

# Torts (Interference with Goods) Act 1977

### **1977 CHAPTER 32**

## Supplemental

# 14 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
  - " county court limit " means the current limit on jurisdiction in section 39 of the County Courts Act 1959, or in Northern Ireland the current amount mentioned in section 10(1) of the County Courts Act (Northern Ireland) 1959,
  - " enactment " includes an enactment contained in an Act of the Parliament of Northern Ireland or an Order in Council made under the Northern Ireland (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972, or in a Measure of the Northern Ireland Assembly,
  - " goods " includes all chattels personal other than things in action and money,
    - " High Court " includes the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland.
- (2) References in this Act to any enactment include references to that enactment as amended, extended or applied by or under that or any other enactment.

## 15 Repeal

- (1) The Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1952 is hereby repealed.
- (2) In England and Wales that repeal shall not affect goods bailed before the commencement of this Act.
- (3) In Scotland that repeal shall not affect the rights of the person with whom the goods are deposited where the notice of intention to sell the goods under section 1(3)(c) of the said Act of 1952 was delivered before the commencement of this Act.

### 16 Extent and application to the Crown

(1) Section 15 shall extend to Scotland, but otherwise this Act shall not extend to Scotland.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (2) This Act, except section 15, extends to Northern Ireland.
- (3) This Act shall bind the Crown, but as regards the Crown's liability in tort shall not bind the Crown further than the Crown is made liable in tort by the Crown Proceedings Act 1947.

## 17 Short title etc.

- (1) This Act may be cited as the Torts (Interference with Goods) Act 1977.
- (2) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Lord Chancellor may by order contained in a statutory instrument appoint, and such an order may appoint different dates for different provisions or for different purposes.
- (3) Schedule 2 to this Act contains transitional provisions.