



Thames Conservancy Act 1972

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ELIZABETH II



1972 CHAPTER xlvii

An Act to amend the Thames Conservancy Acts and Orders 1932 to 1966; to confer further powers upon the Conservators of the river Thames in relation to their finances, the investment of their funds, the discharge of water, the protection of underground water and the acquisition of easements; and for other purposes.
[9th August 1972]

WHEREAS—

(1) The Conservators of the river Thames (hereinafter referred to as “the Conservators”) are by virtue of the Thames Conservancy Act 1932 (whereby the enactments which, prior to the passing of that Act, were in force relating to the powers and duties of the Conservators were consolidated and amended) 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 Thames and its tributaries above the said limit are thereby conferred and imposed upon the Conservators:

(2) By the Thames Conservancy (New Functions of River Authorities in Thames Catchment Area) Order 1964, as amended by the Thames Conservancy (New Functions of River Authorities in Thames Catchment Area) (Amendment) Order 1965, and the Thames Conservancy (New Functions of River Authorities in London Excluded Area) Order 1964 certain of the new functions of a river authority under the Water Resources Act 1963 were conferred upon the Conservators by applying to the Thames catchment area and to the London excluded area respectively

the provisions of that Act subject to the exceptions, adaptations and modifications specified in the said orders and the Conservators are thereby charged with the duty of taking such action as they consider necessary or expedient for the purpose of conserving, redistributing or otherwise augmenting the water resources in the Thames catchment area and for the purpose of controlling abstractions of water from, and the discharge of effluents to, underground strata in the London excluded area:

1950 c. 1. (3) By the Thames Conservancy Act 1950, the Thames Conservancy Act 1959 and the Thames Conservancy Act 1966, the provisions of the said Act of 1932 were amended and the powers and duties of the Conservators were extended:

(4) To enable the Conservators to discharge their statutory functions under the said Acts of 1932, 1950, 1959 and 1966 and under the said Act of 1963 as applied within the Thames catchment area and the London excluded area it is expedient that they should be granted the additional powers conferred upon them by this Act:

(5) It is expedient that the other provisions in this Act should be enacted:

(6) The objects of this Act cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament:

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the Queen'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:—

Short and collective titles.

1.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Thames Conservancy Act 1972.

(2) This Act shall be construed as one with the Thames Conservancy Acts and Orders 1932 to 1966 and the Thames Conservancy Acts and Orders 1932 to 1966 and this Act may be cited together as the Thames Conservancy Acts and Orders 1932 to 1972.

Interpretation.

2.—(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:—

1932 c. xxxvii.

“ Act of 1932 ” means the Thames Conservancy Act 1932;

“ Act of 1950 ” means the Thames Conservancy Act 1950;

1963 c. 38.

“ Act of 1963 ” means the Water Resources Act 1963;

“ Act of 1966 ” means the Thames Conservancy Act 1966;

“the appropriate Minister or Ministers” in relation to anything required or authorised to be done by or for the purposes of any provision of this Act has the same meaning as in the Act of 1963 in relation to anything required or authorised to be done by or for the purposes of any provision of that Act;

“statutory undertakers” has the same meaning as in the Town and Country Planning Act 1971.

1971 c. 78.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, words and expressions to which meanings are assigned by the Thames Conservancy Acts and Orders 1932 to 1966 have in this Act the same respective meanings.

(3) Any reference in this Act to any enactment shall be construed as a reference to that enactment as applied, extended, amended or varied by, or by virtue of, any subsequent enactment, including this Act.

3.—(1) The means by which the Conservators may raise money which they are authorised to borrow shall include the issue of bonds and accordingly section 7 of and Schedule 1 to the Local Government (Financial Provisions) Act 1963 and any regulations made thereunder and from time to time in force shall apply for the purposes of this section as if—

Power to Conservators to borrow by issue of bonds.
1963 c. 46.

- (a) the Conservators were a local authority to which the said section 7 applies;
- (b) for the reference in paragraph 4 of the said Schedule 1 to the Minister there were substituted a reference to the appropriate Minister or Ministers.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (2) of the said section 7 and paragraph 1 (c) of the said Schedule 1—

- (a) bonds issued by the Conservators under the powers of this section to and held continuously by trustee savings banks, building societies and persons and bodies of such other classes as the Conservators, with the consent of the Treasury, from time to time determine shall not be deemed to have been issued for a period of less than one year by reason only of the fact that the holder of such a bond has the right to claim premature repayment under a stress clause;
- (b) a bond issued by the Conservators as aforesaid shall not be deemed to have been issued for a period of less than one year by reason only of the fact that it is issued on the condition that it may at the discretion of the Conservators be repaid upon the death of the holder or in any other case for the purpose of relieving hardship to the holder.

4. The means by which the Conservators may raise money which they are authorised to borrow shall include the issue of

Power to Conservators to issue stock.

1933 c. 51. stock and accordingly section 204 of the Local Government Act 1933 and any regulations made thereunder and from time to time in force shall apply for the purposes of this section as if the Conservators were a local authority within the meaning of that section.

Power to
Conservators
to raise
money by
bills.

5.—(1) In addition to the modes of borrowing prescribed by the Act of 1963, the Conservators may raise money—

- (A) for any purpose for which the Conservators are authorised to borrow;
- (B) in anticipation of the receipt of revenues, for any purpose for which the revenues of the Conservators may properly be applied;

by means of bills (to be called “Thames Conservancy bills”, in this section referred to collectively as “bills” and separately as “a bill”) subject to, and in accordance with, the following provisions:—

- (a) A bill shall be in the form prescribed by regulations made under this section and shall be for the payment of the sum named therein in the manner and at the date therein mentioned, being a date not more than twelve months from the date of the bill:
- (b) A bill shall entitle the holder thereof to payment at maturity of the sum expressed in the bill to be payable:
- (c) Bills may be offered for purchase (whether by tender or otherwise) in such manner and on such conditions as the Conservators may determine:
- (d) Bills shall be issued under the authority of a resolution passed by the Conservators, and shall bear the signature of the treasurer or of some other person authorised by the Conservators:
- (e) The Conservators may make regulations providing for—
 - (i) the preparation, form, mode of issue, payment and cancellation of bills;
 - (ii) the issue of new bills in lieu of bills defaced, lost or destroyed;
 - (iii) the prevention, by the use of counterfoils or of a special description of paper or otherwise, of fraud in relation to bills; and
 - (iv) the giving of a proper discharge on the payment of a bill:
- (f) The amount of money received in respect of a bill shall be deemed to be principal money raised by means of the bill and the difference between the amount payable in respect of a bill and the amount received in respect thereof shall be deemed to be interest on the principal money so raised:

(g) The aggregate amount payable on bills current at any one time shall not (except by the amount payable on bills issued shortly before any other bills fall due in order to pay off the last-mentioned bills) exceed—

(i) the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds; or

(ii) one-fifth of the sum of the amounts estimated to be produced during the then current financial year by the levying of precepts on the councils of counties, county boroughs and London boroughs within the Thames catchment area to meet liabilities falling to be discharged by the Conservators;

whichever is the greater:

(h) Subject to the provisions of the last preceding paragraph, the Conservators may renew a bill at maturity:

(i) The Conservators may borrow for the purpose of repaying the principal money raised by bills but except as aforesaid any power of the Conservators to borrow shall be suspended to the extent of the amount which has been raised by the issue of bills.

(2) In this section “signature” includes a facsimile of a signature by whatever means reproduced.

6. In addition to any other method by which the Conservators may raise any money which they are authorised to borrow, they may, with the consent of the Treasury and subject to such conditions as the Treasury may impose, raise the money by means of the issue of bearer bonds or other securities to bearer.

Power to
Conservators
to raise
money by
bearer bonds.

7.—(1) Any method by which the Conservators are empowered by any enactment to raise any money which they are authorised to borrow shall, notwithstanding anything in such enactment, be deemed to include the raising of money by that method outside the United Kingdom or in any foreign currency.

Power to
Conservators
to raise
money
abroad.

(2) The powers conferred by the foregoing subsection shall not be exercised except with the consent of the Treasury, and subject to such conditions as the Treasury may impose.

(3) The enactments empowering the Conservators to raise money shall have effect in relation to a transaction authorised by this section for the raising of money in a foreign currency as if for any reference in those enactments to sterling there was substituted a reference to the foreign currency and for any reference therein to a sum expressed in terms of sterling there was substituted a reference to the sum expressed in terms of the foreign currency (adjusted, where necessary, to produce an amount which the Conservators consider appropriate having regard to all the circumstances of the transaction).

Consolidated
loans fund.
1958 c. 55.

8. The provisions of section 55 of the Local Government Act 1958 shall apply to the Conservators as if they were the council of any of the authorities mentioned in subsection (1) thereof.

Extension of
period for
repayment of
certain loans.

9. Section 92 of the Act of 1963 in its application to the Conservators shall have effect as if at the end of subsection (3) thereof there were added the following proviso, namely:—

“ Provided that the appropriate Minister or Ministers by whom consent was given for the borrowing of any moneys under the last preceding subsection may, upon application for that purpose, extend the period for repayment of the moneys borrowed under paragraph (d) of that subsection so as to expire on such date as the Minister or Ministers may think fit, not being later than the expiration of the maximum period which might have been permitted for the repayment of the original loan.”

Saving for
powers of
Treasury.
1946 c. 58.

10.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorising the Conservators to borrow any money except in compliance with any order for the time being in force under section 1 of the Borrowing (Control and Guarantees) Act 1946.

(2) It shall not be lawful to exercise the powers conferred by any of the provisions of this Act except in compliance with the Exchange Control Act 1947.

1947 c. 14.

Modification
of Trustee
Investments
Act 1961.
1961 c. 62.

11.—(1) Subsection (1) of section 2 of the Trustee Investments Act 1961 as applied by section 86 of the Act of 1963 to the investment of moneys comprised in the reserve or replacement fund maintained by the Conservators shall have effect as if the division of a fund required by that subsection to be made was a division so that the value of the wider-range part of the fund bears to the narrower-range part the proportion of three to one and the fund shall be divided accordingly.

(2) For the purposes of any division of the said fund in accordance with subsection (1) of this section, the said Act of 1961 shall have effect subject to the following modifications:—

(a) in paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 2 of and in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 3 of the Second Schedule to, the said Act for the words “ each part of the fund is increased by the same amount ” there shall be substituted the words “ the wider-range part of the fund is increased by an amount which bears to the amount by which the value of the narrower-range part is increased the proportion of three to one ”;

(b) subsection (3) of section 4 and section 13 shall not apply in relation to the said fund.

12. The Act of 1950 shall have effect as if for the Second Schedule thereto there were substituted the following schedule:—

“ SECOND SCHEDULE

TOLLS ON MERCHANDISE

	Not exceeding per metric ton
Merchandise carried by any boat upon the Thames below Teddington Lock ...	0·256p
	Per metric 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	0·256p
For the remainder of the distance ...	0·205p”

Tolls on
merchandise
traffic.

13.—(1) For the purpose of constructing, altering, enlarging, repairing, cleaning or examining any works carried out in the performance of any of their functions, the Conservators may cause the water in any such work to be discharged into any available watercourse, and for that purpose may lay and maintain all necessary discharge pipes and apparatus.

Discharge of
water into
streams.

(2) In the exercise of the powers conferred by this section the Conservators shall do as little damage as may be and shall pay compensation to all persons for any damage sustained by them or liability to which they may become subject by reason of the exercise of those powers and, for the purposes of this subsection, any extra expenditure which it becomes reasonably necessary for any public authority (including a statutory undertaker) to incur for the purpose of properly discharging their statutory functions shall be deemed to be damage sustained by them. Any question as to the amount of the compensation to be so paid shall be determined by arbitration.

(3) (a) The Conservators shall take all necessary steps to secure that any water discharged by them under this section shall be as free as may be reasonably practicable from mud and silt, from solid, polluting, offensive or injurious matters and from any matter prejudicial to fish or spawn, or to spawning beds or food of fish, and, if they fail to do so, shall be guilty of an offence.

(b) Sections 46 and 47 of the Water Act, 1945, shall apply to any such offence as if it were an offence against that Act.

(4) Before the Conservators lay any discharge pipes or apparatus in the exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of this section they shall, except in a case of emergency, give due notice

of their intention to do so to the statutory undertakers, and shall comply with such reasonable conditions as the statutory undertakers may, within the period of seven days after the giving of such notice to them, require to secure the protection of their apparatus or for securing access thereto. Any question whether any such condition is or is not reasonable shall be determined by arbitration.

(5) Except in a case of emergency, and except in so far as may be otherwise agreed in writing between the Conservators and the British Waterways Board, where the water is to be discharged into any watercourse in respect of which the British Waterways Board exercise functions, the Conservators shall not discharge the water without the approval of the British Waterways Board, or except at such times as the British Waterways Board may approve and in a manner approved by them as not likely to injure the watercourse or the banks thereof, or interfere with traffic thereon:

Provided that—

- (a) this subsection shall not apply if the point of discharge into the watercourse is more than three miles above the limits within which the British Waterways Board exercise jurisdiction;
- (b) an approval required for the purposes of this subsection shall not be withheld unreasonably, and any question whether it is withheld unreasonably or not shall be settled by arbitration; and
- (c) any approval for which application is made under this subsection shall be deemed to have been given unless notice of disapproval is given to the Conservators within seven days after the making of the application.

(6) Except in so far as may be otherwise agreed in writing, where the Conservators discharge water during an emergency they shall forthwith give to the British Waterways Board notice thereof and such further particulars relating to the discharge as may reasonably be required.

(7) Nothing in subsection (2) of this section shall affect the rights of the Post Office under section 7 of the Telegraph Act 1878.

1878 c. 76.

Power to take action in case of pollution of underground water.

14.—(1) Where it appears to the Conservators that water in any underground strata in the Thames catchment area or the London excluded area has been or is likely to be polluted they may carry out such operations as they consider necessary or expedient—

- (a) for removing the matter causing or likely to cause the pollution and for disposing of it in such manner as the Conservators consider appropriate; and

- (b) for preventing, remedying or mitigating the pollution of such water:

Provided that in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section the Conservators shall not—

- (a) without the consent of the National Coal Board enter upon any premises used by that Board for colliery production activities (as defined in paragraph 2 of Part I of the First Schedule to the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act 1946 but disregarding sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 22 of that schedule);
- (b) without the consent of the owner (as defined in section 181 of the Mines and Quarries Act 1954), enter upon any tip (within the meaning of subsection (1) of section 2 of the Mines and Quarries (Tips) Act 1969), to which Part I of that Act applies;
- (c) carry out any such operation as aforesaid on or under any highway without the consent of the highway authority which may be given subject to reasonable conditions;
- (d) be entitled to enter or remain on land occupied by statutory undertakers unless they comply with any reasonable requirements imposed by the undertakers for the purpose of protecting their undertaking.

A consent required for the purpose of paragraph (a), paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) of the foregoing proviso shall not be unreasonably withheld and any question whether such a consent is, or is not, unreasonably withheld shall be referred to and determined by arbitration. Any question under paragraph (d) of the foregoing proviso as to what requirements are reasonable shall, in case of dispute, be determined by arbitration.

(2) In any case where pollution of any such water as is referred to in subsection (1) of this section has been or is likely to be caused by the act or default of any person, the Conservators may recover from that person the expenses reasonably incurred by them in carrying out in respect of that pollution any such operations as are mentioned in that subsection:

Provided that in any proceedings brought by virtue of this subsection for the recovery of such expenses as aforesaid it shall be a defence to prove that the pollution was caused, or was likely to be caused, as the case may be, by an accident beyond the control of the person against whom the proceedings are brought or that he had taken all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid pollution or the likelihood of pollution.

(3) Any expenses incurred by the Conservators under this section shall be paid in like manner as expenses incurred by them in the exercise of their powers under section 76 of the Act of 1963.

(4) In paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 135 of the Act of 1963 the reference to functions relating to river pollution includes in relation to the Conservators the powers conferred on them by this section.

Power to
reinstate
occupiers of
property.

15.—(1) The Conservators may enter into and carry into effect an agreement or arrangement with the occupier of any land acquired or to be acquired by the Conservators under any enactment with respect to his reinstatement.

(2) Any such agreement may provide for the exchange of land; and for that purpose the Conservators may pay or receive money for equality of exchange.

Compulsory
acquisition of
easements.

16.—(1) The Conservators, by means of an order made by the Conservators and submitted to and confirmed by the confirming authority, may be authorised to create in favour of the Conservators in, over or under any land which under any enactment the Conservators may be authorised to acquire compulsorily any easement or other right in, over or under or in relation to such land which, in the opinion of the confirming authority, is essential to the full enjoyment or use of any land or building owned or occupied, or intended to be acquired or occupied, by the Conservators for the purposes of any of their functions, powers or duties.

(2) The confirming authority shall not confirm any order under this section unless the confirming authority determine that the easement or right can be created without material detriment to the land in, over or under or in relation to which it is proposed to be created, or to any easement or right of any statutory undertakers in, to or over such land or, in the case of a park or garden belonging to a house, without seriously affecting the amenity or convenience of the house.

1946 c. 49.

(3) The Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act 1946 shall apply as if this section were an enactment contained in a public general Act and in force immediately before the commencement of the said Act of 1946 and as if—

(a) the expression “ compulsory purchase of land ” in the said Act of 1946 included the creation of such easement or right as is mentioned in subsection (1) of this section; and

(b) paragraphs 9 and 10 of Schedule 1 to the said Act of 1946 applied to the creation of such easement or right as is mentioned in the said subsection (1) whether it is created

in, over or under any land to which either of those paragraphs relates or in, over or under any other land in which the person entitled to the benefit of the paragraph has an easement or other right which if it were land would be land to which the paragraph relates.

(4) No such easement or right as is mentioned in subsection (1) of this section shall be deemed part of a house, building or manufactory or of a park or garden belonging to a house within section 8 of the Compulsory Purchase Act, 1965.

1965 c. 56.

(5) In this section the expression "confirming authority" means the authority having power to authorise the purchase compulsorily of the land for the enjoyment or use of which the easement or other right is required or which would have had such power if such land were not already owned by the Conservators.

17.—(1) The Conservators may, for the purpose of enabling them to perform any of their functions, require—

Power to require information as to ownership of land.

- (a) the occupier and any person having an interest in any land within or without the Thames catchment area or the London excluded area, and any person who either directly or indirectly receives rent in respect of such land, to state in writing the nature of his own interest therein, and the name and address of any other person known to him as having an interest in that land, whether as freeholder, mortgagee, lessee or otherwise, or the name and address of any person known to him to receive either directly or indirectly the rent in respect of that land; and
- (b) any person who has sold or otherwise disposed of, leased or let any land within or without the Thames catchment area or the London excluded area to state in writing the name and address of the person to whom he has sold or otherwise disposed of, leased or let that land.

(2) Any person who, having been required by the Conservators in pursuance of this section to give to them any information, fails to give that information or knowingly makes any misstatement in respect thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(3) For the purposes of this section "interest" includes any legal estate or interest in land or in any rentcharge issuing out of land.

18.—(1) The Conservators may provide services and facilities for the processing of data by computer or by any other equipment of the Conservators which the Conservators may possess for any person and the Conservators may make such charges as may be agreed for the provision of those services and facilities.

As to use of computer equipment of Conservators.

(2) Information obtained by any employee of the Conservators in the course of the provision of such services or facilities shall not without the consent of the person from whom it was obtained be disclosed by that employee except for the purpose of performing his duties in relation to those services and facilities or in such cases as may be required by law.

Photographic copies of documents.

19. In the event of the passage during the present session of Parliament of any general Act relating to the functions of local authorities in England and Wales and containing provision as to the keeping and inspection of photographic copies of documents that provision shall for all purposes extend and apply to the Conservators as if the Conservators were a local authority to which that provision applies.

Publication of bulletins, etc.

20.—(1) The Conservators may publish or prepare for publication or contribute to the publication of and sell or dispose of works of scholarship, bulletins, journals, periodicals, leaflets and documents of historical or literary interest or having a connection with or relating to the functions of the Conservators.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of any person under the law for the time being relating to copyright.

Conservators to be exempt from charges under Act of 1963.

21.—(1) The Conservators shall not be liable to pay any charge levied under the charging scheme (as defined in section 58 of the Act of 1963) for the time being in force in the Thames catchment area in respect of any licence to abstract water from any underground strata within the Thames catchment area granted or deemed to be granted to them under the Act of 1963 if the water so abstracted is to be used for the purpose of being discharged by the Conservators directly into the river or any of its tributaries pursuant to an order made under section 1 of the Water Resources Act 1971.

1971 c. 34.

(2) In this section the words "river" and "tributary" have the same respective meanings as in Part V of the Act of 1950.

Increase of fines.

22. The provisions of the Act of 1932, the Act of 1950 and the Act of 1966 specified in column (2) of the Schedule to this Act shall have effect as if the maximum fine which may be imposed on summary conviction of an offence specified in those enactments were a fine not exceeding the amount specified in column (4) of that schedule instead of a fine of, or not exceeding, the amount specified in column (3) of that schedule.

Amendment of sections 136 and 263 of Act of 1932 and section 15 of Act of 1950.

23.—(1) Section 136 (Charges for use of moorings) of the Act of 1932 shall have effect as if the words "byelaws of" were omitted and as if for the words "for the time being in force" there were substituted the words "from time to time".

(2) Section 263 (Provision against shooting or use of firearms on the Thames) of the Act of 1932 shall have effect as if the words “or explode any bomb, missile, firework or similar device” were inserted after the words “similar instrument” in both places where those words occur.

(3) Section 15 (Owner of pleasure boat to afford information as to person in charge) of the Act of 1950 shall have effect as if—

(a) in subsection (1) thereof for the words “registered under the Act of 1932 and this Act then the registered owner” there were substituted the words “the owner”;

(b) in subsection (2) thereof for the words “any such registered owner” there were substituted the words “the owner”;

(c) after subsection (2) thereof there were added the following subsection:—

“(3) In this section the word “owner” shall in the case of a pleasure boat registered under the Thames Conservancy Acts and Orders 1932 to 1966 be deemed to include the person whose name appears in the register.”

24. Section 222 (Maintenance of existing sinking or redemption Repeal funds) of the Act of 1932 is hereby repealed.

25. In arbitrations under section 13 (Discharge of water into Arbitration streams) and section 14 (Power to take action in case of pollution of underground water) of this Act, the reference shall be to a single arbitrator to be appointed by agreement between the parties or, in default of agreement, to be appointed on the application of either party (after giving notice in writing to the other party) by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Section 22.

SCHEDULE

INCREASE OF FINES

Act (1)	Section of Act and marginal note (2)	Former maximum fine (3)	New maximum fine (4)
Act of 1932	59 (Prohibition against dredging without licence of Conservators)	£20	£100
	64 (Banks may be cut)	£20 and a daily fine of £10	£100 and a daily fine of £10
	65 (Works not to be erected without licence)	£10 and a daily fine of £10	£100 and a daily fine of £10
	66 (Mooring chains not to be laid down without permission of Conservators)	£10 and a daily fine of £10	£50 and a daily fine of £10
	79 (Public right of navigation) ...	£5 and a daily fine of £2	£50 and a daily fine of £2
	84 (Penalty on not complying with directions of harbour master)	£5	£20
	89 (Conservators may require lights interfering with navigation to be removed)	£10 and a daily fine of £10	£50 and a daily fine of £10
	92 (Launches to carry certain lights)...	£10	£50
	96 (Person in charge of pleasure boat to be responsible for order)	£10	£50
	97 (Rules as to navigation of Thames)	£20	£50
	99 (Special powers of police &c.) Subsection (2)	(a) £20 (b) £5	(a) £100 (b) £20
	Subsection (3)	£20	£100
	102 (Penalties for injuries to property of Conservators &c.)	£20	£100
	105 (As to cutting trees obstructing navigation or towpaths)	A daily fine of £2	A daily fine of £2
106 (Wharves piers and banks to be repaired)	£10 and a daily fine of £10	£50 and a daily fine of £10	
108 (Preventing obstruction of tow-paths)	£5 and a daily fine of £2	£20 and a daily fine of £2	

Act (1)	Section of Act and marginal note (2)	Former maximum fine (3)	New maximum fine (4)
Act of 1932 —cont.	121 (Ballast &c. not to be thrown into river or tributaries)	£50 and a daily fine of £10	£100 and a daily fine of £10
	122 (Ballast &c. not to be deposited so as to be carried into river or tributaries)	£5 and a daily fine of £2	£20 and a daily fine of £2
	129 (Weeds &c. not to be thrown in river)	£5	£20
	135 (Masters of vessels to state on request names and addresses of owners and where bound)	£5	£20
	161 (Exemption of police vessels from rates)	£10	£50
	234 (Penalties may be imposed by by-laws)	£10 and a daily fine of £10	£50 and a daily fine of £10
	238 (Penalty for assaulting or obstructing officers and others)	£5	£50
	260 (Persons not to moor in Taplow Mill Stream)	£5	£20
	263 (Provision against shooting or use of firearms on Thames)	£2	£50
Act of 1950	13 (Name of launch to be conspicuously displayed)	£10	£20
	15 (Owner of pleasure boat to afford information as to person in charge)	£20	£50
	21 (Sanitary authorities owners and occupiers to afford information)	£5	£20
Act of 1966	9 (Pleasure boats not to be used without certificate unless exempted from registration)	£10 and a daily fine of £2	£50 and a daily fine of £2
	15 (Registration of transfers of pleasure boats)	£10	£50
	16 (Certificate to be produced) ...	£2	£10
	18 (Penalty on eluding payment of tolls)	£10	£50
	21 (Exemption of police and other vessels from rates)	£10	£50

SCH.
—cont.

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