Company and the West Surrey Company respectively shall at the cost of them respectively maintain in good working order suitable appliances approved by the Conservators for measuring or otherwise ascertaining the quantity of water taken by such companies respectively from every source of supply of such companies respectively from the Thames.

(2) The South West Suburban Company and the West Surrey Company respectively shall in every week make to the Conservators a correct return in writing of the total quantity of water taken on each day calculated as aforesaid in the week ending at midnight on the Saturday then last past from every source of supply of such company in respect of which such appliances shall have been provided.

(3) The engineer of the Conservators and any other person from time to time thereunto authorised by the Conservators under the hand of the chairman or the secretary shall at all reasonable times have access to all or any part of the premises of the South West Suburban Company and the West Surrey Company respectively for the purpose of inspecting all or any such appliances and of checking the returns made by such companies respectively and the said companies respectively shall give to such engineer or other person all necessary facilities for inspecting and checking as aforesaid.

(4) In case any dispute shall arise between the Conservators and the South West Suburban Company or the West Surrey Company with reference to the condition of any appliances to be maintained by such company as aforesaid or to the correctness of any return by this section required to be made by such company the matter shall be referred for determination to the arbitration of an engineer to be appointed by the Minister of Health on the application of either of the parties to such dispute.

For  
protection  
of Woking  
Company.

**182.**—(1) Section 8 of the Woking Water and Gas Act 1899 shall be read and have effect as if the following subsections had been inserted therein in lieu of subsections (4) and (5) of that section and as if subsection (7) had not been inserted therein :—

“(4) Provided that the Company shall not take divert or impound from the river Thames any

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daily excess quantity unless the water is flowing over Teddington Weir at a rate exceeding one hundred and seventy million gallons per day of twenty-four hours calculated as aforesaid :

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“(5) Provided also that on notice from the Conservators that the water is not flowing over Teddington Weir at a rate exceeding one hundred and seventy million gallons per day the Company shall immediately cease taking diverting or impounding water from the river Thames in excess of one million gallons in any one day calculated as aforesaid or so reduce the rate at which they are taking diverting or impounding water that the water taken diverted or impounded on any day calculated as aforesaid on which any such notice has been given shall not exceed one million gallons Any such notice may be given by telephone or telegraph.”

(2) Section 9 of the Woking Water and Gas Act 1899 shall be read and have effect as if the words “Teddington Weir” were substituted therein for the words “Molesey Weir.”

**183.**—(1) So long but so long only as the Woking Company are entitled to abstract water from the Thames the said company shall pay to the Conservators on the thirty-first day of December in each year the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds such payment to be deemed to be in respect of the average daily abstraction during the preceding twelve months of a quantity of water not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand gallons and to be payable whether such quantity of water or any part thereof be abstracted or not.

Payments  
by Woking  
Company.

(2) If in any half-year ending on the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December the average daily quantity of water taken by the Woking Company from the Thames in such half-year shall exceed two hundred and fifty thousand gallons but shall not exceed five hundred thousand gallons the Woking Company shall pay to the Conservators on such thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December (as the case may be) or within one month thereafter the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for such half-year

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A.D. 1932. — such payment to be in substitution for and not in addition to the payment mentioned in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) If in any half-year ending on the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December the average daily quantity of water taken by the Woking Company from the Thames in such half-year shall exceed five hundred thousand gallons but shall not exceed one million gallons the Woking Company shall pay to the Conservators on such thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December (as the case may be) or within one month thereafter the sum of three hundred pounds for such half-year such payment to be in substitution for and not in addition to the payment mentioned in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(4) If in any such half-year the Woking Company are entitled under the provisions of the Woking Water and Gas Act 1899 to take and take water from the Thames in excess of the average daily quantity of one million gallons the Woking Company shall pay to the Conservators an additional sum of one hundred pounds for every additional average daily quantity of five hundred thousand gallons or part thereof so taken by them in such half-year such payments to be in addition to the payments under subsection (3) of this section.

Acquisition  
by agree-  
ment of  
right of  
abstracting  
water from  
Thames.

**184.**—(1) Where any person is entitled under any Act of Parliament grant custom or otherwise to any right of abstracting or appropriating water which might otherwise flow or find its way into the Thames it shall be lawful for any such person on the one hand and the Conservators or any other person on the other hand to enter into and carry into effect an agreement or agreements for the conveyance of such right to the Conservators and every such right may be conveyed to the Conservators by deed and shall as from the date of such conveyance be absolutely extinguished to the intent that such water shall thereafter be allowed to flow into the Thames.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Water Board to make contributions out of their capital or revenue for or in aid of the acquisition and extinguishment of any such right and for the Conservators to accept such

contributions and contributions from any other person and to employ such contributions for or in aid of the acquisition and extinguishment of any such right. A.D. 1932.

PART VIII.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY COUNCILS OF COUNTIES AND  
COUNTY BOROUGHES.

**185.**—(1) There shall be paid to the Conservators by each of the councils of the several counties and county boroughs respectively mentioned in Part I of the Fifth Schedule to this Act (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the contributory authorities”) in each year the sums respectively set out in the said Part I of that schedule. Contributions by contributory authorities

(2) Every sum paid to the Conservators by the council of a county under the provisions of this section shall be paid as expenses for special county purposes to be apportioned and charged by the council of the county on the boroughs and urban districts and the rural parishes within their county mentioned in Part II of the said schedule and to the extent provided in that Part II :

Provided that the Middlesex County Council may at their option determine that the payment to be made by them under this section shall either—

- (i) be paid as expenses for special county purposes under the foregoing provisions of this section; or
- (ii) be made as if it were a contribution under section 29 (Power for council to contribute to open spaces) of the Middlesex County Council Act 1898.

(3) Every sum paid to the Conservators by the council of a county borough under the provisions of this section shall be paid out of the general rate fund of their borough.

(4) Such payments shall be made by equal half-yearly instalments on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in each year. Such payments shall be made without deduction and shall in the hands of the Conservators be free from all parliamentary and local taxes rates and assessments whatsoever.

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(5) For the purpose of obtaining payment from the contributory authorities of the sums to be paid by them as aforesaid the Conservators shall from time to time issue not less than fourteen days prior to the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December as the case may be a demand to each of the contributory authorities respectively stating the sum to be contributed by such contributory authority and requiring such contributory authority to pay the sum therein mentioned to the Conservators or as they may direct and the contributory authorities are hereby authorised and required to pay to the Conservators the sums payable by the contributory authorities respectively on the date on which the same is due and payable as aforesaid.

(6) If any such contributory authority fails to pay any sum payable by such contributory authority on the date on which the same is due and payable as aforesaid the same shall be a debt due to the Conservators from the contributory authority so failing and shall if not paid within two months from that date bear interest at the rate of six pounds per centum per annum from the date on which the same is due and payable as aforesaid until paid and the Conservators may in addition to all other remedies sue such contributory authority for the amount unpaid in any court of competent jurisdiction.

PART IX.

REVISION OF PAYMENTS CONTRIBUTIONS TOLLS &C.

Revision  
of pay-  
ments con-  
tributions  
maximum  
tolls &c.

**186.**—(1) The Minister of Transport and the Minister of Health may on application being made as hereinafter in this section provided if they think fit at any time after the commencement of this Act or after the expiration of five years from the date of any order made in pursuance of this section jointly by order provide for the variation of the provisions of this Act regulating the payments to be made to the Conservators by the Water Board the West Surrey Company and the Woking Company the contributions to be made by the councils of the several counties and county boroughs respectively mentioned in the Fifth Schedule to this Act and the maximum tolls on merchandise lock tolls and registration charges specified in this Act or in the Second Schedule the Third Schedule and the Fourth Schedule hereto

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or any one or more of such payments contributions  
tolls or charges and of any statutory provisions conse-  
quential on or supplemental to any such variation as  
aforesaid in such manner and subject to such conditions  
as appear to the said Ministers to be just and reasonable :  
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Provided that any such order shall not operate to  
increase the said payments contributions and maximum  
tolls and charges above the amounts specified in this Act  
but after an order shall have been made reducing the  
said payments contributions and maximum tolls and  
charges or any of them it shall be lawful for the said  
Ministers jointly to make an order increasing the said  
payments contributions and maximum tolls and charges  
then in force or any of them to amounts not exceeding  
those specified in this Act :

Provided further that in modifying such payments  
contributions and maximum tolls and charges or any of  
them the said Ministers shall so fix the same as to enable  
the Conservators to provide for the payment of all proper  
expenses of and in connection with the working manage-  
ment and maintenance of the undertaking of the Con-  
servators and the payment of all other costs charges and  
expenses properly chargeable to revenue including the  
interest on and repayment of all moneys borrowed by  
the Conservators and not paid off at the time of the  
making of such order as well as the interest on and  
repayment of all moneys which the said Ministers shall  
be satisfied will require to be borrowed by the Con-  
servators during the period of the five years next after  
the date on which such order comes into force.

(2) An application for an order under this section  
may be made to the Minister of Health by the Water  
Board the West Surrey Company the Woking Company  
or the council of any county county borough borough or  
urban district mentioned in the Fifth Schedule to this  
Act or to the Minister of Transport by the Conservators  
or by ten persons who shall during the twelve months  
preceding the application have paid to the Conservators  
tolls on merchandise lock tolls or registration charges  
or by the Association of Master Lightermen and Barge-  
owners of the Port of London or by the Thames Boating  
Trades Association Limited.

(3) Any application under this section shall be  
accompanied by such information certified in such

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(4) Any order made in pursuance of this section shall come into force on such date as may be fixed by such order.

PART X.

FINANCIAL.

Returns  
and  
payments  
to Com-  
missioners  
of Crown  
Lands.

187.—(1) The Conservators shall in every year on or before the first day of February transmit to the Commissioners of Crown Lands a return verified by the treasurer or the secretary under his hand containing full particulars of all sales leases or grants or licences for docks recesses beds for boats or barges dwarf or other wharves piers landing-places piles mooring-chains stages cranes apparatus and other machinery or works of any description of in or upon any portions of the bed or shores of the Thames below Teddington Lock or any encroachments embankments and inclosures upon or from the bed or shores of that part of the Thames and containing an account of all sums of money which they or any person by their order or to their use received during the year ended on the then last thirty-first day of December for or in respect of any such sales leases grants or licences or for or in respect of any permission of the Conservators in reference to such bed shores encroachments embankments and inclosures and of all rents revenues and proceeds accruing or arising from the said bed shores encroachments embankments and inclosures such account

to specify the sources from which such sums rents revenues and profits were respectively derived. A.D. 1932.

(2) The Conservators shall in every year on or before the first day of March pay over one equal third part of all the sums rents revenues and proceeds received as aforesaid during the year ended on the then last thirty-first day of December unto the Commissioners of Crown Lands to be applied as part of the hereditary possessions and land revenues of the Crown.

**188.**—(1) It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Crown Lands to sell to the Conservators and for the Conservators to purchase from the said commissioners all or any part of the share estate right title and interest of His Majesty in right of His Crown under this Act in and to the sums of money rents revenues and proceeds arising and hereafter to arise from all sales leases grants licences and permissions made or given or hereafter to be made or given of or in respect of the bed and shores of the Thames (other than and except those parts of the said bed or soil or shores which are reserved to or vested in or in trust for His Majesty) and of and in respect of the encroachments embankments and inclosures thereof (other than and except as aforesaid) and which share is payable to the said commissioners under the last preceding section of this Act.

Authorising  
sale to  
Conser-  
vators by  
Commis-  
sioners of  
Crown  
Lands of  
share of  
Crown in  
certain  
moneys  
receivable  
by Con-  
servators.

(2) It shall be lawful for the said commissioners and the Conservators and any other persons necessary to be made parties and they are hereby respectively empowered to enter into and carry into effect contracts or agreements or deeds of conveyance or otherwise for effecting any such sale or purchase as aforesaid and all such contracts agreements deeds of conveyance or otherwise shall be effectual accordingly for vesting in the Conservators the estate right title and interest of His Majesty in right of His Crown thereby expressed to be sold to and purchased by the Conservators And the Conservators may pay any purchase money in respect of any such sale and purchase out of the conservancy fund including any moneys borrowed by the Conservators under this Act.

(3) As from the date of completion of any such purchase as aforesaid of the part share estate right title and interest of His Majesty in right of His Crown in the said sums rents revenues and proceeds this Act shall be read and have effect as if the following parts thereof were

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A.D. 1932. — repealed viz. the first proviso to the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Power to deal with materials fill up creeks &c." the sections of this Act whereof the marginal notes are respectively "Consideration for certain licences to be previously approved" and "Returns and payments to Commissioners of Crown Lands" and so much of the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Application of capital" as relates to any moneys payable under this Act to the Commissioners of Crown Lands.

Conser-  
vancy fund. **189.** The upper navigation fund established under section 241 (Upper Navigation Fund) of the Thames Conservancy Act 1894 as amended by subsection (2) of section 8 (Reconstitution of Conservators) of the Port of London Act 1908 shall continue and be known as the conservancy fund and all moneys received by the Conservators for and on account of this Act shall be carried to the conservancy fund and all payments by the Conservators for and on account of this Act shall be made out of the conservancy fund.

Accounts  
to be kept  
and to  
be open to  
inspection. **190.**—(1) The Conservators shall cause books to be provided and kept and true and regular accounts to be entered therein of all sums of money received and paid for and on account of this Act and of the several purposes for which sums of money shall have been received and paid.

(2) Such books shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any of the Conservators and any of the mortgagees of the fines rents tolls and other dues and profits receivable under this Act and the clerk of the Water Board and the secretary of the South West Suburban Company or of the West Surrey Company or any person duly authorised in writing by such clerk or secretary without fee or reward and the Conservators and other persons aforesaid or any of them may take copies of or extracts from the said books without paying anything for the same.

(3) The secretary or any other person having the custody of the said books who shall not on any reasonable demand of any Conservator or other person aforesaid permit him to inspect the said books or to take such copies or extracts as aforesaid shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

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**191.**—(1) The Conservators shall cause the accounts required to be kept by them under this Act to be balanced in each year to the then last thirty-first day of December. A.D. 1932.

(2) Fourteen days at least before the meeting at which they are to be produced the Conservators shall cause a full and true statement and account to be drawn out of the amount of all contracts entered into and of all moneys received and expended by virtue of this Act during the preceding year and also of all debts then owing by the Conservators arising under this Act. Statements of accounts to be prepared and to be open for inspection.

(3) The Conservators shall cause such statement and account to be printed and shall allow the same to remain for inspection at their office and every mortgagee of the fines rents tolls and other dues and profits receivable under this Act or any person acting on behalf of any such mortgagee or the clerk of the Water Board or the secretary of the South West Suburban Company or of the West Surrey Company or any person duly authorised in writing by such clerk or secretary may at all reasonable times inspect such statement and account and compare the same with the books and documents relating thereto in the possession of the Conservators.

(4) The secretary shall on demand furnish a printed copy of the said statement and account to every such mortgagee and person aforesaid without fee and fourteen days at the least previously to the meeting for examining and settling such account the Conservators shall give public notice of such intended meeting stating in such notice that the said statement and account are printed and lie at the office of the Conservators ready for the inspection of the parties interested.

**192.**—(1) The accounts of the Conservators so balanced as aforesaid together with the said statement and account shall be produced at the annual meeting of the Conservators or at some adjournment thereof and the accounts shall be then examined and settled by the Conservators. Accounts to be examined and settled at annual meeting.

(2) If the accounts be found just and true they shall be allowed by the Conservators and certified accordingly under the hand of the chairman of such meeting.

(3) After such accounts have been so allowed and certified and have been signed by the auditor as

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A.D. 1932. hereinafter provided the same shall be final in regard  
— to all persons whomsoever.

Appoint-  
ment and  
payment  
of auditor.

**193.** Previously to the meeting in each year at which the accounts of the Conservators for the preceding year are to be produced as aforesaid the Treasury shall appoint some person to be auditor of such accounts and every such auditor shall be paid by the Conservators for his time trouble and expenses in relation to his audit such sum as the Conservators think fit and the Treasury approve.

Auditor to  
examine  
accounts.

**194.—(1)** The auditor appointed as aforesaid as soon as conveniently may be after the meeting at which the accounts of the Conservators for the preceding year were settled as aforesaid shall attend at the office of the Conservators or at some other convenient place to be appointed by the Conservators and from time to time shall in the presence of the secretary if he desire to be present proceed to audit such accounts.

(2) The Conservators shall by the secretary produce and lay before such auditor the accounts so allowed and certified as aforesaid together with the statement and account hereinbefore mentioned accompanied with proper vouchers in support of the same and all books papers and writings in their custody or power relating thereto.

(3) If the said accounts be found correct such auditor shall sign the same but if such accounts be found incorrect he shall require the Conservators to correct the same in such manner as he thinks right and after such accounts have been so corrected shall sign the same.

Security  
for existing  
mortgages  
and debenture  
stock  
&c.

**195.** Any mortgages debenture stock debts or other charges which at the commencement of this Act were secured on the tolls and charges leviable and other income receivable by the Conservators under the enactments repealed by this Act and the upper navigation fund shall with the interest thereon be secured on the tolls and charges leviable and other income receivable by the Conservators under this Act (so far as not payable under this Act to the Commissioners of Crown Lands) and the conservancy fund and any mortgagee or holder of debenture stock or other person secured shall continue to have the same rights and remedies against the Conservators in the same manner and to the same extent in all

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respects as he would have had if this Act had not been passed. A.D. 1932.

**196.**—(1) The Conservators may from time to time in addition to the power of the Conservators of creating and issuing B debenture stock for the purposes mentioned in paragraphs (b) and (c) of the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is “ Power to create debenture stock ” borrow at interest on mortgage of all or any of the tolls and charges leviable and other income receivable by them under this Act (so far as not payable under this Act to the Commissioners of Crown Lands) and the conservancy fund or by the issue of B debenture stock such moneys as they from time to time require for the purposes of this Act not exceeding in the whole (inclusive of the sum of two hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-four pounds already raised by the Conservators under the enactments repealed by this Act) the sum of three hundred thousand pounds.

Power to borrow.

(2) In addition to the moneys which the Conservators are by this Act authorised to borrow they may for any of the purposes of this Act from time to time borrow and re-borrow on mortgage or by the issue of B debenture stock such further moneys as may be sanctioned by the Minister of Transport Any money borrowed under this subsection shall be repaid within such period as may be prescribed by the Minister of Transport.

**197.**—(1) All moneys borrowed by the Conservators under the enactments repealed by this Act or under this Act may be borrowed and re-borrowed for any terms not exceeding in the case of moneys borrowed for the purposes of the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is “ Costs of Act ” five and in all other cases fifty years from the dates of the original borrowing of the same respectively.

As to repayment of borrowed money.

(2) Subject as aforesaid all moneys borrowed by the Conservators under this Act shall be repaid by yearly or half-yearly instalments or by means of a sinking fund Provided that when the payment shall not be made by equal instalments the instalment or instalments payable in each year together with the interest payable in such year in respect of the principal moneys owing of which such instalment or instalments form part shall in every year amount to the same sum.

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A.D. 1932.  
—  
Power to  
re-borrow.

**198.** The Conservators may from time to time borrow at interest on mortgage as aforesaid any money necessary for repaying any principal moneys borrowed under the enactments repealed by this Act or under this Act on the same becoming repayable or for paying off any part of any such principal moneys as they can borrow at a lower rate of interest Provided as follows :—

- (a) The time for repayment of any moneys so re-borrowed shall not be extended beyond the unexpired portion of the term for which the same might under the authority of this Act have been originally borrowed;
- (b) For the purpose of repayment all moneys so re-borrowed and the moneys originally borrowed shall be deemed the same loan; and
- (c) The Conservators shall not re-borrow any money paid off by means of instalments or a sinking fund or out of moneys received on capital account other than borrowed moneys.

Protection  
of lenders  
from  
inquiry.

**199.** Any person lending money to the Conservators shall not be bound to see to the application or be answerable for any loss misapplication or non-application of the money lent or of any part thereof.

Conser-  
vators not  
bound to  
see to  
execution  
of trusts.

**200.** The Conservators shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust whether express implied or constructive to which any mortgage or the money principal or interest thereby secured may be subject and the receipt of the person in whose name any such mortgage stands in the books of the Conservators shall be a sufficient discharge to the Conservators for any money payable in respect thereof notwithstanding any trust to which the same or the money thereby secured may then be subject and the Conservators shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt.

Power to  
create  
debenture  
stock.

**201.—(1)** Subject to the provisions of this Act the Conservators may from time to time for the purposes of—

- (a) Raising any money which they are for the time being by this Act authorised to borrow for the purposes thereof; or

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- (b) Raising any money for the purpose of paying off or redeeming all or any of the moneys borrowed by the Conservators before the commencement or under the provisions of this Act; or
- (c) Converting into B debenture stock any security for any money borrowed by the Conservators before the commencement or under the provisions of this Act;

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by resolution create and issue at such prices and times and on such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit (not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act) B debenture stock to the amount required for the aforesaid purposes or any of them and may attach to such stock a fixed rate of interest not exceeding four per centum per annum payable half-yearly in two equal portions. Provided that all B debenture stock at any time and from time to time so created shall be created on such terms and subject to such conditions as that the same shall form one and the same class of stock bearing one and the same rate of interest and shall become redeemable after the expiration of one and the same period not exceeding sixty years from the first creation of any such stock.

(2) The B debenture stock shall be a charge on the conservancy fund and shall have priority over the Upper Navigation Commissioners' debt.

**202.**—(1) The B debenture stock shall be redeemable by the Conservators at par that is to say at the rate of one hundred pounds sterling for every nominal amount of one hundred pounds stock issued at such time and in such manner as the Conservators by the resolution for the first creation of such stock may determine.

Redemption of debenture stock.

(2) Notice of the terms and conditions on and subject to which B debenture stock is created shall be indorsed on all certificates of B debenture stock as the case may be.

**203.**—(1) Any mortgage or bond debt contracted under the authority of any Act by the Commissioners acting under the Acts mentioned in Part II of the First Schedule to the Thames Conservancy Act 1894 and now remaining unpaid (not exceeding the sum of fifty-six thousand five hundred pounds) with interest from the seventeenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four at the rate of three and a half per centum

Charge for debt of Upper Navigation Commissioners.

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A.D. 1932. — per annum (which debt is in this Act referred to as "Upper Navigation Commissioners' debt") shall be a charge on the tolls and charges leviable by the Conservators under this Act in respect of the Thames above the City Stone above Staines Bridge subject to and after any charge thereon for the time being created by the Conservators under the Acts by this Act repealed or any of those Acts or under this Act.

(2) The interest on any such mortgage or bond debt to accrue after the commencement of this Act shall be a charge on the tolls and charges leviable by the Conservators under this Act in respect of the Thames above the City Stone above Staines Bridge year by year only and if in any year ending on the thirty-first day of December the receipts from such tolls and charges (after payment of or allowance for all sums properly payable thereout or chargeable thereon) be insufficient for the payment of the full amount of interest for that year no part of the deficiency shall be made good in any subsequent year or out of any fund of the Conservators and all right to receive or recover the deficiency shall be and the same is hereby extinguished.

(3) The instalments or payments to any sinking fund required by this Act to be made by the Conservators for paying off money borrowed by them under the Acts by this Act repealed or this Act shall be a charge on the tolls and charges leviable by the Conservators under this Act in respect of the Thames above the City Stone above Staines Bridge in priority to any interest on such mortgage or bond debt.

(4) The Conservators may from time to time and at any time redeem any portion of such mortgage or bond debt at such prices and on such terms as they and the holders respectively of securities for such portion of such mortgage or bond debt agree and for that purpose the Conservators may if they think proper apply the conservancy fund.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act the Conservators may from time to time issue to the holders of securities for the whole or any part of the said mortgage or bond debt an amount of B debenture stock equal in nominal value to five per centum of the amount of the debt secured to such holders and any such

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holder to whom B debenture stock shall have been so issued shall be deemed to have accepted the same. A.D. 1932.

(6) From and after any such issue as aforesaid an amount of the said mortgage or bond debt for which such holders hold securities shall be extinguished such amount to bear the same proportion to the nominal value of the B debenture stock issued as one hundred does to five.

204.—(1) The Conservators may enter into an arrangement with the holder of any security for any money borrowed by the Conservators before or after the commencement of this Act or any holder of any security for any part of the Upper Navigation Commissioners' debt for the conversion of such security into such amount of B debenture stock as may be agreed and the Conservators may in every such case make such reasonable payment to such holder as they think fit for his consent to such arrangement and such payment may be either in money or B debenture stock or partly in one way and partly in the other.

Conversion  
of existing  
securities  
into  
debenture  
stock.

(2) Any person who holds any such security and who is one of the persons enabled by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to sell land under that Act may consent to any arrangement under this Act for the conversion of such security into B debenture stock or to the payment of the moneys secured thereby before the time limited for the payment thereof as if such person were the absolute owner in his own right of such security and such person is hereby indemnified for so doing.

(3) All B debenture stock and moneys issued or paid in substitution for or on account of any such security or the moneys secured thereby and all B debenture stock issued to the holder of any security for the Upper Navigation Commissioners' debt under the powers contained in the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Charge for debt of Upper Navigation Commissioners" shall be subject and liable to the same trusts powers provisions declarations agreements charges liens and incumbrances as immediately before the conversion or payment thereof affected such security or the moneys secured thereby and so as to give effect to and not to annul any deed or other instrument or testamentary or other disposition of or affecting the same and every such

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- A.D. 1932. — disposition shall take effect with reference to a proportionate amount of the substituted stock and moneys.
- Restriction on exercise of borrowing powers after issue of debenture stock. **205.** After any moneys have been raised by the Conservators by the issue of B debenture stock or after the conversion of any securities into B debenture stock the Conservators shall not issue any mortgages or other securities for the amounts so raised or converted and shall not again borrow the same and to the extent of such amount as aforesaid the powers of the Conservators to borrow moneys shall be extinguished and the converted securities shall be cancelled.
- Nature and incidents of stock. **206.** The B debenture stock shall be and have all the incidents of personal estate.
- No preference among holders. **207.** No holder of any portion of B debenture stock shall have any priority or preference by reason of the prior creation of such stock or otherwise.
- Appointment of registrar. **208.**—(1) The Conservators may if they think fit and in and subject to such terms and instructions not inconsistent with any provision of this Act as they think expedient appoint and keep appointed an officer of the Conservators or other person or any bank as registrar for the purposes of this Act (in this Act referred to as “the registrar”).  
(2) The Conservators in relation to the provisions of this Act and the registrar shall respectively be deemed a banker within the Bankers’ Books Evidence Act 1879.
- Register of stock. **209.**—(1) The Conservators or the registrar shall keep books in which shall be entered the names and addresses of holders from time to time of B debenture stock and the amounts held by them (in this Act referred to as “the stock register”).  
(2) The stock register shall be prima facie evidence of any matter entered therein in accordance with this Act and of the title of the persons entered therein as holders of stock.
- Certificates of proprietorship of stock. **210.**—(1) On demand of a holder of B debenture stock the Conservators may if they think fit give to him a certificate of the proprietorship thereof under common seal specifying the amount of B debenture stock to which he is entitled (in this Act referred to as a “stock certificate”).

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(2) A stock certificate may be in the form A in the Sixth Schedule to this Act or to the like effect and shall be prima facie evidence of the title of the person therein named his executors administrators successors or assigns to the stock therein specified but the want of a stock certificate if such want be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Conservators shall not prevent the holder of stock from disposing of and transferring the same. A.D. 1932.

(3) If a stock certificate is worn out or damaged the Conservators on production thereof may cancel it and give a similar stock certificate to the party in whom the property in the stock certificate and in the stock therein specified is then vested.

(4) If a stock certificate is lost or destroyed the Conservators on proof thereof to their satisfaction may give a similar stock certificate to the party entitled to the stock certificate lost or destroyed.

(5) An entry of the issue of a stock certificate or substituted stock certificate as the case may be shall be made in the stock register.

**211.** Subject to the provisions of this Act every holder of B debenture stock may sell and transfer all or any part of his stock Provided that B debenture stock shall not be transferable except in amounts of one pound or of multiples of one pound. Power for stockholder to sell and transfer.

**212.**—(1) The B debenture stock shall be transferable only by deed which may be in the form B in the Sixth Schedule to this Act or to the like effect. Mode of transfer of stock.

(2) The deed of transfer shall relate only to the transfer and shall not contain any recital trust power or proviso whatsoever.

(3) The deed of transfer when duly executed shall be delivered to and kept by the Conservators or the registrar and the Conservators or the registrar shall enter a memorial thereof in a book to be called "the register of transfers" and shall indorse on the deed of transfer a notice of that entry.

(4) The Conservators or the registrar shall not be bound to register any transfer except on production of the certificate relating to the stock to be transferred or on proof satisfactory to them or him of its absence.

(5) The Conservators or the registrar shall on demand and on delivery up of the old stock certificate

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A.D. 1932. or on proof reasonably satisfactory to them or him of  
— its absence deliver to the transferee a new stock certificate and in the case of any sub-division of stock deliver to the transferees new stock certificates for the sums of stock so transferred or shall at the option of the transferee (in any case where the stock is not sub-divided) make an indorsement of the transfer on the old stock certificate which indorsement being signed by direction of the Conservators or by the registrar shall be equivalent to a new stock certificate.

(6) Until the deed of transfer has been so delivered to the Conservators or the registrar the Conservators or the registrar shall not be affected thereby and the purchaser of the stock shall not be entitled to receive any interest thereon.

Closing  
register for  
transfers.

**213.**—(1) The Conservators or the registrar with the approval of the Conservators may close the register of transfers of B debenture stock on any day in the month next before that in which interest thereon is payable but so that the books be not at any time kept closed for more than fifteen days.

(2) The persons who on the day of such closing are inscribed as holders of B debenture stock shall as between them and their transferees of B debenture stock be entitled to the interest next payable thereon.

Trans-  
mission of  
debenture  
stock on  
death  
bankruptcy  
&c.

**214.**—(1) The executors or administrators of a deceased holder of B debenture stock shall be the only persons recognised by the Conservators as having any title to the stock of such holder or any interest therein.

(2) Any person becoming entitled to any B debenture stock in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of any holder or otherwise than by transfer of the stock shall produce such evidence of his title as may reasonably be required by the Conservators or the registrar and the person so becoming entitled to any stock may transfer such stock to another person without being registered himself.

(3) The Conservators or the registrar shall not be required to allow any executors or administrators to transfer any B debenture stock until the probate of the will of or the letters of administration to the deceased has or have been left with the Conservators or the registrar for registration and may require all

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the executors who have proved the will to join in the transfer. A.D. 1932.

(4) In case of any change of name of the holder of any stock such holder shall on furnishing evidence satisfactory to the Conservators or the registrar of such change be entitled to have his new name entered in the stock register.

**215.** No notice of any trust express implied or constructive in respect of any B debenture stock shall be entered in the stock register or in any other book kept by the Conservators or the registrar or be receivable by the Conservators or the registrar or affect the Conservators through the registrar or otherwise. Notice of trust not receivable.

**216.** The Conservators or the registrar before allowing the receipt of any interest on any B debenture stock may if the circumstances of the case appear to them or him to make it expedient require evidence of the title of any person claiming a right to receive the interest and that evidence shall be a statutory declaration of one or more competent persons or of such other nature as the Conservators or the registrar may require. Evidence of title.

**217.** Where more persons than one are registered as joint holders of any B debenture stock any one of them may give an effectual receipt for any interest thereon unless notice to the contrary has been given to the Conservators or the registrar by any other of them. Interest to joint holders.

**218.** Where B debenture stock is standing in the name of an infant or person of unsound mind jointly with any person not under legal disability a letter of attorney for receipt of the interest on the stock shall be sufficient authority in that behalf if given under the hand and seal of the person not under disability attested by two or more credible witnesses but the Conservators or the registrar before acting on the letter of attorney may if they or he think fit require proof to their or his satisfaction of the alleged infancy or unsoundness of mind by a statutory declaration of one or more competent persons. Interest where one joint holder is an infant &c.

**219.** A person taking or holding B debenture stock shall not be concerned to inquire or to take notice whether the creation or issue thereof was or was not within any borrowing power of the Conservators or Protection of holders of debenture stock.

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A.D. 1932. — otherwise in accordance with this Act or whether or not any meeting of the Conservators was properly constituted or convened or whether or not the proceedings at any meeting of the Conservators were legal or regular or to see to the application of any money raised by B debenture stock or be answerable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Saving for power to borrow otherwise. **220.** Nothing in this Act shall affect any power of the Conservators to raise otherwise than by B debenture stock any money which they do not think fit to raise by B debenture stock.

Ranking of mortgages. **221.** All mortgages granted by the Conservators under the enactments repealed by this Act or under this Act shall rank *pari passu* and have equality of charge with any B debenture stock at any time issued by the Conservators under the enactments repealed by this Act or under this Act and all such mortgages shall be indorsed by the Conservators with notice of this enactment.

Maintenance of existing sinking or redemption funds. **222.** The Conservators shall maintain and keep up all sinking or redemption funds created by them previously to the commencement of this Act.

Sinking fund. **223.**—(1) The Conservators shall annually set apart as a sinking fund for the repayment of any moneys borrowed on mortgage and repayable otherwise than by instalments or the purchase by them or redemption of B debenture stock out of the tolls charges and other income and the conservancy fund on the security of which such moneys shall be borrowed or on which such stock shall be secured such equal yearly or half-yearly sums as will with accumulations by way of compound interest after a rate not exceeding three pounds ten shillings per centum per annum or such other rate as the Minister of Transport shall from time to time approve be sufficient—

(a) In the case of borrowed moneys to repay the same within such a period as the Conservators may think fit not exceeding the period by this Act prescribed for the repayment thereof;

(b) In the case of B debenture stock issued for the purpose of raising money by this Act authorised to be borrowed or issued for the purpose of raising money for paying off money borrowed

under the authority of this Act or issued for the purpose of converting into B debenture stock any security for money borrowed under the authority of this Act to purchase such stock at par within such a period as the Conservators may think fit not exceeding the period by this Act prescribed for the repayment of moneys so authorised to be borrowed or borrowed under such authority;

- (c) In the case of B debenture stock issued for the purpose of raising money for paying off money borrowed by the Conservators before the commencement of this Act or issued for the purpose of converting into B debenture stock any security for money borrowed by the Conservators before the commencement of this Act to purchase such stock at par within such a period as the Conservators may think fit not exceeding the period by this Act prescribed for the repayment of moneys so borrowed;
- (d) In the case of B debenture stock issued for the purpose of raising money for paying off any part of the Upper Navigation Commissioners' debt or issued for the purpose of converting into B debenture stock any security for any part of such debt to purchase such stock at par within such a period as the Conservators may think fit not exceeding fifty years from the seventeenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(2) All sums so set apart and the income thereof shall from time to time be invested in statutory securities Subject to the provisions of this subsection the Conservators may from time to time vary the securities in which any sinking fund is for the time being invested.

(3) If and as often as the income derived from such investments is not equal to the income which would be derived therefrom at the rate per centum on which the equal yearly or half-yearly payments to the sinking fund are based any deficiency shall be made good out of the respective tolls charges income or fund which are liable for the equal yearly or half-yearly payments and if and as often as the income derived from such investments is in excess of the income which would be derived therefrom at the rate per centum on which the equal yearly or half-

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*Act, 1932.*

A.D. 1932. — yearly payments to the sinking fund are based any such excess may be applied as part of such equal yearly or half-yearly payments.

(4) If the amount of any sinking fund with the future payments thereto in accordance with the provisions of this section together with the probable accumulations thereon will in the opinion of the Minister of Transport be more than sufficient to repay within the prescribed period the money for the repayment of which the sinking fund is formed the Conservators may reduce the payments to be made to the sinking fund either temporarily or permanently to such amounts as will in the opinion of the Minister of Transport be sufficient to repay within the prescribed period the money for the repayment of which the sinking fund is formed.

(5) If the amount of any sinking fund at any time together with the probable accumulations thereon will in the opinion of the Minister of Transport be sufficient to repay within the prescribed period the money for the repayment of which the sinking fund is formed the Conservators may with the consent of the Minister of Transport discontinue the annual payments to such sinking fund until the Minister shall otherwise direct.

(6) The Conservators may from time to time apply the whole or any part of the sinking fund in or towards the repayment of the borrowed moneys or in the purchase by them or redemption of B debenture stock for the repayment or purchase or redemption of which respectively such sinking fund was set apart in such order and manner as they deem proper Provided that in such case they shall pay into the sinking fund in each year or half-year afterwards and accumulate as hereinbefore prescribed until the whole of such borrowed moneys are repaid and of such B debenture stock is purchased or redeemed a sum equal to the interest which would have been produced by the sinking fund or part thereof so applied at the rate per centum on which the sinking fund is based Provided also that whenever and so long as the securities in which the sinking fund is invested shall be not less in value at the market price of the day than the principal moneys and the nominal value of the B debenture stock then outstanding and to be paid off purchased or redeemed by means of such fund the Conservators may in lieu of investing the said income apply the same in payment

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of interest on such principal moneys or B debenture stock and may during such periods discontinue the payment to the sinking fund of the yearly or half-yearly sums required to be paid thereto. A.D. 1932. —

(7) All B debenture stock purchased or redeemed by the Conservators shall be cancelled and extinguished.

**224.** Where sums are set apart as a sinking fund for the purpose of paying off moneys borrowed by the Conservators in the exercise of their powers under this Act the interest received in any year from the investment of the sums so set apart may notwithstanding anything contained in this Act instead of being accumulated and invested in statutory securities form part of the revenue of the Conservators for that year but the contribution to be made to the sinking fund shall in that year be increased by a sum equal to the interest that would have accrued to the sinking fund during that year if interest had been accumulated therein at such rate that the accumulations would with the sums set apart be sufficient to pay off the moneys borrowed within the period sanctioned. As to interest on sinking fund.

**225.** If the Conservators out of moneys received on capital account other than borrowed moneys repay any principal moneys borrowed under this Act and repayable by means of a sinking fund or purchase or redeem B debenture stock the payments to the sinking fund under this Act may be reduced to such extent and upon such terms as may from time to time be approved by the Minister of Transport. Sinking fund may be adjusted in certain events.

**226.** Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the Conservators from redeeming any B debenture stock at a price below par by agreement with the holder of such stock. Saving for power to redeem by agreement.

**227.**—(1) The secretary shall within thirty days after the expiration of each year during which any sum or sums is or are required to be paid as an instalment or instalments in respect of moneys borrowed on mortgage under this Act or to be set apart for the sinking fund under this Act transmit to the Minister of Transport a return in such form as may be prescribed by the said Minister and verified by statutory declaration if so required by him showing the amount which has been paid as an instalment or instalments or invested for Annual return to Minister of Transport.

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A.D. 1932. — the purpose of such sinking fund during the year preceding the making of such return and the description of the securities upon which the same has been invested and also showing the purposes to which any portion of the moneys invested for the sinking fund and the interest thereof have been applied during the same period and the total amount remaining invested at the end of the year. In the event of any wilful default in making such return the secretary shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds which shall be recoverable summarily on the prosecution of the Minister of Transport and not otherwise.

(2) If it appears to the Minister of Transport by such return or otherwise that the Conservators have failed to pay any instalment or to set apart the sums required by this Act for the sinking fund or have applied any portion of the moneys set apart for that fund or any interest thereof to any purposes other than those authorised by this Act the Minister of Transport may after hearing the Conservators (if desirous to be heard) and notwithstanding any proceeding for the recovery of any penalty or any other proceeding taken by the said Minister by order require the Conservators to make good the default within a time therein limited and such order shall be enforceable by writ of mandamus to be obtained by the said Minister out of the High Court.

Accounts  
to be sent  
to Minister  
of Trans-  
port.

**228.** The Conservators shall in every year send to the Minister of Transport a printed copy of their accounts for the preceding year as signed by the auditor appointed in manner provided by this Act within one month after the signing of the accounts by the auditor or such longer period as the said Minister may allow.

Land  
disposed of  
to be freed  
from  
charges.

**229.** Where the Conservators sell or lease or otherwise dispose of to any person any lands or property the revenues of which are charged under the provisions of this Act as security for any B debenture stock such lands or property shall in the hands of such person be absolutely freed from every such charge and such person shall not be bound to see to or inquire into the application of the money arising from such sale lease or other disposition or, be in any way responsible for the non-application or misapplication thereof.

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Act, 1932.

**230.** All moneys borrowed by the Conservators under this Act or received as consideration for lands sold or being otherwise in the nature of capital shall so far as the same are not payable under this Act to the Commissioners of Crown Lands be applied for purposes of this Act to which capital is properly applicable and not otherwise.

A.D. 1932.  
—  
Application  
of capital.

**231.** All moneys received by the Conservators under this Act and being in the nature of revenue shall be applied by the Conservators (after payment thereof of any sum due to the Commissioners of Crown Lands in accordance with the provisions of this Act) for the purposes and in the order following :—

Application  
of revenue.

- (1) The payment of the necessary and proper working and establishment expenses of the Conservators and the cost of the repair and maintenance of the works in the Thames vested in or acquired or constructed by the Conservators and of the execution and performance of the powers and duties of the Conservators properly chargeable to revenue account :
- (2) The payment of the interest from time to time accruing due on any mortgage debt contracted or on any B debenture stock issued by the Conservators under the enactments repealed by this Act or under this Act :
- (3) The payment of any sums required by this Act to be paid into any sinking or redemption fund or otherwise towards the discharge of any capital liability :
- (4) The establishment and keeping up of a reserve fund (if the Conservators think fit) by setting aside such money as they think reasonable and investing the same and the resulting income thereof in statutory securities in the name of the Conservators and accumulating the same at compound interest until the fund so formed amounts to the sum of fifty thousand pounds which fund shall be applicable to answer any deficiency at any time happening in the income of the Conservators or to meet any extraordinary claim or demand at any time arising against the Conservators or for payment of the cost of

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*Act, 1932.*

A.D. 1932.

renewing improving extending or rebuilding any works and so that if that fund be at any time reduced it may thereafter be again restored to the said sum and so from time to time as often as such reduction happens Provided that resort may be had to the reserve fund under the foregoing provisions although such fund may not at the time have reached or may have been reduced below the sum of fifty thousand pounds.

The surplus (if any) after providing for the purposes aforesaid shall be applied by the Conservators to such purposes and in such manner for the benefit of the Thames as the Conservators may determine.

Conser-  
vators may  
give  
gratuities  
and pay  
super-  
annuation  
allowances.

**232.** The Conservators may if they think fit so to do from time to time pay such annual or other sum of money as to them seems fit and reasonable to—

- (a) Any officer or person in their employ in addition to the usual salary or wages of such officer or person for any extra or unusual service or as a compensation for any accident injury loss or damage which may happen to or be sustained by such officer or person;
- (b) Any officer or person in their employ by way of retiring or superannuation allowance for length of service; and
- (c) The widow or children of any officer or person in the employ of the Conservators or engaged in the execution of any work for them :

Provided always that the scale for retiring or superannuation allowances shall from time to time be approved by the Treasury.

PART XI.

BYELAWS.

Power to  
make  
byelaws.

**233.**—(1) The Conservators may from time to time make such byelaws as to them seem meet for all or any of the purposes for which by this Act they are authorised to make byelaws and for all or any of the following purposes (namely) :—

For the regulation management and improvement of the Thames and the navigation;

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*Act, 1932.*

- For the prevention of obstructions in the Thames; A.D. 1932.
- For compelling vessels on the Thames to exhibit lights from sunset to sunrise;
- For the regulation of vessels on the Thames;
- For the government good order and regulation of persons navigating the Thames or using the towpaths piers landing-places or locks thereof;
- For preventing the loadings of vessels projecting over the sides thereof;
- For the mooring of timber on the Thames;
- For regulating the times and manner of raising or heaving up or for suspending mooring chains in the Thames;
- For the government and regulation of the officers servants and workmen in the employ of the Conservators;
- For compelling and regulating the measuring of lighters navigated on the Thames and the conspicuous and correct marking thereon by the owners thereof of the names and addresses of such owners and the burthen tonnage of such lighters;
- For prescribing the depths of water which may be drawn at various seasons of the year by lighters navigated on the Thames for compelling and regulating the conspicuous and correct marking of such lighters so as to show the depth of water at any time drawn by them and for preventing such lighters being loaded too deeply;
- For prescribing the amount of freeboard or clearboard which lighters when navigated on the Thames are to have and securing that such lighters shall have such freeboard or clearboard;
- For regulating the passage of vessels through locks on the Thames;
- For regulating the extent manner and times of the drawing down of Thames water by owners or occupiers of mills for repair thereof or of any floodgates or waterworks belonging thereto or for cleansing mill streams;

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*Act, 1932.*

A.D. 1932.

- For regulating the giving of flashes or freshes of water in the Thames ;
- For regulating from time to time (subject to the provisions of the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is " As to drawing down &c. of water " with respect to the drawing down or keeping back of water by the Conservators) the height or depth of water in the Thames at any place above Teddington Lock ;
- For preventing the removal or alteration of any water-mark set up by the Conservators for the purpose of showing the height or depth of water in the Thames ;
- For regulating the proceedings on any inquiry by this Act directed to be held into any complaint of the operation of any byelaw of the Conservators or of any determination or proceeding of the Conservators or of the conduct of any of their officers ;
- For preventing the passing into the Thames from or out of any vessel on the Thames above Teddington Lock of any sewage or any other offensive or injurious matter whether solid or fluid ;
- For compelling with a view to the prevention of pollution of the Thames the altering as the Conservators may approve of vessels used on the Thames above Teddington Lock and the providing of such vessels with such sanitary appliances as the Conservators may approve ;
- For the regulation of bathing in the Thames and fixing the hours during which persons may bathe in the several parts thereof ;
- For preventing offences against decency by persons using the Thames and the banks and towpaths thereof or any land vested in the Conservators ;
- For preventing disorderly conduct or the use of obscene scandalous or abusive language to the annoyance of persons using the Thames or the banks or towpaths thereof or any land vested in the Conservators ;
- For preventing any nuisance to riparian residents or others by persons using the Thames ;

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*Act, 1932.*

- For preventing trespasses upon any Thames riparian dwelling-houses or the curtilages or gardens belonging thereto; A.D. 1932. —
- For regulating the navigation with a view to the safety and amenity of the Thames in relation to the purposes of this Act;
- For preventing injury to flowering and other plants shrubs vegetation trees woods and underwoods on or near the Thames;
- For preventing bird catching bird nesting bird trapping and the searching for taking or destruction of swans' and other birds' nests eggs or the young of any birds or other animals on or about the Thames saving all rights of fowling hunting and sporting existing at the commencement of this Act;
- For preserving notice boards and other works and things set up by the Conservators or with their consent;
- For preventing disturbance of the navigation of the Thames for purposes of recreation;
- For preventing or regulating the exhibition of advertisements and advertising upon or by means of vessels or otherwise on or over the Thames but so that any such byelaw shall not interfere with the right of the owner of any vessel of exhibiting advertisements or notices for the purposes of or in reference to his trade or business or of exhibiting any advertisement not visible from the shore;
- For registering and licensing launches used on the Thames and for regulating the conditions of such licences;
- For licensing vessels used on the Thames above Teddington Lock and for regulating the conditions of such licences;
- For the protecting preserving and regulating of the fisheries in the Thames and the preservation of the fish therein;
- For the registering and regulating of boats or vessels on the Thames used for fishing by persons following the business of fishermen or kept to be let to hire for fishing and the governing

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A.D. 1932.

of persons following the business of fishermen and using or working such boats or vessels for fishing and of persons keeping such boats or vessels for letting to hire for fishing;

For the prohibition of the use of nets and apparatus improper to be used for taking fish in the Thames;

For determining the times during which the taking of any particular or specified kinds of fish shall not be practised on the Thames;

For regulating the passage of vessels on the Thames on any occasion when large crowds may assemble thereon;

For prescribing the numbers of persons who may be carried in or on randans wherries skiffs dinghys shallops punts canoes rafts and other small boats and craft however navigated on the Thames above Teddington Lock and for preventing the overcrowding of such vessels.

(2) The Conservators may also from time to time make such byelaws as to them seem meet for prohibiting the use of any towpath (not being a towpath over which there is a public right of way for vehicles) by horses motor-cars motor-cycles carts carriages wagons or other vehicles of any description Provided that nothing in this subsection shall take away or diminish any existing right of any riparian owner in any towpath Provided also that in the exercise of any such right a riparian owner shall not cause obstruction or damage to such towpath so as to interfere with the use thereof for towing Provided further that no byelaw shall be made under this subsection with respect to any towpath which passes over any public walk or pleasure ground under the control of any local authority except with their consent.

(3) The Conservators may from time to time by byelaws alter or repeal any byelaws continued in force by or made under this Act Provided that no byelaws made under this Act shall have any force if repugnant to the laws of England or to the provisions of this Act

(4) All byelaws made by the Conservators under this Act shall be under common seal.

[22 & 23 GEO. 5.] *Thames Conservancy Act, 1932.* [Ch. xxxvii.]

**234.** The Conservators may by any byelaws made by them under this Act impose on offenders against the same such reasonable penalties as they think fit not exceeding the sum of ten pounds for each offence and in the case of a continuing offence a daily penalty not exceeding a like amount but all such byelaws shall be so framed as to allow of the recovery of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty.

A.D. 1932.

—  
Penalties  
may be  
imposed by  
byelaws.

**235.**—(1) Byelaws made under this Act shall not have any force until confirmed by the Minister of Transport or in the case of byelaws relating to fisheries by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries but no other confirmation shall be necessary.

Publication  
and con-  
firmation of  
byelaws.

(2) When the Conservators propose to make any byelaws under this Act they shall publish the proposed byelaws.

(3) Before the Conservators submit any proposed byelaws under this Act for confirmation by the Minister of Transport or Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries they shall during one month at least after the publication thereof afford to all persons the opportunity of making in writing or otherwise objections to or representations respecting such proposed byelaws and the Conservators shall take all such objections and representations into consideration and if they think fit may abstain from making or may alter or add to the proposed byelaws.

(4) The Conservators on submitting any proposed byelaws under this Act for confirmation by the Minister of Transport or Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries shall publish notice that they have done so and during one month after the completion of such publication of notice any person may make in writing to the Minister of Transport or Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries any objection to or representation respecting such byelaws.

**236.** The Conservators shall cause copies of all byelaws made by them under this Act when the same are confirmed together with the order confirming the same to be printed and such copies to be sold at a reasonable price to all persons desiring to buy the same.

Byelaws  
to be  
printed and  
sold.

**237.** A copy of any byelaw made by the Conservators and confirmed under this Act purporting to be printed by direction of the Conservators and to be

Proof of  
byelaws.

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A.D. 1932. — authenticated by common seal and the signature of the secretary shall for all purposes and to all intents be prima facie evidence of such byelaw and of the due making and confirmation thereof without proof of such seal or signature.

PART XII.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS &C.

Penalty for assaulting or obstructing officers and others.

**238.** Every person who assaults resists or obstructs or aids or incites any person to assault resist or obstruct any Conservator or officer or servant of the Conservators or constable or other person employed in the due execution of this Act or in the execution of his duty or the lawful exercise of any authority under this Act or under any byelaw made under this Act for the time being in force shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Mode of publication of notices and byelaws by Conservators.

**239.**—(1) Where the Conservators are by this Act required to publish any notice or byelaw (proposed or made) they shall (unless otherwise provided by the enactment requiring such publication) do so by inserting the same once in the London Gazette and by inserting the same as an advertisement once in each of two successive weeks in some one and the same daily morning newspaper published and circulating in London and such publication shall be deemed to be completed on the day on which the second of such advertisements appears.

(2) The Conservators shall not later than the day of the first insertion of such advertisement transmit a copy of the notice or byelaw to the clerk of the county council of any administrative county and to the town clerk of any county borough affected by such notice or byelaw.

(3) The Conservators shall within seven days after the insertion of any such notice or byelaw in the London Gazette insert as an advertisement in a newspaper published and circulating in any administrative county and in any county borough affected by such notice or byelaw a statement drawing attention to the fact of the said insertion in the London Gazette.

Service of notices on other persons.

**240.**—(1) Any notice which the Conservators may be required or authorised to give to any person may be served on such person either personally or on his known agent or by sending the same through the post in a prepaid

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letter addressed to him or to his known agent by name at his last known or usual place of abode or business or by delivering the same to some inmate at his last known or usual place of abode or business or in case the place of abode or business of the person to be served is unknown it shall be sufficient to affix the notice or a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of the premises (if any) to which the notice may relate.

A.D. 1932.

(2) Service by letter under this section shall be deemed to be effected on the day on which such letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter was properly addressed and put into the post.

**241.** Proceedings for the recovery of any demand made under the authority of this Act or any incorporated enactment whether provision is or is not made for the recovery in any special court or manner may be taken in any county court having otherwise jurisdiction in the matter provided that the demand does not exceed the amount recoverable in that court in a personal action.

Recovery of demands.

**242.** Save as otherwise by this Act expressly provided all offences against this Act or any byelaw made under this Act for the time being in force and all penalties forfeitures costs and expenses imposed or recoverable under this Act or any such byelaw may be prosecuted and recovered in a summary manner Provided that costs or expenses except such as are recoverable along with a penalty shall not be recovered as penalties but may be recovered summarily as civil debts.

Recovery of penalties &c.

**243.** All penalties fines and forfeitures imposed and recovered for offences against this Act or any Act wholly or partially incorporated herewith or any byelaw made under this Act for the time being in force shall (except penalties fines and forfeitures imposed on or recovered from the Conservators) be paid to the Conservators and be by them carried to the conservancy fund anything in any other Act notwithstanding.

Application of penalties.

**244.—(1)** The Conservators may procure any officer or servant appointed by them to be sworn in as a constable for the purpose of securing the observance of this Act or of any byelaws made under this Act for the time being in force but any such officer or servant shall

Officers &c. of Conservators may be sworn in as constables.

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Act, 1932.

A.D. 1932. — not act as a constable unless in uniform or provided with a warrant.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render applicable to any such officer or servant the provisions of the Police Pensions Act 1921 or any other enactments relating to pensions gratuities and allowances in respect of police service.

As to  
appeals.

**245.** Where the Conservators or any other body corporate or any person deem or deems themselves or himself aggrieved by any order conviction judgment or determination of or by any matter or thing done by any court of summary jurisdiction under this Act or any byelaw made under this Act they or he may appeal therefrom to a court of quarter sessions.

PART XIII.

SAVINGS.

Saving powers  
of Conser-  
vators as  
drainage  
board of  
Thames  
catchment  
area.

**246.** Nothing in this Act shall prejudice lessen or affect the rights and powers of the Conservators as the drainage board of the Thames catchment area under and for the purposes of the Land Drainage Act 1930 and save as expressly provided by this Act the provisions of the said Act shall continue in full force and effect.

Saving for  
His Majesty's  
ships and  
moorings and  
for Harbours  
Act 1814.

**247.** Nothing in this Act shall extend to any vessel belonging to or employed in the service of His Majesty or to any present or future moorings of or for any such vessels nor shall anything in this Act repeal alter prejudice or affect any of the provisions of the Harbours Act 1814.

Saving  
rights of  
Crown.

**248.** Nothing in this Act shall authorise the Conservators to take use or in any manner interfere with any land or hereditaments or any rights of whatsoever description belonging to His Majesty in right of His Crown and under the management of the Commissioners of Crown Lands without the consent in writing of such commissioners first had and obtained for that purpose nor shall authorise the Conservators to exercise any power or control over any land which now is or hereafter may be vested in His Majesty or in the Commissioners of Works for the public service or under the management of those commissioners for the like service nor except so far as relates to the right of navigation or any other right expressly declared and provided for by the provisions of this Act relating to rights of navigation and removal

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of obstructions and dangerous erections and relating to pleasure boats shall anything in this Act extend to take away prejudice diminish or alter any estate right title interest privilege power or authority vested in or enjoyed or exerciseable by His Majesty and particularly nothing in this Act shall prejudice or affect the free use and enjoyment and power of disposition of His Majesty or any department of His Majesty's Government entitled thereto of those parts of the bed soil and shores of the Thames and the embankments and enclosures thereupon which were by the Thames Conservancy Act 1857 reserved and excepted from the operation of that Act or shall authorise the Conservators in any manner to interfere therewith. A.D. 1932.

**249.** Nothing in this Act shall prejudice diminish alter or take away any of the rights privileges powers or authorities vested in or enjoyed by His Majesty in right of His Duchy of Lancaster otherwise than is specially provided by this Act. Saving rights of Duchy of Lancaster.

**250.** Nothing in this Act shall extend to interfere with any rights belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall or to prejudice diminish alter or take away any of the possessions rights profits privileges powers or authorities vested in or claimed or enjoyed by the Duke of Cornwall (or the personage for the time being entitled to the Duchy of Cornwall) under or by virtue of any law custom grant statute or otherwise or in or by any lessee grantee or other person holding under the said duchy. Saving rights of Duchy of Cornwall.

**251.** Except the provisions of this Act relating to pollution nothing in this Act shall take away prejudice or affect any of the rights powers or authorities of the Thames Valley Drainage Commissioners under the Thames Valley Drainage Act 1871 the Thames Valley Drainage Act 1874 and the Thames Valley Drainage Act 1890 or any of those Acts or under any agreement made between the Conservators and such commissioners and subsisting at the commencement of this Act but nothing in this section shall affect any rights or powers of the Conservators as the drainage board of the Thames catchment area under and for the purposes of the Land Drainage Act 1930. Saving rights of Thames Valley Drainage Commissioners.

**252.** Nothing in this Act shall take away prejudice or affect or authorise anything to be done which may take away prejudice or affect the rights and interests of Saving for Oxford Corporation.

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A.D. 1932. — the Oxford Corporation under the Oxford Corporation Waterworks Acts 1875 to 1928 in relation to the abstraction of water from the Thames.

Saving for Reading Corporation.

**253.** Nothing in this Act shall take away prejudice or affect or authorise anything to be done which may take away prejudice or affect any estate right or title or privilege of the Reading Corporation in respect of or in relation to the weir and sluices at or near Blake's Lock or the sluices between the Thames and the public bathing places of the Reading Corporation or any lands of the Reading Corporation held or used for or in connection with the said weir and sluices respectively or interfere with prejudice or affect the proper control and maintenance of the said weir and sluices respectively by the Reading Corporation.

Saving for supply of water to Abbey Mill River.

**254.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act the present course or channel of the Thames from the west end of Penton Hook Lock or Cut to the head of the Abbey Mill River shall always be continued and preserved so that the Abbey Mill River may be fed and supplied with water from the Thames in the same manner as it was before the said lock or cut was made and as it would have been if this Act had not been passed.

Saving certain rights in fisheries.

**255.** This Act or any power conferred by this Act or any byelaw made under this Act for the time being in force not being a byelaw made for any of the purposes following (namely):—

- (a) for the preservation of the fish in the Thames;
- (b) for the prohibition of the use of nets and apparatus improper to be used for taking fish in the Thames;
- (c) for determining the times during which the taking of any particular or specified kinds of fish shall not be practised on the Thames;

and except the provisions of this Act relative to the powers and duties of the officers of the Conservators and any other person authorised in manner provided by this Act shall not extend to take away alter or abridge any right claim privilege franchise exemption or immunity to which any owner or occupier of any private fishery in the Thames is entitled or to empower the Conservators

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*Act, 1932.*

to interfere with the exercise of the rights of such owner or occupier but the same shall remain and continue as if this Act had not been passed. A.D. 1932. —

**256.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall not be lawful for the Conservators to cut down or destroy the trees and shrubs on the embankment and eyots at Temple Lock and Weir except as far as may be necessary for the preservation of the waterway of the Thames for purposes of navigation or to alter or impair the ornamental character of such embankment and eyots. Saving for trees &c. at Temple Weir.

**257.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act the Conservators shall always maintain the present communication or an equally convenient one between the lands in the parishes of Little Wittenham and Dorchester respectively which on the sixth day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six belonged or were claimed to belong to George Charles Cherry in section 47 of the Thames Navigation Act 1866 mentioned. Saving for lands formerly belonging to G. C. Cherry.

**258.** Nothing in this Act shall take away or diminish any right and property which on the sixth day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six was enjoyed by and vested in Robert Campbell of Buscot Park and which is now enjoyed by and vested in his successors in title in and over Buscot Weir and Eaton Weir and the locks and works connected therewith respectively or any liability of the said Robert Campbell or his successors in title to repair and amend the said locks and weirs and the works connected therewith or any right and privilege enjoyed by the said Robert Campbell or his successors in title of damming up the waters of the Thames at the said weirs and the following provisions shall relate to the said weirs :— Saving as to Buscot and Eaton Weirs.

- (1) Any property right and privilege hereby reserved to the said Robert Campbell or his successors in title shall not be used or exercised excepting for the purpose of working water wheels at Buscot and Eaton respectively :
- (2) In the exercise of any such right and privilege the said Robert Campbell or his successors in title shall obey the byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force.

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—  
For  
protection  
of Lord  
Boston.

**259.** Nothing in this Act shall take away prejudice or affect or authorise anything to be done which may take away prejudice or affect any estate right title or privilege of the Right Honourable George Florance Irby Baron Boston or other the owner for the time being of the Hedsor Estate in respect of or in relation to the channel known as the Hedsor Water at Hedsor in the county of Bucks or in respect of or in relation to the Upper Weir or Lower Weir at Hedsor.

Persons  
not to  
moor in  
Taplow  
Mill  
Stream.

**260.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall not be lawful for any person other than the owner for the time being of Taplow Court in the county of Bucks and any person authorised by him to anchor moor fasten or lay any vessel in any part of Taplow Mill Stream between the site of the old temporary lock in the said stream and a meadow called Cleammarsh Meadow and if any vessel be anchored moored fastened or laid in contravention of this enactment the master of such vessel shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Saving for  
rights of  
local  
authorities  
and others  
to take  
water.

**261.** Except the provisions of Part VII of this Act nothing in this Act shall take away prejudice or affect any right power or authority of any local authority company or person which might be lawfully exercised or enjoyed immediately before the seventeenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four with respect to the taking of water from the Thames.

General  
saving of  
rights.

**262.** Except as in this Act expressly provided nothing in this Act shall take away alter or abridge any right claim privilege franchise exemption or immunity to which any owner or occupier of any lands on the banks of the Thames including the banks thereof or of any eyots or islands in the Thames or any person is now by law entitled nor take away or abridge any legal right of ferry but the same shall remain and continue in full force and effect as if this Act had not been passed.

PART XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Provision  
against  
shooting or

**263.** It shall be unlawful to discharge any fire-arm air-gun gun or similar instrument over or upon the Thames or the shores banks or towpaths thereof or any

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land for the time being vested in the Conservators and every person discharging any fire-arm air-gun gun or similar instrument over or upon the Thames or the shores banks or towpaths thereof or any such land as aforesaid shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings : A.D. 1932.  
—  
use of fire-arms on Thames.

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any of His Majesty's forces when in the performance of their duties.

**264.**—(1) The Conservators on the one hand and any local authority appointing a conservator or having a right to vote in the appointment of a conservator under this Act or the local authority of any district through or by which the Thames flows or any two or more of such local authorities on the other hand may enter into and carry into effect agreements for and with regard to the exercise and performance of any of the powers or duties of the Conservators in relation to— Agree-ments with local authorities.

(a) the conservancy preservation maintenance and regulation of the Thames and the banks and towpaths thereof ;

(b) the preservation and maintenance of the flow and purity of the river and its tributaries and otherwise.

(2) As a term of any such agreement any such local authority may agree to contribute to any expenses incurred or to be incurred by the Conservators under this Act and as to the terms and conditions on which any such contribution shall be made and the amount duration and application thereof and otherwise in relation thereto.

(3) Such contributions may in the case of the council of a county be paid out of the county fund of the county as a payment for general county purposes and in the case of the council of a borough or urban or rural district out of the general rate fund of such borough or district.

(4) The expression "open space" in the Open Spaces Act 1906 shall be deemed to include any towpath or portion of towpath of the Thames and any such local authority as aforesaid may subject to and in accordance with the provisions of that Act acquire maintain and control any such towpath or portion of towpath as an

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A.D. 1932. open space for the purpose of a public promenade or otherwise Provided that notwithstanding any such acquisition the right of towing over and along any such towpath or portion of towpath with or without horses enjoyed by the Conservators and by the public or either of them prior to the date of such acquisition shall be preserved as fully and effectually as theretofore enjoyed Provided also that the provisions of this subsection shall not extend to any portion of the Barge Walk (including the towpath) between Kingston Bridge and Hampton Court Bridge.

(5) Nothing in this section shall impose or be construed to impose upon the Conservators any obligation to provide or maintain or to contribute to the provision or maintenance of any such towpath or portion of towpath nor shall anything in this section take away or diminish any existing right of any riparian owner in any towpath.

Application  
of Arbitra-  
tion Act  
1889.

**265.** Where under this Act any question or dispute is to be referred to an arbitrator or to arbitration other than questions or disputes to which the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts apply then unless other provision is made the reference shall be subject to the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1889.

Inquiries by  
Ministers.

**266.** The provisions of Part I of the Board of Trade Arbitrations &c. Act 1874 shall apply for the purposes of this Act as if the Minister of Transport or the Minister of Transport and the Minister of Health or the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries respectively were referred to therein in lieu of the Board of Trade and as if in section 4 the words "under the seal of the Minister of Transport" or "under the seals of the Minister of Transport and the Minister of Health" or "under the seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries" as the case may be were substituted for the words "by writing under the hand of the President or of one of the secretaries of the Board."

Costs of  
Act.

**267.** All costs charges and expenses preliminary to and of and incidental to the preparing applying for obtaining and passing of this Act shall be paid by the Conservators out of any moneys (including borrowed moneys) forming part of the conservancy fund for the time being in their hands.

The SCHEDULES referred to in the foregoing Act.

A.D. 1932.

**FIRST SCHEDULE.**

ENACTMENTS REPEALED BY THIS ACT.

Short title of Act.	Extent of repeal by this Act.
Thames Conservancy Act 1894	The whole Act so far as not heretofore repealed.
Thames Conservancy (Appointment and Tolls) Provisional Order Act 1910.	The whole Act so far as not heretofore repealed.
Thames Conservancy Act 1911	The whole Act so far as not heretofore repealed.
Port of London (Consolidation) Act 1920.	Section 5 (Saving of provisions relating to Upper River).
Thames Conservancy Act 1924	The whole Act so far as not heretofore repealed.
South West Suburban Water Act 1928.	Section 8 (Payments by Company to conservators).
Land Drainage Act 1930 - -	Subsections (2) and (3) of section 79 (Provisions as to drainage board of Thames catchment area and Conservators of River Thames) and the Sixth Schedule.

**SECOND SCHEDULE.**

TOLLS ON MERCHANDISE.

	Not exceeding Per ton.
Merchandise carried by any boat upon the Thames below Teddington Lock - - -	½d.
	Per ton per mile.
Merchandise carried by any boat on any other part of the Thames :—	
For the first twenty miles or any part of such distance - - - - -	½d.
For the remainder of the distance - - -	⅔d.

MODIFICATION.

Manure - - - - -	- 50 per cent. of the above tolls.
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THIRD SCHEDULE.

LOCK TOLLS ON PLEASURE BOATS AND  
PASSENGER STEAMERS.

PART I.	Not exceeding per lock. £ s. d.
For every skiff punt canoe sculling boat pair-oared row boat randan or dinghy - - - - -	0 0 6
For every four-oared row boat or sailing boat - - -	0 1 0
For every row boat with over four oars - - - - -	0 1 0
For every vessel carried on another vessel - - - - -	0 0 2
For every house-boat not exceeding 40 feet in length	0 5 0
For every house-boat exceeding 40 feet in length -	0 7 0
For every launch or passenger steamer :—	
Not exceeding 20 feet in length - - - - -	0 2 0
Exceeding 20 feet but not exceeding 30 feet in length - - - - -	0 3 0
Exceeding 30 feet but not exceeding 40 feet in length - - - - -	0 4 0
Exceeding 40 feet but not exceeding 50 feet in length - - - - -	0 5 0
Exceeding 50 feet but not exceeding 60 feet in length - - - - -	0 6 0
Exceeding 60 feet in length - - - - -	0 7 6

The above charges to be payable in respect of one  
and the same pleasure boat or passenger steamer  
passing once through by or over a lock and returning  
on the same day.

PART II.

In lieu of the tolls mentioned in Part I of this  
schedule pleasure boats and passenger steamers shall  
on payment to the Conservators of the respective sums  
hereinafter specified be entitled to pass the several  
locks hereunder mentioned free of the above tolls until  
the thirty-first day of December next following the  
date of such payment :—

	Not exceeding £ s. d.
For every skiff punt canoe sculling boat pair-oared row boat randan or dinghy :—	
For all locks - - - - -	3 0 0
For 11 consecutive locks - - - - -	2 0 0
For 5 consecutive locks - - - - -	1 0 0

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For every launch or passenger steamer (other than a passenger steamer certified by the Board of Trade to carry 200 or more passengers) :—

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	Not exceeding for all locks. £ s. d.
Not exceeding 20 feet in length - - - -	7 10 0
Exceeding 20 feet but not exceeding 30 feet in length - - - -	10 0 0
Exceeding 30 feet but not exceeding 40 feet in length - - - -	12 10 0
Exceeding 40 feet but not exceeding 50 feet in length - - - -	15 0 0
Exceeding 50 feet but not exceeding 60 feet in length - - - -	20 0 0
Exceeding 60 feet in length—	
If not let or plying for hire - - - -	25 0 0
Or if let or plying for hire - - - -	50 0 0

For every passenger steamer certified by the Board of Trade to carry 200 or more passengers - - - - 75 0 0

For every launch and passenger steamer (other than a passenger steamer certified by the Board of Trade to carry 200 or more passengers) :—

For 11 consecutive locks two-thirds of the charge mentioned above in respect of that for a launch or passenger steamer;

For 5 consecutive locks one-third of the said charge.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

PART I.

CHARGES IN RESPECT OF REGISTRATION OF PLEASURE BOATS (OTHER THAN HOUSE-BOATS).

	Not exceeding £ s. d.
Pleasure boat (other than a launch or house-boat) :—	
Where the certificate expires on 31st December next after the date thereof - - - -	0 10 6
Where the certificate expires on the third 31st December after the date thereof - - - -	1 10 0

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	Not exceeding
	£ s. d.
Steam launch:—	
Not exceeding 20 feet in length - - - -	2 0 0
Exceeding 20 feet but not exceeding 30 feet in length - - - - -	3 0 0
Exceeding 30 feet but not exceeding 40 feet in length - - - - -	4 0 0
Exceeding 40 feet but not exceeding 50 feet in length - - - - -	5 0 0
Exceeding 50 feet in length - - - - -	6 0 0
Petrol motor launch :—	
Not exceeding 20 feet in length - - - -	4 0 0
Exceeding 20 feet but not exceeding 30 feet in length - - - - -	5 0 0
Exceeding 30 feet but not exceeding 40 feet in length - - - - -	6 0 0
Exceeding 40 feet but not exceeding 50 feet in length - - - - -	7 0 0
Exceeding 50 feet in length - - - - -	8 0 0

PART II.

CHARGES IN RESPECT OF HOUSE-BOATS.

House-boat (other than a stationary or dismantled house-boat) :—	
Not exceeding 30 feet in length - - - -	10 0 0
Exceeding 30 feet but not exceeding 35 feet in length - - - - -	11 0 0
Exceeding 35 feet in length - - - - -	11 0 0
	and £1 for each 5 feet or fraction thereof exceeding 35 feet.
Stationary house-boat - - - - -	5 5 0
Dismantled house-boat - - - - -	3 3 0

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1932.

PART I.

CONTRIBUTORY AUTHORITIES.

	Amount of annual payment. £
(a) Councils of counties :—	
Berkshire County Council - - - -	840
Buckinghamshire County Council - - - -	250
Middlesex County Council - - - -	775
Oxfordshire County Council - - - -	125
Surrey County Council - - - -	2,350
(b) Councils of county boroughs :—	
The Oxford Corporation - - - -	1,000
The Reading Corporation - - - -	1,000
Total - - - -	£6,340

PART II.

County of Berks.		
Boroughs :—	£	£
Abingdon - - - - -	60	
Maidenhead - - - - -	225	
New Windsor - - - - -	250	
Rural parishes :—		
Bray - - - - -	50	
Cholsey - - - - -	50	
Cookham - - - - -	75	
Old Windsor - - - - -	40	
Pangbourne - - - - -	40	
Wargrave - - - - -	50	
	840	
County of Bucks.		
Urban districts :—		
Eton - - - - -	60	
Marlow - - - - -	50	
Rural parishes :—		
Datchet - - - - -	40	
Taplow - - - - -	50	
Wooburn - - - - -	50	
	250	

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A.D. 1932. County of Middlesex.			
	Urban districts :—	£	£
	Hampton - - - - -	250	
	Hampton Wick - - - - -	50	
	Staines - - - - -	125	
	Sunbury - - - - -	100	
	Teddington - - - - -	250	
		—	775
County of Oxford.			
	Borough :—		
	Henley-on-Thames - - - - -	75	
	Rural parish :—		
	Goring - - - - -	50	
		—	125
County of Surrey.			
	Borough :—		
	Kingston-on-Thames - - - - -	500	
	Urban districts :—		
	Chertsey - - - - -	200	
	Egham - - - - -	200	
	Esher and The Dittons - - - - -	350	
	Molesey - - - - -	200	
	Surbiton - - - - -	400	
	Walton-on-Thames - - - - -	350	
	Weybridge - - - - -	150	
		—	2,350

**SIXTH SCHEDULE.**

FORMS FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH  
B DEBENTURE STOCK.

FORM A.

THAMES CONSERVANCY REDEEMABLE B DEBENTURE STOCK  
CERTIFICATE.

Number

£

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_  
of \_\_\_\_\_ is the proprietor of  
\_\_\_\_\_ pounds of  
£ \_\_\_\_\_ per cent. Thames Conservancy redeemable B debenture  
stock subject to the Acts of Parliament relating thereto.

Given under the common seal of the Conservators of the River  
Thames this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
19 \_\_\_\_\_

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FORM B.

A.D. 1932.

DEED OF TRANSFER OF THAMES CONSERVANCY REDEEMABLE  
B DEBENTURE STOCK.

I \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in consideration  
of the sum of \_\_\_\_\_  
pounds paid to me by \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
(hereinafter called the said transferee) do hereby transfer to the  
said transferee the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds Thames  
Conservancy redeemable B debenture stock standing [or part  
of the stock standing] in my name in the register of such stock.

To hold to the said transferee his executors administrators and  
assigns [or successors and assigns] subject to the several conditions  
on which I hold the same at the time of the execution hereof and  
I the said transferee do hereby agree to take the said stock subject  
to the same conditions.

As witness our hands and seals this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
19 \_\_\_\_\_

Signed sealed and delivered }  
by the above-named }  
in the presence of }

Signature.....  
Address.....  
Occupation .....

Signed sealed and delivered }  
by the above-named }  
in the presence of }

Signature.....  
Address.....  
Occupation .....

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